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Rules and Regulations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

Baltimore City Fire Department.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Duties of the Chief Engineer.*

The Chief Engineer shall be present at all fires or alarms fully equipped, and shall have the sole direction of the operations of the department: he shall be liable to a fine of Three Dollars for non-attendance. It shall be his duty to visit the several houses at least once each week, and see that the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, &c., are in proper condition and the men at their posts, and should he find anything out of order, or any member derelict in his duty, he shall have authority to suspend him, but, must at once report the matter to the President of the Board for his action. All reports made to him by the Officers, or any other matters that may come to his knowledge, shall be reported in writing to the Board, or in its recess to the President, as soon as possible.

He shall exercise all power and authority which is conferred upon him by virture of "An ordinance entitled an ordinance to provide for the reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore, approved February 21, 1868."

ARTICLE II.—*Duties of the Assistant Engineers.*

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Engineers to attend all fires or alarms, fully equipped, in their respective districts,

or be subject to a fine of Three Dollars. They shall visit each house at least twice each day, and see that the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, etc., are in good order, and the members at their posts, and shall make daily written reports of the same to the Chief. They shall examine all requisitions presented by the Foremen, and if approved, shall endorse and transmit the same to the Chief for his approval ; they shall have authority to suspend any member for misdemeanor, but must report the matter to the Chief as soon as possible.

In the absence of the Chief, the Asssistant in whose district the fire or alarm of fire occurs, shall have authority to exercise all the power granted to the former. In the absence of the Chief and Assistant of the district, the Assistant of the other district, if present shall have command of the department.

ARTICLE III.—*Duties of the Foremen.*

It shall be the duty of the Foremen to be present at all fires or alarms in their district, fully equipped They shall visit their several houses at least once each day, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and see that the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, and all things belonging thereto are kept neat and clean, and in order at all times for immediate use. In the absence of the Foreman, the Engineman or Tillerman, as the case may be, shall have charge and exercise his authority. They shall perserve good order and discipline in their respective companies at all times. There shall be a book provided for them, in which they shall enter the time of admission, age, residence, occupation, suspension and discharge of each member, and all absence and tardiness of the same, and an account of all property entrusted to their care. They

shall make monthly statements in writing of the condition of the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, etc., with an estimated list of all supplies required for the ensuing month. They shall report in writing to the Assisitant Engineer any dereliction of duty or violation of the rules by the members. They shall have the authority to suspend any member for cause, but must report the same to the Assistant Engineer at once.

In the absence of the Chief Engineer and both Assistant Engineers, the Foreman first arriving on the fire-ground, shall have command and be obeyed accordingly. If a first alarm of fire be given from a station which his company does not attend, upon that alarm he shall proceed to his Engine or Truckhouse, remain thereat thirty minutes, unless sooner called into service, call the roll, note the absentees, and dismiss his firemen. The Foremen shall reccommend for appointment Eight substitutes for their respective companies, as provided in Article 9 of these regulations.

ARTICLE IV.—*Duties of the Enginemen.*

It shall be the duty of the Enginemen to accompany their Engines at all times to fires and alarms, remain with and operate the same. They shall give their entire time and attention to the Department, and do such repairs as may be allotted to them. They shall be on duty at their respective houses at all times, with the exception of meal times, unless relieved by Substitute, who must be a person competent to perform the duty required of his principal, and who must be reported to and be approved by the Foreman, Assistant and Cheif Engineers, prior to leave of absence being given; for absence from their Engines during an alarm of fire, without order or permission, the fine shall be five dollars if the

Engine is not in service, and if in service he shall be dismissed from the department. All apparatus used for the extinguishment of fires upon the premises of an Engine Company will be considered as in his charge, under the spuervision of his Foreman, and he shall be responsible to him for the safe keeping and effective condition of the same.

ARTICLE V.—*Duties of the Assistant Enginemen.*

The Assistant Enginemen shall be on duty at all hours, except those allotted to meals, and shall discharge all the duties appertaining to their positions during the time the apparatus is in service, they shall keep the Houses, Hose and Carriages, in a proper and cleanly condition, and their entire time and services shall be rendered to the department. They shall drive the Hose Carriages going to and returning from a fire, and shall perform all duty connected with the fireing of their Engines and assisting the Engineman, that may be required.

Leave of absence may be granted on the same conditions as are prescribed in Article 4 of these regulations.

ARTICLE VI.—*Duties of the Hostlers.*

The Hostlers shall have charge of and accompany the Horses to all fires and alarms, and shall keep their Horses, Harness, Stables, etc., in good condition and always ready for service, and shall be on duty all hours, except meal times, and shall give their entire time and services to the department. Leave of absence may be granted on similar conditions as provided in Article 4.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of the Tillermen.*

The Tillermen, in addition to their duties as Laddermen of the Truck Companies, shall have charge of and keep in good order and condition their Houses, Trucks, Ladders, etc., and shall have them at all times ready for service. They shall be on duty at all hours, except meal times, and shall give their entire time and services to the department. Leave of absence may be granted on similar conditions as provided in Article 4.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Duties of the Firemen and Laddermen.*

It shall be the duty of each Fireman and Ladderman upon a first alarm of fire, provided his company responds thereto, to repair with all possible speed to the locality of the fire, report himself to his Foreman, and perform such duties as may be required of him. If his company does not respond thereto he will proceed to his Engine or Truckhouse, report to his Foreman, and remain for thirty minutes unless sooner called into service. In case of sickness, or absence from the city, the Foreman shall appoint in his place a Substitute.

The Foreman shall number each Fireman from one to eight, and shall select four alternately, who shall remain in the house each and every night; any Fireman absenting himself on his night, without having a Substitute in his place, shall be fined $1.00. Each and every Fireman must at all times be equipped on the fire-ground, or be marked "absent." Absence from a fire or alarm during the month will subject the party to a fine of $1.00 for the first time, $2.00 for the second, $5.00 for the third, and the fourth dismissal.

ARTICLE IX. —*Substitutes.*

The Foremen are authorized to name to the Board, eight suitable persons to act as Substitutes, who, when on duty, shall receive the same pay as Firemen, to be deducted from the monthly wages of the party for whom they are acting.

The Board will furnish suitable badges for the Substitutes, which must be worn at all fires or alarms. The Foreman shall number each Substitute from one to eight, and in case of the absence of any Fireman, he shall appoint them alternately. They shall have permission to wear the equipments of the company to which they are attached, and shall be subject to all the regulations provided for the government of the same. No Substitute can be assigned to duty in place of his principal, during the time of a fire or alarm of fire.

ARTICLE X.—*House Regulations.*

1. No spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be permitted upon the premises of any Engine or Truckhouse in this department.

2. All card playing, political or religious discussion, profane swearing, or wrangling, is expressly prohibited.

3. No smoking will be allowed in the Sleeping Rooms.

4. Regular men or Substitutes to whom beds are assigned, will be required to keep the same neat and clean, and will be expected to retire at or before eleven P. M., unless good excuse be given the Foreman.

5. The Assistant Enginemen and Hostlers are required to assist each other generally, when it can be done without interfering with their specific duties.

6. Minors and loungers, not connected with the department will not be permitted upon any company's premises.

7. From April 1st to October 1st, the Horses must be fed at or before 5½ o'clock, A. M.; and the Hostler will be required to finish breakfast and return to their duties on or before 7 o'clock, A. M. One hour is allowed for meals.

8. Horses and Houses must be cleaned, and be ready for service at or before 10 o'clock, A. M.

9. After 10 o'clock, A. M., the Housemen will appear in their uniforms, except when the regular performance of their several duties renders it impracticable.

10. The Sleeping rooms must not be used for sleeping purposes after 6 o'clock, A. M.

11. From October 1st to April 1st, One hour may be added to the foregoing time table.

12. One hour shall be the allotted time for the Housemen to procure their meals; any question of precedence shall be decided by the Foreman, but so arranged that not more than one Houseman be permitted to leave the House at a time, there being at all hours not less than two upon duty.

13. Should an alarm of fire occur to interfere with the foregoing time table, as much thereof as may be absolutely necessary will be considered for the time as suspended.

Article XI.—*General Regulations.*

1. All the employees of this department are strictly required in their intercourse with each other, social and official, at fires and elsewhere, to observe a courteous demeanor, and officers and men in addressing each will be careful to employ the surnames of those to whom they are speaking, and in a respectful manner. While on duty at fires the

greatest degree of silence compatible with the efficient discharge of duty, will be required, and any noisy conversation or boisterous conduct will be the cause for censure of the Board.

2. No Houseman or Fireman will be permitted to attend alarms of fire unless uniformed or equipped, except in cases of necessity, nor will they be permitted to frequent drinking houses, while wearing the uniforms or equipments of the department.

3. Any member employing a Substitute and failing to pay him, will be subject to dismissal.

4. The men are required to move quickly and obey the orders of their officers promptly, and without criticism.

5. Within one minute after the striking of the Station number upon the gong, each Company will be ready to start, and if required for service must be out of the house within one and a half minutes after the first round has been struck.

All requisions, reports and other communications intended for the Chief Engineer of Board of Fire Commissioners, must be made in writing by the Foreman of the Company, who shall promptly transmit the same through the Assistant Engineer to the Chief.

Article XII.—*Equipments.*

The Fire Equipments are as follows :

Chief Engineer, a white leather fire hat, New York pattern and white frontispiece, with "Chief Engineer" thereon, or at pleasure, a white enamelled leather fatigue cap, navy pattern with white frontispiece, having "Chief Engineer" thereon, and drab gum overcoat.

Assistant Engineers, a white leather fire hat, New York pattern with white frontispiece, having thereon the words "Assistant Engineer;" and drab gum coats.

Foremen, a white leather fire hat New York pattern with black leather front, having thereon the name of the office and number of the Company, grey flannel shirt and black gum coat.

Firemen and Laddermen, a black leather fire hat, New York pattern with black front, having thereon the number of the company, grey flannel shirt and black gum coat.

Article XIII.—*Uniforms.*

The undress uniform of the Chief Engineer and assistant Engineers, shall consist of a double breasted sack coat of blue cloth, and vest and pants of the same material, and blue navy cap with the department buttons thereon—the cap to be provided with a black oiled silk cover, which is to be worn thereon only in bad weather.

The uniform of the Housemen shall consist of a single breasted sack coat of blue cloth, and vest and pants of the same material, with the department buttons, the same to be worn at all times except when cleaning up.

Article XIV.—*On Parade.*

The uniform of the Chief and Assistants on parade shall be the fire caps, a grey frock coat, with cape of same material reaching to the tip of the elbow, white metal buttons with the letters B. C. F. D. thereon, black pants, buckskin gloves and white belts.

The uniform of the Foremen shall be the fire cap, grey frock coat with cape of the same material reaching to the tip

of the elbow, white metal buttons with the letters B. C. F. D. thereon, black pants, black belts, and buff gauntlets.

The uniform of the Enginemen, Assistant Enginemen, Tillermen and Hostlers, shall be the same as the Foremen, except the hat which shall be black.

The parade uniform of the Firemen shall be black fire hat, grey coat, belt and buff gauntlets.

ORDINANCES

RELATING TO A

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT for the CITY of BALTIMORE.

AN ORDINANCE

TO ESTABLISH A

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT for the CITY of BALTIMORE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, there shall be appointed, as city officers are appointed, five persons of good character and standing, who shall be styled the "Fire Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, who shall draw for the term of their respective office, say, one for the term of five years, one for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, one for the term of two years, one for the term of one year, and annually thereafter, in the month of February, there shall be appointed in the same manner, one person of like character, to serve for the term of five years.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That in the event of a refusal or neglect to perform the duties of their office, on the part of any one or more of said Commissioners, the Mayor, being duly certified thereof by any one of the said Commissioners, shall fill such offices by new appointments to serve the full term of those refusing or neglecting to serve, or in the event of a vacancy occurring from any cause, the Mayor shall fill such vacancy by new appointment, and at the first session of the City Council thereafter, if the Council be not in session, submit such appointment to the City Council for its confirmation.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the said Fire Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of the Fire Department constituted by this ordinance, and who shall receive a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, but shall not be entitled to any other pay under the provisions of this ordinance. Said clerk shall also perform the duties of a clerk to the Chief Engineer; and the Fire Commissioners shall be authorized to fit up an office for their use, which shall be centrally located; the cost of which, together with the rent and necessary stationery, shall be paid by the city; and the Commissioners shall be further authorized to receive the names of as many persons as they may think proper as honorary members, said honorary members paying the annual sum of five dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Fire Commissioners shall have power to appoint the requisite number of persons to perform the duties of their several positions set forth in this bill, the Chief Engineer excepted, who shall hold their places during good behavior; to suspend or expel any member of any company, and to disband or reorganize any company, and they shall also adopt a suitable uniform to be worn by the officers and men; and generally the said Fire Commissioners shall adopt such rules and regulations for their own government, and of the Fire Department, as they shall deem expedient for the interests of said Department, provided such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Maryland, or the ordinances of the city of Baltimore; they shall keep a record of all their proceedings, subject to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council, or either Branch thereof; the Fire Commissioners, moreover, shall define the duties of their clerk.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Fire Department shall consist of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one of whom shall reside in the first and the other in the second district named in the ordinance; one Fire Inspector, who shall be appointed and paid pursuant to existing ordinances; six Steam Fire Engine Companies, to consist each of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Fireman, one Hostler, and nine Extra Men; two Hook and Ladder Companies, to consist each of one Foreman, one Hostler and fourteen Extra Men.

SEC. 6 *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Steam Engine Companies shall each have one Steam Engine, one Hose Reel, three Horses, and one thousand feet of Hose.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Hook and Ladder Companies shall each have one Truck, with all the Hooks, Ladders, &c., and two Horses.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the salaries of the officers and men comprising this Department shall consist of the following sums per annum, payable monthly: The Chief engineer, shall receive twelve hundred dollars; two Assistant Engineers, each six hundred dollars; the Foreman of each company, three hundred dollars; the Engineman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; the Fireman, four hundred and seventy-five dollars; Hostlers, four hundred dollars; and the Extra Men, two hundred; and the paid members of the Department, except the Extra Men and Foremen, shall give their undivided attention to their respective duties.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Steam Fire Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies shall be located at such points as the Commissioners shall designate.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Chief Engineer shall be appointed as other city officers are appointed, and shall continue in office during five years. He may be suspended for inattention or neglect of duty, by a majority of the Fire Commissioners, with the approbation of the Mayor.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Fire Commissioners, together with the Chief Engineer, shall form a Board of Control, and shall be responsible for the discipline, good order and proper conduct of the whole Department, both officers and men, and for the care of the houses, engines, hose, reels and other furniture, apparatus thereto belonging; they shall have superintendence and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and all the furniture and apparatus thereto belonging.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to immediately repair to the place of such fire, and tot ake proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all other officers, all other members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall take all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, and further protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of laws of the State, ordinances of the city, and regulations of the Fire Commissioners respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said Engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and

other houses belonging to the city used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and the companies attached, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed to do so by the City Council or Fire Commissioners, and annually to report the same to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; also to cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the Fire Department, to be published annually in two of the daily city papers, to be selected by him, twice a week for two consecutive weeks; and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the Fire Department, require alterations, additions or repairs, the Chief Engineer shall cause the same to be made, provided such repairs, &c. shall not exceed in any instance the sum of twenty dollars; if it exceed that sum the assent for the same of a majority of the Fire Commissioners must be obtained; and it shall moreover be the duty of the said Chief Engineer to receive and transmit to the said Fire Commissioners, for the use of the Council, all the returns of the officers, members and fire apparatus made by the respective companies as hereafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge and age of each member, which he shall report in writing to the said Fire Commissioners, who shall safely file such reports.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That in case of the absence of the Chief Engineer, the Assistant Engineer in whose district the fire may occur shall exercise the duties of this office, with the full power of the Chief Engineer.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the city shall be divided into two districts the first comprising all that part,

of the city lying west of Calvert street; the second district all that part of the city lying east of the same.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That immediately on the appointment and organization of the Fire Commission herein provided for, it shall be their duty to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Fire Companies and the members thereof, and to furnish each member of the Fire Department with a copy of said rules, and to have said rules posted conspicuously in the office of the Department, and in and about the several engine houses belonging to the Department, and to give notice that they are prepared to receive application for membership in the City Fire Department, and that they are also ready to receive proposals for the sale to the city of such fire apparatus as the city may require.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Register be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Fire Commissioners, the sum of forty thousand dollars, for the purchase of fire apparatus, as described in section 5 of this ordinance, for the use of the Fire Department.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That should any person or persons, not a member of the City Fire Department, use the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, or any part thereof, such person or person shall each be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered; one-half to the use of the informer, the other half to the use of the city.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That should any person or persons injure, deface, or in any manner destroy any city fire apparatus, or should any person or persons

hinder or obstruct any city fire company, or hook and ladder company, or any member thereof, from freely passing along the streets of the city to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said fire companies, or any member of the same, from operating at any fire, each and every person or persons so hindering, obstructing or preventing, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered; one-half to the informer and the other half to the city.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That in the event of the establishment of a Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Department, in the district in which the fire may occur, to communicate the fact to the Central Station, by means of the signal box in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the signal boxes, and it shall be the duty of the police, in the night time, on the occurence of a fire, to give further notice thereof, within their respective districts, by springing their rattles and crying fire, and if practicable the number of the signal box from which the alarm proceeded; and when a police officer has an alarm bell in his district, it shall be his duty to ring the same by striking the location as indicated by the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the Fire Commissioners to erect a suitable shop, or shops, in such locality as they may deem best suited for the same, for repairing apparatus, and that six engineers be required to do whatever repairing, &c., that may from time to time be required by said Commissioners.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That the Chief Engineer and his Assistants be authorized to exercise the powers of police officers in going to, while at, and returning from any fire that may occur, or alarm.

Sec. 23. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That this ordinance shall take effect immediately on and after its passage.

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Thomas Swann, *Mayor.*

Approved Dec. 10, 1858.

Supplementary Ordinances.

An Ordinance to fix and establish a Standard Screw for the City Paid Steam Fire Department.

Section 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,* That the standard screw of the suction tubes of the steam fire engines, and the large openings in the steam fire plugs, shall be five and one-half inches in diameter, with five threads to the inch, and the standard screw for the hose shall be three inches in diameter, with seven threads to the inch.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted and ordained,* That the Water Engineer be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the screws of all fire plugs hereafter inserted by him to conform to the first section of this ordinance.

Thomas Swann, *Mayor.*

Approved March 23, 1859.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish a Paid Fire Department for the City of Baltimore," approved December 10, 1858.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That the Paid Fire Department created by the ordinance to which this is a supplement, shall consist of seven Steam Engines and two Hook and Ladder Companies.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That there shall be seven Steam Engines and seven Tenders, seven Hose Reels with the compliment of Hose for seven companies, instead of six, as heretofore provided for.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That there shall be appointed, in the manner heretofore provided for, one Foreman, one Engineer, one Firemen, one Hostler, and nine Extra Men, for additional company created by this ordinance.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Extra Men attached to each of the engine companies created by this ordinance shall not exceed nine persons, and the Board of Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to reduce the number at any time, if in their judgment the efficiency of the Fire Department and the safety of the property of the city will justify it.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained* That the number of Extra Men to each of the Hook and Ladder Companies shall not exceed fourteen persons, and the Board of Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to reduce the number at any time, if in their judgment the efficiency of the Department and the safety of the city will justify it.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That there shall be attached to each of the seven Steam Engine Companies created by this ordinance, four Horses, at the discretion of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the application of which shall be controlled by the Foreman of each of the several companies, in such a manner as his judgement may dictate for the use of the company's apparatus.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Foreman of each of the companies of the Department shall be, and he is hereby, vested with full police authority while going to, while at, and while returning from fires or alarms of fires.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Chief Engineer of the Paid Fire Department of the City of Baltimore shall have the use and control of any and all fire plugs belonging to the City of Baltimore, on the occurrence of fires.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Board of Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to draw on the Register of the city for such amounts of money as may be necessary for the purchase of apparatus provided for in this ordinance.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That all ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor*.

Approved March 30, 1859.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the care and management of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and for the protection of the same," approved June 24, 1859.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,* That should any person or persons knowingly give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, he, she or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That authority is hereby given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his discretion, and with the approbation of the Mayor, to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, or less, for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall knowingly give or cause to be given any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That should any person or persons make or cause to be made any key or keys of any Fire Engine or Truck House, of Fire Alarm Telegraph Box, or use or cause to be used the same, except the Mayor, Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer, without the consent of the proper authority, he, she or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

GEO. WM. BROWN, *Mayor.*

Approved April 18, 1861.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled,"An Ordinance to establish a Paid Fire Department for the City of Baltimore," approved December 10, 1858.

Section 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That the Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires over all others officers, all members of the Fire Department, and all others persons who may be present at fires, and shall take all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of laws of the State, ordinances of the city, and regulations of the Fire Commissioners respecting fires ; and it shall be the duty of said Engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city, used for the purposes of the Fire Department and the companies attached, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed to do so by the City Council or Fire Commissioners, and annually to report the same to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the Fire Department, require alteration, addition or repaires, the Chief Engineer shall report the same to the Board of Control, and on their order, such alterations, additions or repairs shall be made ; and it shall be, moreover, the duty of the said Chief Engineer to receive and transmit to the said Fire Commissioners, for the use of the Council, all the returns of the officers, members and fire apparatus, made by the respective companies, as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire De-

partment ; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge and age of each member, which he shall report in writing to said Fire Commissioners, who shall safely file such reports.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the said Fire Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of the Fire Department constituted by the ordinance, and who shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, but shall not be entitled to any other pay under any of the provisions of this ordinance ; said clerk shall also perform the duties of clerk to the Chief Engineer, and the Fire Commissioners shall be authorized to fit up an office for their use, which shall be centrally located, the cost of which, together with the rent and necessary stationery, shall be paid by the city ; and the Commissioners shall be further authorized to receive the names of as many persons as they may think proper as honorary members.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That sections three and thirteen of the ordinance of which this is a supplement, approved December 10, 1858, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Ex-Officio Mayor.

Approved April 18th, 1862.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE

Reorganization of the Fire Department

Of the City of Baltimore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That immediately after the passage of this ordinance, there shall be appointed, in the same manner as other city officers are appointed, five citizens of Baltimore of good character, to serve as Fire Commissioners in the place of those at present constituted as such, and said Commissioners when appointed, shall draw for their respective term of office, say two for the term of four years, and three for the term of two years; and every second year thereafter, in the month of February, there shall be appointed in the same manner two or three persons, as the case may be, who shall serve for the term of four years.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of, or the neglect or refusal to perform the duties incumbent upon their offices, by any or all of said Commissioners, the Mayor shall proceed at once to fill such place or places by a new appointment in the usual manner.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the said Fire Commissioners shall have the appointment of and entire con-

trol over all other employees and property of the Fire Department, in conformity with this ordinance, and are held strictly accountable therefore to the Mayor and City Council, by whom, upon conviction of dereliction of duty, malfeasance in office, or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, they shall be removed from office. They shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council, and shall annually, in the month of January, prepare an accurate report of the state of the department, 250 copies of which shall be printed for the use of said Mayor and City Council. They shall have authority to fit up and appropriate to the use of themselves and the Engineers, suitable rooms, centrally located, the necessary expenses of which shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the use of the Department, and they shall have authority to draw upon the City Register for such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require, not exceeding the appropriations which may be made for the use of the Department.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Fire Commissioners shall, during the occurrence of fires or alarms of fires have authority for themselves, and the power to delegate to the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, the authority to control all persons and property in the vicinity of a fire during the continuance thereof; provided that the exercises of such authority does not conflict with any law of the United States or of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore shall consist of five Fire Commissioners, one Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Clerk, seven Engine Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Assistant Engineman, one

Hostler and eight Firemen, and two Hook and Ladder Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Tillerman, one Hostler and ten Laddermen, all of whom shall be of good character, and except those specially provided for in Section 1st of this ordinance, shall be appointed by the Fire Commissioners, and shall be entitled to retain their respective positions for such time as they evince willingness and capacity to discharge the duties pertaining thereto efficiently, harmoniously with their associates, and satisfactorily to the Fire Commissioners. Said employees shall not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious or other sentiment entertained by them, so long as said opinion or sentiment does not interfere with the faithful and efficient discharge of their respective duties as employees of the Fire Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that the salaries of the employees of this Department shall be as follows:

The Chief Engineer, $1,500 per annum, payable monthly; the Assistant Engineers, each $1,100 per annum, payable monthly; the Clerk $1,200 per annum, payable monthly; the Foremen, each $500 per annum, payable monthly; the Enginemen, each $1,100 per annum, payable monthly; the Assistant Enginemen, each $900 per annum, payable monthly; the Tillermen and Hostlers, each $900 per annum, payable monthly; the Firemen, each $400 per annum, payable monthly.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that the property of each Engine Company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carriage, one thousand feet of hose, and four horses, together with all the minor accessaries for effectual service; and the property of each Hook and Ladder Company shall consist of not less than one ladder truck, with all necessary ladders and implements, and three horses.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Department, in the district in which the fire may occur, to communicate the fact to the Central Station, by means of the signal box in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the signal boxes, and the number of the signal box from which the alarm proceeded; and when a police officer has an alarm bell in his district, it shall be his duty to ring the same by striking the location as indicated by the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that should any person or persons injure, deface, or in any manner destroy, any fire apparatus or property of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, or should any person or persons hinder or obstruct any city Fire Company or Hook and Ladder Company, or any member thereof, from freely passing along the streets of the city, to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said Fire Companies, or any member of the same from operating at any fire, each and every person or persons so hindering, obstructing, or preventing, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered as any other city fines are recovered, one-half to the informer, the other half to the city.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that should any person or persons knowingly give or cause to be given, any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, he, she, or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.*

*The fine imposed by this section has been recently increased, so that now each fine is to be not less than three nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11 *And be it enacted and ordained*, that authority is hereby given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his discretion, and with the approbation of the Mayor, to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, or less, for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall knowingly give, or cause to be given, any false alarm of fire by means of telegraph boxes connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that should any person or persons, unauthorized, have in his or their possession, make, or cause to be made, any key or keys of any fire engine or truck house, or Fire Alarm Telegraph box, or use, or cause to be used the same, except the Mayor, Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer, without the consent of the proper authority, he, she, or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted and ordained*, that should any person or persons, not a member of the City Fire Department, use the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, or any part thereof, without their permission, such person or persons shall each be fined not less than "five dollars," nor more than "twenty dollars," for each and every offence, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That this ordinance shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor.*

Approved February, 1868.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance, to Ordinance No. 7, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore," approved February 21, 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, that the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore be increased by the addition of one company, to consist of one foreman, one engineman, one assistant engineman, one hostler, and eight firemen, who shall be appointed in like manner, and receive the same salaries as is provided in the ordinance to which this is a supplement, for the officers and men of the same grade.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the property of said company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carriage, one thousand feet of hose and four horses, which shall be purchased by the Fire Commissioners.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Fire Department, together with the Fire Commissioners, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to buy or lease a suitable lot for the erection of the additional engine house, rendered necessary by the provisions of this ordinance, or to purchase or lease any improved lot or lots suitable for this purpose, provided the said lot or lots shall be located west of Paca street and north of Baltimore street.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the City Commissioner be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to have such house built upon the lot so bought or leased as may be necessary in his judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase or leasing of said lot and the building of said house, and the purchasing of the fire apparatus and horses, to be taken out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted and ordained* That this ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor.*

Approved July 9, 1869.

An Ordinance Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reörganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore."

Section 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That any person or persons who shall place or cause to be placed around or near any of the fire plugs of the city, any goods, structure, or other thing, in such a manner as to obstruct the free access to any of said plugs, shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, and a further fine of ten dollars for each and every day that obstruction may continue, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That any person or persons who, at the time of the passage of this ordinance, may have any goods, structure, or other thing so placed as to obstruct free access to any of the fire plugs of the city, who shall permit the said obstruction to remain more than five hours after notice from any officer of police or city officer to remove the same, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars for each and every day, or a part of a day, during which said obstruction shall be permitted to remain after the expiration of said notice.

Robert T. Banks, *Mayor.*

Approved October 12, 1869.

An Ordinance supplementary to an Ordinance (number seven) entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore," approved February 21, 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,* That the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore shall be increased by the addition of two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company; each of the Engine Companies to consist of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Hostler and eight Firemen; and the Hook and Ladder Company to consist of one Foreman, one Tillerman, one Hostler and ten Laddermen, all of whom shall be appointed in like manner and receive the same salaries as is provided in the Ordinance to which this is a supplement, or the supplements thereto, for the officers and men of the same grade.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That the property of each of said Engine Companies shall consist of not less than one Steam Fire Engine, one Hose Carriage, one thousand feet of Hose and four Horses; and that the property of the said Hook and Ladder Company shall consist of not less than one Ladder Truck, with all necessary Ladders and Implements, and three Horses, all of which properties shall be purchased by the Fire Commissioners.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That the Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to buy or lease suitable lots for the erection of the additional Engine Houses rendered necessary by the provisions of this Ordinance, or to purchase or lease any improved

lots suitable for this purpose; provided one of the said Engine Houses be located in the Northeastern section, and the other in the Southwestern section of the city.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the City Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to have such houses built upon the lots so bought or leased, as may be necessary in his judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase or leasing of said lots and the building of said houses, and the purchasing of the fire apparatus and horses, to be taken out of the levy of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That this Ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor*.

Approved November 7, 1870.

REPORT

OF THE

Fire Inspector,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31, 1871.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSPECTOR,

Baltimore, November 1st, 1871.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I respectfully submit to you the fifteenth annual report, showing the operations of this office for ten months ending November 1st, 1871.

There has been one hundred and eighty-four alarms of fire, of which one hundred and thirty nine were telegraphic, and forty-five silent alarms. There were one hundred and fifty-six actual fires, five false alarms, six test alarms, six chimneys; and five out side the city limits.

The losses during the last ten months within the city limits were four hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety four dollars and eighty-seven cents, ($475,-394.87.)

Losses out of the city limits for which alarms were sounded were one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars, ($127,-000.)

The amount of losses during the year 1870 were four hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred seventeen dollars and seven cents, showing an increase of loss for ten months

of 1871 of forty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars ninety-three cents, ($43,676.93.)

I again respectfully call your attention to the great necessity of some action in regard to the building laws. I believe it to be a matter of vital importance to the protection of the lives of the citizens and members of the Fire Department. It cannot be expected that men will risk their lives, when they know there is no protection afforded them, from the reckless and criminal manner in which new buildings are erected and old ones altered.

I respectfully recommend to your favourable consideration, an ordinance which I think will regulate the erection of new buildings and the alteration of old ; the erection of hot-air furnaces ; the prevention of so many frame and other combustible sheds from being placed in the reach of every fire brand which may be borne on the wind, or in the hands of an incendiary. The experience of this office cleary demonstrates, that the laws and ordinances of the corporation in relation to the erection of buildings are very defective, and that additional legislation is indispensable, particularly as regards large buildings, not only for the safety of the property but the protection of the Firemen while in discharge of their duties. As the law now stands, any building, no matter how large, may be constructed with walls only four inches thick ; the law makes no distinction as to height or size. It is a fact which connot be sucessfully controverted, that the erection of good and substantial walls to all buildings and extending the same to and through the roof as required by the ordinance presented for your consideration, is a great safe guard against the spread of fire to adjourning or contiguous property ; this is evident to any one who witnesses the resistance a good wall makes to the extending of fire.

The fire which occurred in Sharp street on the morning of May 22d, 1871, a five story brick building with Iron front,

owned and occupied by Messrs. Brown & Bros. as a wholesale drug warehouse, is a case in point. This building had been recently erected, and from its defective construction a large portion of the south wall had to be removed to prevent its falling on and crushing the adjacent property. This part of the wall had been replaced, and the building was ready for occupancy when the fire occurred. It was soon after the fire got headway that the south wall fell on the two-story brick building occupied as a dwelling by Dr. McManus ; the rapid crumbling of the front and side walls of Messrs. Brown & Bros. warehouse, and the knowledge the members of the department had of its bad construction, deterred them from entering the adjoining building occupied by Messrs. Stellman & Heinrichs, in which was a very heavy stock of furnishing goods. In consequence of the indifferent walls, the fire entered into the cellar or basement of Messrs. Stellman & Heinrichs from Messrs. Brown & Bros. ; the Firemen could not act with their usual promptitude and daring, having in dread the falling of the building. Had there been *confidence* in the construction of the warehouse of Messrs. Stellman & Heinrichs, a large portion of the stock could have been saved.

The careless and criminal repairing of old buildings, and using walls damaged by fire should not be allowed. At the fire which occurred on Light street wharf, in a four story brick warehouse owned by Mr. Barrolt, and which had been on fire on two different occasions, the same walls had been used, and those left standing now used for the third time. These walls must necessarily be rotten, as the heat from the fires must have destroyed the strength of the mortar ; the south gable wall fell soon after the Fire Department had left, and came crushing down to the first floor ; luckily, there was but one man in the building at the time, who escaped.

I would call your attention to the most disastrous accident which has happened to the Baltimore City Fire Department since its organization, caused by the alteration of an

old building. I refer to the fire on McClellan's alley, on the night of April 17th, 1869, by which three members of the department lost their lives, and several were seriously injured. Again at the burning of Felgner's tobacco factory, on south Charles street, where Mr. John Hays lost his life. That was the result of bad construction or bad material used in building. In the erection of hot-air furnaces, and the use of stoves so constructed as to heat one or more rooms, too much caution cannot be used; there is now no law regulating the same. I hope you will give it your attention, and pass such laws as will regulate the use and erection of hot-air furnaces, and all appertaining to them.

By the passage of an ordinance, approved June 12th, 1871, entitled "an ordinance to regulate smoke-stacks, chimneys," &c., which gives the Fire Inspector the authority to cause all smoke-stacks, chimneys, flues or stove pipes, to be altered or improved, a very beneficial effect has been produced—several smoke-stacks have been altered under orders from this office, and the nuisance abated.

An Ordinance entitled an "Ordinance to create a Department of Buildings, a Superintendent of Buildings, and to regulate Buildings," &c., &c.

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That there shall be established a Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, to provide for the regulation and inspection of Buildings, the more effectual prevention of fires, and the better preservation of life and property; and said Department shall be taken and know as the Department of Buildings. The said Department shall consist of one Superintendent of Buildings, the Fire Inspector of Baltimore City, and the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore City Fire Department.

Sec. 2. The Superintendent of Buildings shall be appointed as other city officers are appointed, and shall serve

for a term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and shall receive a salary of ——— dollars per annum, and shall give bond in the sum of ——— dollars.

Sec. 3. The Department of Buildings shall be provided with office room and all necessary supplies for the transaction of its business in the same manner as now provided for other departments, and the said department shall be allowed and paid for incidental expenses by the Comptroller the amount certified to by the Superintendent of Buildings, with the vouchers thereof, not exceeding ——— dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said Superintendent of Buildings to examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration and repair, and shall report in writing forthwith to the Department of Buildings all violations of any of the several provisions of this ordinance, together with the street and the number of the buildings or premises upon which violations are found, and the names of the owners, agents, lessees, occupants, builders, masons, carpenters, roofers, furnace builders and architects, and all other matters relative thereto, and shall report in the same manner all new buildings, and shall examine all buildings reported dangerous, to examine all buildings under application to raise, enlarge, alter or build upon, and to report to the Department of Buildings the condition of the same, with his opinion relative thereto.

Sec. 5. The Superintendent of Buildings, the Fire Inspector and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, known as the Department of Buildings, shall meet and organize immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, and shall meet as often thereafter as circumstances may require, and shall perform all duties referred to them in this ordinance. They shall have the power to appoint a clerk at a salary of ——— dollars per annum; and for the performance of their respec-

tive duties, have the right to enter any building or premises in said city. Any one obstructing or interfering with any of the above officers in the lawful discharge of their duties shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than ninety dollars.

Sec. 6. All that portion of the City of Baltimore lying within direct taxation shall constitute the building limits, designated under this ordinance ; no structures, part or parts thereof, shall hereafter be built, constructed, or altered, except in conformity to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 7. All buildings hereafter erected within said building limits shall have all outside or party walls constructed of stone, brick, or iron, and all such walls shall be built to a line, and be carried up plumb and straight, with close joints; and the several component parts of all such buildings shall be built and constructed in such manner as herein provided.

Sec. 8. All foundation walls shall be built of stone or brick, and shall be laid not less than four feet below the surface of the earth, on a good solid bottom; and in case the nature of the earth should require it, a bottom of driven piles, or laid timbers, of sufficient size and thickness, shall be laid to prevent the walls from settling, the top of such pile or timber bottom to be driven or laid below the water line ; and all piers, columns, posts or pillars resting on the earth shall have a footing course, and shall be upon a bottom in the same manner as the foundation walls.

Sec. 9. The footing, or base course, under all foundation walls, shall be of stone or concrete, and shall be at least twelve inches wider than the bottom width of the foundation walls. And if the walls be built of isolated piers, then there must be inverted arches, at least twelve inches thick, turned under and between the piers, or two footing courses of large stone, at least ten inches thick in each course. All founda-

tion walls other than those of dwellings shall be at least four inches thicker than the wall next above them, to a depth sixteen feet below the curb level, and shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional five feet in depth below the said sixteen feet. Foundation walls in dwelling-houses shall be below the basement floor beams, four inches thicker than the walls next above them. All foundation walls shall be understood to mean that portion of the wall below the level of the street curb, and below the basement floor beams in dwellings, and depth shall be computed from the curb level downward. All excavations upon the front or side of any lot adjoining a street shall be properly guarded and protected by the person or persons having charge of the same, in such manner as the Superintendent of Buildings may direct, so as to prevent the same from being or becoming liable to be dangerous to life and limb.

In all dwelling houses not above thirty feet in height, and not more than twenty feet in width, the party and outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick. In all dwelling-houses from thirty to fifty-five feet in height, and not more than thirty feet in width, the outside and party walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick; and if above fifty-five feet, the walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick, to the top of the second story beams; provided the same is twenty feet above the curb level, and if not, then to the under side of the third story beams; and also provided that portion of the wall twelve inches thick shall not exceed forty feet in height from said sixteen-inch wall.

Sec. 10. In all buildings other than dwelling houses, not above thirty feet in height, and not more than twenty-five in width, the outside walls shall not be less than eight inches thick, and the party walls not less than twelve inches thick; if above thirty feet and under fifty feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick, and the

party wall not less than sixteen inches thick ; if above fifty feet and under sixty-five feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick to the height of third story beams, and not less than twelve inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than twenty inches thick to the height of the second story beams, and not less than sixteen inches from thence to the top ; and if above sixty-five feet, and under eighty feet in height, the outside walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick to the height of at least forty feet, and up to the under side of the next story beams above, and not less than twelve inches thick from thence to the top, and the party walls not less than twenty inches thick to the height of the third story beams, and not less than sixteen inches from thence to the top. In all buildings over twenty-seven feet in width, and not having either brick partition walls or girders, supported by columns running from front to rear, the walls shall be increased an additional four inches in thickness, to the same relative thickness in height as required under this section, for every additional ten feet in width of said building, or any portion thereof; and in all buildings intended or used for storage or warehouse purposes in storing or keeping heavy merchandise or materials, the walls shall be an additional four inches thicker than above required. It is understood that the amount of materials specified may be used either in piers or buttresses, provided the walls between the same shall in no case be less than eight inches in thickness to the height of forty feet, and if over that height, then twelve inches thick ; and if over sixty-five feet in height, sixteen inches thick to the height of twenty feet from the curb level.

Sec. 11. In all buildings in which there are stone or brick partition walls, the said partition walls shall be subject to the clauses and provisions above set forth, with regard to foundations, thickness and heights ; and if there should be

substituted iron or wooden girders, supported upon iron or wooden columns in place of the partition walls, they shall be made of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of two hundred and fifty pounds for every square foot of the floor or floors that rest upon them, exclusive of the weight of material employed in their construction, and shall have footing courses and foundation walls equal to that of the party walls, with inverted arches under and between the columns, or two footing courses of large, well shaped stone, laid crosswise edge to edge, and at least ten inches in each course, the lower footing course to be equal in area to that under a party wall, and under every column as above set forth, a cap of cut stone at least twelve inches thick, and of a diameter twelve inches greater than that of the column must be laid.

Sec. 12. No wall of any building now erected, or hereafter to be built or erected, shall be cut off or altered below, to be supported in any manner, in whole or in part, by wood, but shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or iron, and no wood or timber shall be used between such wall and such supporters. Every temporary support placed under any wall, girder or beam during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building, shall be equal in strength to the permanent support required for such wall, girder or beam; and the walls of every building shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story until the next tier of beams are on and leveled up.

Sec. 13. All stone walls less than twenty-four inches thick shall have at least one header, extending through the walls, in every six square feet; and if over twenty-four inches in thickness, shall have one header for every six superficial feet on both sides of the wall, and running into the wall at least two feet. In every brick wall, every fifth course of bricks shall be a heading course, except where walls are faced with brick, in which case every fifth course shall be bonded into

the backing by cutting the course of the faced brick, and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting face brick in half, and backing the same by a continuous row of headers. In all walls which are faced with thin ashlar, anchored to the backing, or in which the ashlar has not either alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternate heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than eight inches thick, and all eight-inch backing shall be laid up in cement mortar, and shall not be built to greater height than prescribed for eight-inch walls. All heading courses shall be good, hard, perfect brick.

In all buildings where the walls are built hollow, the same amount of stone or brick shall be used in their construction as if they were solid, as above set forth; and no hollow walls shall be built unless the two walls forming the same shall be connected by continuous vertical ties of the same materials as the walls, and not over twenty-four inches apart. The heights of all walls shall be computed from the curb level. No swelled or refused brick shall be allowed in any wall or pier.

Sec. 14. The mortar used in the construction of any building shall be composed of lime or cement, mixed with sand, in proper proportions. No inferior lime or cement shall be used; and all sand shall be clean, sharp grit, free from loam, and all joints in all walls must be filed with mortar.

Sec. 15. Any building, except a private dwelling, over thirty feet in width, if built or used for the purpose of a hotel or boarding house, shall have one or more brick, stone, or fire-proof partition wall running from front to rear. These walls shall be so located that the space between any two of the bearing walls of the building shall not be over twenty-five feet. In all buildings of a public character already erected, or hereafter to be built, such as hotels,

churches, theatres, school houses, public halls and other buildings used for purposes of public amusement or instruction, the halls, doors, stairways and aisles shall be so arranged as to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases. And all aisles and passage-ways, in said buildings, devoted to purposes of amusement, shall be kept free from camp-stools, chairs, sofas, and other obstruction during any performance, services, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball, or any public assemblage; and the Department of Buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner, lessee or manager of any said buildings, directing any act or thing to be done in and about the management of the said buildings and the several appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, aisles and escapes, so as to afford the greatest possible security to the public in the uses to which they may be severally applied; and if the said notice is not complied with within ten days after such service, the Department of Buildings shall enter proceedings before a justice of the peace for the purpose of collecting the penalty for any violation of this section. And person or persons violating any portion of this section shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars additional for every ten days thereafter until the notice of the Department of Buildings is complied with.

Sec. 16. Every isolated pier less than six superficial feet at the base, and all piers supporting a wall built of rubble-stone or brick, or under any iron beam or arch girder, or arch on which a wall rests, or lintel supporting a wall, shall at intervals of not more than thirty inches in height, have built into it a bond-stone not less than four inches thick, of a diameter each way equal to the diameter of the pier, ex-

cept that in front piers above the curb, the bond-stone may be four inches less than the pier in diameter; and all piers shall be built of good, hard-burnt brick and cement, and all the bricks in such piers shall be of the hardest quality, and be well wet before laid, and the walls and piers under all compound girders, iron or other columns, shall have a bond-stone every thirty inches in height from the bottom, whether said piers are in the walls or not, and a cap stone at least twelve inches in thickness by the whole size of the bearing.

Sec. 17. All walls shall be securely anchored with iron anchors, to each tier of beams. The front, rear, side, end and party walls shall, if not carried up together, be anchored to each other, every six feet in their height, by tie anchors, made of one and a quarter inch by three-eighths of an inch wrought iron. The said anchors shall be built into the side or party walls not less than sixteen inches, and into the front and rear walls at least one-half the thickness of the front and rear walls, so as to secure the front and rear walls to the side, end or party walls; and all stone used for the facing of any building, except where built with alternate headers and stretchers, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be strongly anchored with iron anchors; and all such anchors shall be let into the stone at least one inch. The side, end or party walls shall be anchored at each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than eight feet apart, with good, strong, wrought iron anchors, three eights of an inch by one inch, well built into the side walls and well fastened to the side of the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders, the ends of the beams resting on the girder shall be strapped by wrought iron straps of the same size, and at the same distance apart, and in the same beam as the wall anchors; all wall anchors used in any building except dwellings, shall be three-eights by one inch wrought

iron, and shall hook over a three-quarter inch round bolt of wrought iron running through the beam.

Sec. 18. All side or party, and front or rear walls, not corniced and where no gutter is required on any building, over fifteen feet high, shall be built up and extended at least twelve inches above the roof, and shall be coped with stone or metal, provided that, where partition walls are carried up, and where Mansard or French roofs are built over a hotel or block of houses, the partition and division walls may be carried up above the roofing and coped with some fire-proof material, or shall be carried up to the under side of the roof-planking ; and the roof-planking must, in all such cases, have a space of at least four inches left, extending the entire length of the wall between the ends or sides of said planking, filled up to the top of the planking with good mortar, and the slating or other roof material may then be carried over the same.

Sec. 19. Compound beams with cast iron arches and wrought-iron ties, used to span openings not more than ten feet in width, shall have a bearing of at least twelve inches by the thickness of the wall to be supported, and for every additional foot of span over and above the said ten feet, the bearing shall be increased one inch, provided the same are supported at the ends on walls or piers of brick or stone ; and on the front of any building where the supports are of iron or solid cut stone, they shall be at least twelve inches on the face, and the width of the thickness of the wall to be supported, and in all cases shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, and shall rest upon a cut granite base block at least twelve inches thick by the full size of the bearing, and all compound beams or girders used in any building shall be, throughout, of a thickness not less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, and shall be made in the best manner. All compound beams

shall have a cast iron shoe on the upper side, to answer for the skew back of a brick or cut stone arch, which said arch shall always be turned over the same, and the arch shall, in no case, be less than eight inches in height by the width of the wall to be supported, and the shoe shall be made strong enough to resist the pressure of the arch in all cases. Cut stone or hard brick arches, with two wrought iron tie-rods, of sufficient strength, may be turned over any opening less than forty feet, provided they have skew backs of cut stone or cast or wrought iron into which the bars or tension rods shall be properly secured by heavy wrought iron washers, necks and heads of wrought iron, properly secured to the skew backs. The above clause is intended to meet cases where the arch has not abutments of sufficient size to resist its thrust.

Sec. 20. All openings for doors and windows in all buildings, except as otherwise provided, shall have a good and sufficient arch of stone or brick, well built and keyed, and with good and sufficient abutments, or a lintel of stone or iron, as follows: For an opening not more than four feet, the lintel shall not be less than eight inches in height; and for an opening not more than five feet in breadth, the lintel shall be twelve inches in height; and for an opening exceeding five feet in breadth, the lintel shall be of iron or stone, and of the full thickness of the wall to be supported; and every such opening less than five feet in breadth, in all walls over eight inches in thickness, shall have a lintel of stone or iron not less than seven inches in breadth, and one-third the thickness of the walls on which it rests; and in all openings, as aforesaid, in any eight-inch wall, the lintel shall be one-half the thickness of the wall; and on the inside of all openings in which the lintels shall be less than the width of the wall, there shall be a good timber lintel on the inside of the other lintels, which shall

rest at each end, not more than four inches on any wall, and shall be chamfered at each end, and shall have a double rolock arch over said lintel; or the said arch may be turned on a centre, which may be struck after the arch is turned, provided that the piers or abutments are of sufficient strength to bear the thrust of the arch; and all arches over openings or fire-places shall be built of good, hard brick, and well keyed; all lintels over openings in the front, rear or side of a building, or returned over a corner opening, when supported by brick piers or iron or stone columns, shall be of iron, and the full breadth of the wall to be supported. When hollow cast-iron lintels are placed over openings, they shall have a brick arch of sufficient thickness, with skew-backs and tie-rods of sufficient strength to support the superincumbent lateral weight, independent of the cast-iron lintel; and all iron girders, lintels or columns, before the same are used in any building, shall have the maximum weight which they will safely sustain, stamped, cast or properly marked thereon by the founder or manufacturer of the same.

Sec. 21. All stores or storehouses, or other buildings which are more than two stories, or above twenty-five feet in height above the curb level, already erected, or that may hereafter be built, except dwelling-houses, school houses, or churches, shall have doors, blinds or shutters, made of fire proff metal, on every window and entrance where the same do not open upon a street. Where, in any such building, the shutters, blinds or doors cannot be put on the outside of such door or window, they shall be put on the inside; and every such door, blind or shutter be closed upon the completion of the business of each day by the occupant having the use or control of the same; and all fire-proof shutters or blinds that now or may hereafter be put upon the front or sides of any building on the street fronts, must

be so constructed that they can be closed and opened from the outside, above the first story. In any store or building in the building limits in which there shall exist or be placed any hoistway, elevator or well-hole, the same shall be properly protected by such railings or other appliances as may be necessary to secure the same from being or becoming at any time dangerous to life or limb, in such manner as the owner or occupant may be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings; and every hoistway shall have on the opening through each floor, a good and sufficient trap-door with which to close the same, and said trap-doors shall be closed upon the completion of the business of each day by the occupant having the use or control of the same.

Sec. 22. All chimneys and all flues in stone or brick walls, in any building, without reference to the purpose for which they may be used, shall be properly pargetted on the inside with good parging mortar, or the joints shall be struck smooth on the inside. And no tin or other metal flue or flues, pipe or pipes of a single thickness of metal, to convey heated air in any building hereafter to be built, altered or erected in any part of the said city limits, shall be allowed, unless the same be so constructed as to have a thickness of not less than one inch of plaster of paris between the said metal pipe, flue or flues, and any of the timber or wood work adjoining the same. Unless the plaster of paris is put on as above set forth, the pipes in all cases must be doubled, that is, two pipes, one inside the other, at least one inch apart, and filled with plaster of paris. Fire-brick pipes, conveying hot air, may also be put in wooden partitions, provided they have a spigot and faucet joint filled with plaster. No steam-pipe shall be placed within two inches of any timber or wood work as aforesaid; where the said space of two inches around the steam pipe is objectionable, it shall be protected by a soapstone or an earthen ring or tube. No

base, or flooring, or roofing, or any other wood work, shall be placed against any brick or other flue, until the same shall be well plastered with plaster of paris behind such wood work. All flues in any building shall be properly cleaned, and all rubish removed, and the flues left smooth upon the inside upon the completion of all such buildings, as aforesaid. No chimney shall be started or built upon any floor or beam, and in case where the breast of a chimney shall project more than four inches in any eight-inch wall, or eight inches in a twelve-inch wall, shall it be commenced in any wall, but shall be started and built on the same line from the foundation; and if supported by piers, the said piers shall start from the foundation on the same line with the chimney breast, and shall not be less than sixteen inches on the face; and all such piers shall be well built into the wall. All hearths shall be supported by arches of stone or brick, and no chimneys projecting over the distance above specified shall be cut off below, in whole or in part, and supported by wood, but shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or iron; and all chimneys in any building or buildings, as aforesaid, already erected or hereafter to be erected or built, or any other chimney or chimneys in any part of the said city limits, which shall be dangerous in any manner whatsoever, shall be repaired or taken down. In all chimneys which are corbelled out from the walls, as above described, they shall be supported by five courses of brick.

Sec. 23. No smoke-pipe in any building with woolen or combustible floors and ceilings, shall enter any flue, unless the said pipe shall be at least eighteen inches from either floors or ceilings; and in all cases where smoke-pipes pass through stud or wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded either a double collar of metal, with at least four inches air space, and holes for ventilation, or by a soapstone ring, not less than three

inches in thickness and extending through the partition, or by a solid coating of plaster of paris, three inches thick, or by an earthenware ring, three inches from the pipe. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air, or other furnaces are used, the furnace smoke-pipe must be kept at least two feet below the beams or ceilings above the same, unless said beams or ceilings shall be properly protected by a shield or tin plate suspended above the said smoke-pipe with sufficient space for the free circulation of air above and below said shield; and the smoke-pipe shall, in all cases, be kept at least eight inches from the beams or ceilings, as aforesaid; and the top of all furnaces set in brick must be covered with brick, slate or tin plate, supported by iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering to be in addition to and not less than six inches from the ordinary covering to the hot-air chamber. If, however, there is not height enough to build the furnace top at least four inches below the floor beams or ceiling, then the floor beams must be trimmed around the furnace, and said covering and the trimmers and headers must be at least four inches from the same. The top of portable furnace or furnaces, not set in brick, shall be kept at least one foot below the beams or ceilings, with a shield of tin plate, made tight and suspended below the said beams or ceiling, and extending one foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides. All hot-air registers, hereafter placed in the floor of any building, shall be set in soapstone borders, not less than two inches in width. All soapstone borders to be firmly set in plaster of paris, or gauged mortar; all floor register-boxes to be made of tin plate, with a flange on the top, to fit the groove in the soapstone, the register to rest upon the same. There shall also be an open space of two inches on all sides of the register-box, extending from the under side of the ceiling below the register to the

soapstone in the floor; the outside of said space to be covered with a casting of tin plate, made tight on all sides, to extend from the under side of the aforesaid ceiling up to and turn under the said soapstone. Registers twelve by nineteen inches, or less than fifteen by twenty-five inches, shall have a space of three inches between the register-box and casing; registers of fifteen by twenty-five inches and more shall have a space of three and a half inches. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air, or other furnaces are placed in buildings already erected, due notice shall first be given to the Department of Buildings, by the owners of said buildings, or contractors, or superintendents of said work.

Sec. 24. In no building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall any wooden beams or timbers be placed within eight inches of any flue, whether the same be a smoke, air, or any other flue. All wooden beams and other timbers in the party wall of every building hereafter to be erected or built of stone, brick or iron, shall be separated from the beam or timber entering in the opposite side of the wall by at least four inches of solid mason work. No floor beam shall be supported wholly upon any wood partition, but every beam, except headers and tail beams, shall rest, at each end, not less than four inches in the wall, or upon a girder, as authorized by this act. And every trimmer or header more than four feet long, used in any building, except a dwelling, shall be hung in stirrup-irons of suitable thickness for the size of the timbers. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building, where stone, brick or iron is commonly used, except bond timbers and lintels, as hereinbefore provided for, or as may be approved of by said department, and no bond timber in any wall shall in width and thickness exceed that of a course of brick. No bond timber shall be more than three feet in length, and such bond timbers

shall be laid eighteen inches apart, parallel to each other, and there shall be eight inches of brick or mason work between the ends of the same. In all buildings where the floor beams are of wood, the end of all beams resting on the wall shall be cut to the bevel of three inches. In every building, already erected, or hereafter to be built, the floors shall be of sufficient strength to bear the weight to be imposed upon them, exclusive of the weight of the materials used in their construction. And all timbers or beams used in any building, whether the same be a frame building or otherwise, shall be of good sound material, free from rot, sap, shakes, or rotten knots, and of such size and dimensions as the purpose for which the building is intended requires.

Sec. 25. All exterior cornices and gutters of all buildings, hereafter to be erected or built, shall be of some fire-proof material; and in every case the greatest weight of stone, iron, or other material of which the cornice shall be constructed, shall be on the inside of the outer line of the wall on which the cornice shall rest, in the proportion of three of wall to two of cornice in weight; allowance being made for the excess of leverage produced by the projection of the cornice beyond the face of the wall; and all fire-proof cornices shall be well secured to the walls with iron anchors, independent of any wood work, and all exterior wooden cornices or gutters that may be unsafe or rotten, shall be made safe or be taken down, and if replaced shall be of fire-proof material; and in all cases the wall shall be carried up to the planking of the roof, and when the cornice projects above the roof, the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornices, and the party wall shall, in all cases, extend up above the planking of the cornice, and be coped, and all exterior wooden cornices or gutters that may become damaged by fire, if replaced, shall be of fire-proof materials; and all buildings shall

be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting the water from the roof to the ground, sewer or street gutter, in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage.

Sec. 26. The planking and sheathing of the roof of every building erected or built, as aforesaid, shall, in no case, be extended across the front, rear, side, end or part wall thereof, and every such building, and tops and sides, and every dormer window thereon, shall be covered and roofed with slate, plastic slate, tin, zinc, copper or iron, or such other equally fire-proof roofing as the Department of Buildings may authorize; and no wooden buildings hereafter erected or built, or already erected, in any part of the said city limits, more than two stories, or above thirty feet in height above the curb level, to the highest part thereof, which shall require roofing, shall be roofed with any other roofing or covering, except as aforesaid. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the repairing of any shingle roof, provided the building is not altered in height. All buildings within city limits, whether already erected or hereafter to be built, shall have scuttle frames and doors, or bulkheads leading to the roof, made up or covered with some fire-proof material, and shall have stairways or stationery iron ladders leading to the same, and all such scuttles or stairways or ladders leading to the roof, shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times, and all the scuttles shall not be less in size than two by three feet.

Sec. 27. All gas, water, steam or other pipes which may be introduced into any building other than a dwelling house, shall not be let into the beams, unless the same be placed within thirty-six inches of the end of the beams, and in no case shall be let into the beams more than two inches in depth.

Sec. 28. In all buildings, every floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely, upon every superficial foot of its surface, seventy-five pounds; and if used as a place of public assembly, one hundred and twenty pounds; and if used as a store, factory, warehouse, or for any other manufacturing or commercial purposes, from one hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds and upwards; and every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weights aforesaid, in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed; and every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of the portion of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required as above to be supported safely upon said portions of said floors. In all calculations for the strength of materials to be used in every building, the proportion between the safe weight and the breaking weight shall be as one to three for all beams, girders and other pieces subjected to a cross strain; and shall be as one to six for all posts, columns and other vertical supports, and for all tie-rods, tie-beams and other pieces subjected to a tensile strain. And the requisite dimensions of each piece of material is to be ascertained by computation by the rules given by Tredgold, Hodgkinson, Barlow, or the treatises of other authors now or hereafter used at the United States Military Academy at West Point on the strength of materials, using for constants in the rules only such numbers as have been deduced from experiments on materials of like kind with that proposed to be used.

Sec. 29. In all fire-proof buildings, either brick walls with wrought iron beams, or cast or wrought iron columns with wrought iron beams, must be used in the interior; and the following rules must be observed:

1st. All metal columns shall be planed true and smooth at both ends, and shall rest on cast iron bed plates and have

cast iron caps, which shall also be planed true. If brick arches are used between the beams, the arches shall have a rise of at least an inch and a quarter to each foot of span between the beams.

2d. All arches shall be at least four inches thick. Arches over four feet span shall be increased in thickness towards the haunches by additions of four inches in thickness of brick; the first additional thickness shall commence at two and a half feet from the centre of the span; the second addition at six and a half feet from the centre of the span; and the thickness shall be increased thence four inches for every additional four feet of span towards the haunches.

3d. The said brick arches shall be laid to a line on the centres, with a close joint, and the bricks shall be hard burnt and shall be well wet, and the joints well filled with cement mortar in proportions of not more than two of sand to one of cement by measure. The arches shall be well grouted and pinned or chinked with slate, and keyed.

4th. All iron beams in stores or storehouses shall have wrought iron ties, which shall be at least one inch in diameter, placed not more than six feet from the centre, and the said ties shall be well secured to the lower half of each beam, and into a beam or continuous piece of angle iron at both walls, against which arches abut.

5th. Under the ends of all iron beams, where they rest on the walls, stone templets must be built into the walls; said templets to be eight inches wide in twelve inch walls, and in all walls of greater thickness, to be in width not less than four inches less than the width of said walls, and not to be, in any case less than four inches in thickness and eighteen inches long.

6th. All bake-houses, smoke-houses, ash-houses, or ash-holes hereafter built, shall be constructed entirely of stone, brick or iron, and without the use of wood in any part thereof.

Sec. 30. No frame or wooden building, shed, extension, stairway, stoop, balcony, piazza, platform, bay or oriel window, sign over two feet in height, or other structure of any kind, in whole or part of wood, shall hereafter be built or constructed, which may be lawfully erected thereon, unless the same shall first be authorized by the Department of Buildings, under their certificate, to be first obtained therefor; provided, however, that any piazza, platform or balcony that does not exceed ten feet in width, and that does not extend more than three feet above the second story floor of any building to which the same may be attached, or the roof which does not exceed the same height, may be built of wood, provided the same is open on the side; and such piazza, platform or balcony may be built higher, or may be enclosed, provided the same shall have end or party walls of stone or brick not less than eight inches thick, which shall be started and built from the foundation and carried up above the roof, and coped with stone or iron; and the roofs of all piazzas shall be covered with some fire-proof material; any bay or oriel window that does not extend more than three feet above the third story floor of any dwelling house to which the same shall be attached, may be built of wood; all privies not exceeding ten feet square and ten feet high, may be built and covered with wood, boards or shingle; and all steamboat and ferry-houses, or other structures upon or adjoining any pier, slip, or bulkhead in said city may and shall be constructed in such manner as said Department of Buildings shall determine and designate under their certificate first to be obtained therefor.

Sec. 31. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any brick front or wooden building already erected in said city limits, that has a peak roof, to raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and except that

such new roof be covered with any of the articles of roofing mentioned in twenty-third section of this ordinance, and unless all such buildings when so raised shall not exceed forty feet in height to the highest part thereof; and all such brick dwelling houses that have eight inch walls, the said walls shall not exceed forty feet in height; and also provided that all such dwelling houses exceed twenty-five feet in height to the peak, before the said alteration. If any such building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, all such buildings may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of said grade. And no brick front or wooden building whatsoever in said city limits shall be enlarged or built upon, unless the exterior walls of such addition or enlargement be of fire-proof materials; provided, however, that such brick front or wooden building only may be raised, lowered or altered under the circumstances and in the same manner especially provided for in this section; and no wooden building shall be removed from one lot to another, until a sworn petition setting forth the purposes of said removal and the uses to which said building is to be applied, is filed in said department, and the written consent of the Department of Buildings is obtained therefor.

Sec. 32. Every wooden building or frame building with a brick or other front, situated in the city limits, which may hereafter be damaged by fire or otherwise, to an amount not greater than one-half the value thereof, at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt; but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half of such value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then such building shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down. The amount and extent of such damage by fire or otherwise, shall be determined by one surveyor appointed by said Department of Buildings, and one surveyor appointed by the owner or

owners; and in case these two do not agree, they shall appoint a third party, and a decision of a majority of them, reduced to writing, and sworn to, shall be conclusive, and such building shall in no manner be repaired or rebuilt until after such decision shall have been rendered.

Sec. 33. No building already erected, or hereafter to be built in said city limits, shall be enlarged, raised, altered or built up in such manner, that were such building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this ordinance, it would be in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance. And all buildings built of stone, brick or iron, and all wooden buildings, with or without brick fronts, in any part of said city limits, before the same shall be enlarged, raised or built upon, shall be first examined by the said Department of Buildings, to ascertain in the building or buildings, or either of them, are in a good and safe condition to be enlarged, raised or built upon; and no such buildings as aforesaid shall be enlarged, raised or built upon until after such examination and decision; and the decision of said department, under such examination, shall be final and conclusive in the premises, and shall be made without delay.

Sec. 34. Before the erection, construction, alteration or repair of any building or part of a building commence, the owner, architect or builder shall notify the Department of Buildings, and shall submit a detailed statement in writing of the plans and specifications for such erection, construction, alteration or repair of such building or any part thereof, and a record of said statement shall be kept by said Department of Buildings.

Sec. 35. The Department of Buildings, named under this ordinance, shall have full power in passing upon any question relative to the mode, manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection, alteration or repair of any building in the city limits, where the same is not

specially provided for herein, to make the same conform to the true intent, meaning and spirit of the several provisions hereof; and shall also have discretionary power, upon application therefor, to modify or vary any of the several provisions of this ordinance, to meet the requirements of special cases, where the same do not conflict with public safety and the public good, so that substantial justice may be done; but no such deviation shall be permitted except a record of the same shall be kept by said department, and a certificate be first issued to the party applying for the same.

Sec. 36. The owner or owners of any dwelling house, store, storehouse or other building, or of any frame building, with or without a brick front, or any wooden building, or of any ash house, ash hole, or wooden shed, upon which any violation of this ordinance, may be placed or shall exist, whether he or they be the owner or owners of the land in fee or not, or be the lessee or lessees thereof, or has or have a qualified or contingent interest therein, by virtue of some agreement or contract in writing, or in any other manner; and any master architect or architects who may be employed or assist therein, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or fail to comply therewith, or any requirements thereof, or shall in any manner be liable therefor, shall severally for each and every such violation or non-compliance, respectively forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of fifty dollars; and any and all persons who shall violate any provision of this ordinance, or who may be employed or assist therein, or who shall be liable therefor, shall severally for every such violation not removed, or requirement not complied with, within ten days after notice thereof shall be given to him or them, respectfully forfeit and pay an additional penalty in the sum of fifty dollars; provided, however, in all cases of

violation that shall be in existence at the time this ordinance takes effect, that no penalty shall attach until after a notice of ten days shall have been given requiring the removal of such violation or violations.

Sec. 37. The notice of violation named under any part of this ordinance and also any notice that any building, structure, premises, or any part thereof are deemed unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, shall be signed by the Superintendent of Buildings, and may be served by any constable, police officer, or by any person authorized by said Superintendent, by leaving a copy of the same with any person or persons violating, or who may be liable under any of the several provisions of this ordinance; and if no such person can be found, after diligent search, within twenty-four hours after the issuing of said notice, then such notice may be served by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such violation is alleged to have been placed or to exist, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, which shall be equivalent to a personal service of said notice upon all parties having any interest in said premises, or who may be liable for any violation, under any provision of this ordinance; and such notice shall contain a description of the building, premises or property, upon which such violation shall have been put or may exist, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous.

Sec. 38. Any building or buildings, part or parts of a buildings, wall, walls, parts of walls, or party-walls, shed, staging, or structure in the city limits, that from fire, excavation, improper erection or construction, or from any other cause, shall at any time become dangerous or unsafe, and endanger life or limb, may be taken down and removed, or made secure, in manner following: Immediately upon such unsafe or dangerous building or buildings, part or parts of a building, wall, walls, parts of walls, or party-walls, shed,

staging or structure, being so reported, the same shall be immediatety entered upon a docket of unsafe buildings, to be kept by said Department of Buildings; and the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lesses, or other parties having a vested or contingent interest in the same, may be served with a notice in writing, containing a description of the premises deemed unsafe or dangerous, requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed, as the same may be deemed necessary, which said notice shall require the person thus served to immediately certify to the officer of said department, his or their assent or refusal to secure or remove the same; and that in case of refusal or neglect so to do, or his or their refusal or neglect to secure or remove the same, a survey thereof will be made, at a time and place therein named, and that in case the same shall be reported unsafe or dangerous under such survey, that said report will be placed before a justice of the peace therein named, and a trial, upon the allegations and statements contained in said report will be had before said justice of the peace at a time and place therein named, to determine whether said unsafe or dangerous building or premises shall be repaired and secured, or taken down and removed; and if no one of the owners, agents or lessees, can be found, after due inquiry, such notice may be served on any tenant or sub-tenant.

Sec. 39. If the person so served with notice shall certify his or their assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous premises, he or they shall be allowed until twelve o'clock M. of the day following the service of such notice in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as the same can be done; but upon his or their refusal or neglect to comply with any of the requirements of said notice so served, then a survey of the premises named in said notice shall be had at the time

and place therein named, by three competent persons, to be composed of the Superintendent of Buildings, one person shall be appointed by the Mayor, and one person to be appointed by the owner, agent, lessee, assignee, tenant, sub-tenant, or other interested person thus notified, upon whose neglect or refusal to appoint such survey, however, the said other two surveyors may make such survey; and in case of a disagreement, shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, whose decision shall be final; and a report of such survey, reduced to writing, shall constitute the issue to be placed before the justice of the peace for trial. If the said verdict or decision shall find the premises to be unsafe or dangerous, the justice trying said cause shall immediately issue a precept out of said court, directed to the Superintendent of Buildings, who shall immediately notify the owner, agent, lessee, assignee, tenant, sub-tenant, or other interested person, and commanding him or them to forthwith repair and secure, or cause to be repaired and secured, or take down and remove, as the same may be, in accordance with said verdict or decision, said unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, part or parts of a building, walls, parts of walls, party-walls, shed, chimney, staging or structure, or other premises that shall have been named in said notice. Any person or persons who shall refuse or delay complying with said notice of the Superintendent of Buildings within two days after the service of the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum of ninety dollars, and every day thereafter forfeit and pay a sum of fifty dollars until such notice is complied with.

THE SHARP STREET FIRE.

The following is the evidence elicited in the case of the fire which occurred on the morning of May 22, 3.15 A.M., on the premises occupied by W. H. Brown & Brother as wholesale drug warehouse, situated on Sharp street between German and Lombard streets, on the east side, a five-story iron front warehouse, one hundred and sixty feet deep.

I am of the opinion the origin of the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. I have been led to the above opinion by the evidence in the case and my own experience.

It will not be out of place to mention the fires which have taken place recently, and which undoubtedly had their origin from spontaneous combustion: Isaac Baer, junk store on Camden street; David Shannon & Co., junk store, Lee street; both of these premises were stored with large stocks of paper, cotton and woolen rags, &c.; Canby & Gilpin, wholesale drug store; a cupboard or closet in the building on the corner of Green and Lexington streets; Brown & Brother, drug warehouse, on Sharp street; Mrs. McCormick's dwelling, on Eutaw Place, and Grimses' oil clothing factory, corner of Gay and Pratt streets.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Many of the substances we use in the home, store or manufactory, are extremely liable to ignite, not from a spark only but from the oxygen of the atmosphere. Spontaneous combustion is not so rare as many suppose, and a critical investigation of even the best premises often reveals lurking incendiaries where they are least to be expected—incendiaries whose guilt rests not with themselves, but with those who harbor them; innocent appearing incendiaries, modestly retiring from public gaze into the private nooks and dark corners of buildings. If generally known, it is not always considered that

rags, paper, fine charcoal, and many other common materials, when gathered in heaps, generate heat enough to produce spontaneous combustion. The cases recorded above only differ from many cases where fire is of mysterious origin, in that the circumstances forbid any other theory than that of spontaneous combustion.

There is much reason to suppose that a majority of the fires reported as of "unknown" origin arise from this cause. Many fires in dwellings originate in unused garrets, where no fires are used, and into which seldom a lamp is carried. These garrets are the receptacles of cast off clothing and rags.

In cellars where charcoal is stowed, fires not unfrequently begin to the surprise of every one, except those who understand the dangerous quality of such material left undisturbed for weeks and months.

Cotton waste from factories, cotton rags and unbleached cloth, more or less saturated with oil, or greasy from wear, are liable to ignite spontaneously when accumulated in any sheltered nook or corner where the wind does not come and a moderate degree of heat is maintained. In factories of whatever nature, cotton and woolen mills, machine shops, etc. there is produced and deposited a "fluff" of fine particles, not unlike the tinder used by our grandmothers before the introduction of friction matches. This material lodges in corners and crevices and in the beltways through floors, where the attrition of particles of iron and steel, or the electricity generated by rapidly-moving belts, is also sometimes sufficient to ignite it.

Numerous other illustrations of how incendiaries are harbored might be quoted, but these are enough to show that such sources of danger are worthy of attention. The only safety lies in perfect cleanliness and constant care. Several cases of spontaneous combustion have occurred in wholesale and

retail drug stores in this city, to my own knowledge. I refer you to the evidence of Dr. W. S. Love, annexed. Numerous cases occur from rats taking matches into their nests and nibbling the phosphorous off the ends. Sometimes the matches ignite, and the nests being formed of light rags and paper, very readily ignite. I refer you to a case which occurred on the premises of Dr. Jennings.

Carefulness the Prevention of Fires.

It will be found that carefulness, which is a remedy for all existing evils, is also the main one tending to a suppression of fires—the careless handling of open lights, matches, children playing with fire, reading in bed, airing linen before the fire, improper gas fitting, raking out a fire before retiring to rest, faulty flues, stove, steam and hot-air pipes, placing hot ashes in wooden vessels, throwing cigar stumps in wooden spittoons with sawdust in them, and the improper construction of smokestacks. The bagging of steam pipes often takes fire, and dropping off, ignites any timber that may be near. Placing goods too near gas burners in show windows, flues taking fire, the use of explosive oils in lamps, and many others could be added to the foregoing list of fires caused by thoughtlessness. A remedy for this might be found by owners at short intervals examining their premises and stock, and strongly enforcing obedience of a code of rules adapted to each particular case.

The great inflammability of drug establishments has often been demonstrated in fires that have occurred therein. The fire was quick and vehement. The noxious gasses evolved by and the sudden combustion incident to the materials with which they are filled, render it certain that human life will be destroyed whenever exposed to the hazard. In a house filled with chemicals, it is almost impossible to save life after

the first few minutes, and, therefore, renders it very dangerous for the firemen to enter in an active discharge of their duties. It is certainly in evidence that the building of Brown & Bros. was on fire from the first floor to the roof. The flames had every means to reach the upper and lower floors. A large skylight passing through the centre of the building to the roof, two dumb-waiters, one in the rear and one in the front of the store (one on the north side and one on the south side,) and the stairway leading to the various stories, gave four avenues or flues to convey the flames to the upper or lower stories. It is also in evidence that a fire occurred on these premises some two or three months since from spontaneous combustion in a barrel, from the scrapings of the floor of sawdust saturated with oil. The roof being off of the building for some time, and the very heavy stock of goods packed on the lower floors, the rain must have penetrated to the same, and wet some of the combustible stock, and generated heat by being so closely packed—hence spontaneous combustion. The water may have penetrated to a barrel of lamp-black, of which they had some on their premises, of which we have a case in the evidence of Dr. Love. The porter may have cleaned the cellar floor and placed the sawdust and sweepings in the barrel, and left it there over Saturday, of which we have evidence, will ignite. They may have had phosphorous on the floor, or some other material equally combustible. I can come to no other conclusion than that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The building being tightly fastened, the members of the Fire Department had difficulty in opening the doors; the premises being closed on Saturday, and no one visiting the store on Sunday, the fire could smoulder for a considerable time before showing itself. The great depth of the warehouse and the nature of the stock would creatre a black smoke and hide the light from the view of persons outside.

DR. W. S. LOVE, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am a druggist; have been in the wholesale business; whilst in business some time since, on the corner of Pratt street and Bowly's wharf, we had two cases of spontaneous combustion, as follows: We received a barrel of lampblack one morning; I had hoisted it up to the third floor; the lampblack was in papers assorted; barrel was full; took the head out; left the head on the barrel loose; about 4 o'clock (in the month of August) there was a slight shower, which lasted only a few minutes; the barrel was in the third story; the barrel was placed just at the foot of the stairs leading to the garret; a little rain came through to the head of the barrel; the lampblack had got slightly damp; the sun shone directly upon this barrel, probably had been on it two hours; about 7 o'clock in the evening we discovered a smell something like burning oil; we talked about it; we thought it came from the garret; did not investigate; there was no smoke; we closed up the store about 7 o'clock: I returned about 10 o'clock at night and still the same smell was there, but made no examination: I occupied a room in the second story of the adjoining house; we had communication through the building; about 1 o'clock, the police officer called me up; told me the upper part of the building was in flames: I found the fire was on the third floor, and originated in the barrel of lampblack; the top of the barrel was burning and the stairway; this lampblack was chemically prepared with sulphuric acid and water, so as to condense it and pack it in a smaller compass; our warehouse was on the corner of Pratt street and Bowly's wharf. In the same house, and three or four weeks afterwards, I ordered the porter to clean the third story floor; on the floor was considerable sawdust, shavings and straw—all pretty much saturated with oil, &c., and such stuff as is generally kept in a wholesale drug store it was cleaned up and put in a barrel, and in a few hours the barrel and con

tents were on fire from spontaneous combustion ; the sun did not strike this barrel ; some years since I accidentally broke a bottle containing phosphorous in the cellar ; the phosphorous was in sticks in water ; I took up all the phosphorous and placed it in another bottle ; the water from the broken bottle was soaked up by the sawdust and straw on the cellar floor, and as soon as the water had dried, and the sawdust and straw being impregnated with the phosphorous, which coming in contact with the atmosphere, it inflamed and burnt badly.

JOHN LINDEMAN, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I was on Sharp street on the morning of May 22d, on my way to Camden Station; I saw smoke issuing from the third story window of Brown's warehouse, small column of smoke ; did not observe any lights ; no smoke from any of the other windows ; I met the engineer of Thiemeyer, and he told me the police had given the alarm ; in five minutes the bells struck, in a few minutes the No. 2 Engine and Hose Carriage arrived ; did not see any light until the lower door was open ; the smoke rushed out in a large volume, and the whole lower floor seemed to be in flames, and also the third floor. The smoke that came out of the lower door was very black and dense ; I do not think it was more than five minutes before the whole place was on fire.

OFFICER WM. M'CANN, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am the officer on the opposite beat from Brown & Brothers, on the west side of Sharp street; I was coming from Lombard street up Sharp street towards German street ; I saw smoke coming from the third story of Brown & Brothers' warehouse ; it was very little ; I gave the alarm from No. 3 box; could not see any light in the building; I came back from the box ; I stayed at the box to tell the firemen where to

go; I went to the fire, and the truckmen broke open the door; I could then see a light on the lower floor; there was a very heavy smoke came out when the door was open; the smoke appeared as if it had been confined; the blaze immediately followed; in a very short time the flames seemed to be all through the building; I saw Thiemeyer's engineer, and also Lindeman; did not notice any one on the beat that night; the beat was quiet; did not hear any explosion until some time after the fire had been burning.

GEORGE SPILLNER, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I reside at No. 178 King street; I am engineer; I run for Mr. Thiemeyer, on Box court near German street; I was on my way to my place of business on Monday morning about ten minutes past three o'clock; on the corner of German and Sharp streets I met a police officer; I said I believe my boss is in the shop making a fire; I smell smoke. I went up Sharp street towards Lombard to see what it was, and saw the smoke coming out of Brown's building on the second floor, also the third floor; the smoke from the second floor came from the top of the window, and the smoke from the third floor from the bottom of the window; did not see any light; I then called the police officer; was on the other side of German street, towards Baltimore street; came over and saw the smoke and ran away; in three or four minutes or so the bells rang; when I called the officer there was another man came—few minutes after the bell struck I saw an engine running up Sharp street, about the Hanover market; I saw the firemen break open the second story window, and saw the fire; when the window was broken open I saw a great deal of smoke come out; I went to our shop before the front door was broken open; the smoke was very black which came out of the window.

THEO. RUSHTHAT, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am book keeper at W. H. Brown & Brothers; I have been with them about four years and a half; the last time I was at the store was on Saturday; I left there about six o'clock; I did not go through the store before I left; I could not tell of my own knowledge whether there were any goods on the third and fourth floors; I do not know anything of the origin of the fire; we took an account of stock on the 1st of January; we had about $80,000; if anything our stock has increased; we keep oils of different kinds; we keep linseed oil and spirits of turpentine; I think we had a little; I do not know anything about the stock of goods we had on hand or of what it consisted; we occupied the warehouse which was burnt, since 1867; we did not move out when the side wall was being repaired; we moved the goods from up stairs down below; we have two doors; one set of keys is taken by a young man named D. Schmenner, who leaves about 6 o'clock; the other set is taken sometimes by me and sometimes by Mr. Morrison or Mr. Walker; Mr. Morrison is one of the partners; I very seldom go to the other floors; I am always kept engaged in the counting room; most of the stock was new; I could not tell the per centage; I do not know whether they had any fire on Saturday.

JOHN WALKER, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am a salesman for Messrs. Brown Brothers; I have been with them since 1866; I left the store on Saturday before seven o'clock; I did not go back any more; I do not know anything about the origin of the fire; I think there were some goods on the third floor; in the back part of the store on the third floor we kept our liquors; they were under lock and key; there was considerable stock; a large number of bottles of brandy, bitters, whiskey and other kinds, both in bulk and in bottles; nothing on the

fourth floor to my recollection ; all of our stock, to my recollection, was stored on the first and second floors and in the cellar ; we keep alcohol, turpentine, saltpetre, &c. ; we kept different kinds of oils ; alcohol is an article which enters pretty largely into the drug business ; I cannot say whether we had any phosphorous in the warehouse or not; nothing has ever occurred since I have been in the drug business, to my own knowledge, of spontaneous combustion ; we keep matches ; I have no idea of the origin of the fire ; I have not been able to come to any correct theory about it ; we sometimes have sawdust about the place ; we use straw for packing ; we usually kept the oils in the cellar ; we kept our essential oils up stairs ; we always kept our acids in carboys in the yard.

W. H. Brown, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am a member of the firm of W. H. Brown & Brother ; I do not know anything about the origin of the fire; I was absent from town from Thursday until Sunday morning ; the south wall of our warehouse was sprung very badly ; we had to take it out ; we had just got it replaced ; it was all finished ; I believe the tinners and carpenters were there ; there were no carpenter's benches up stairs ; we keep our phosphorous under the pavement, and keep it on water ; do not keep much of it at a time ; we keep oils, linseed oils and fish oils, essential oils, &c., also alcohol ; on the third floor we had a liquor room which extended about twenty feet from the back wall ; we kept that room locked ; we kept in there brandy, whiskey, wines and bitters ; at the front of the third floor we had bins in which we had herbs and roots ; all of our stock over on the first and second floors and in the cellars ; I think our stock was worth something over $100,000 ; we took an account of stock last January; we have one stock book, which will show the amount of stock on hand at that time ; we generally let our stock run down about

the first of the year; our stock was very much crowded, as we had no use of the two upper floors; we had a great many goods in the cellar; we use some little sawdust; a great many of our goods come to us packed in sawdust; we keep lampblack generally in the cellar, in packages.

W. H. Jennings, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am in the retail drug business; some time since I came down to my store in the morning, and was told by the night clerk there had been a fire in the cellar that night in a packing box which contained straw; the box was taken out of the cellar and placed in the yard; I went out in the yard and examined the box; I found the straw partly burnt, and upon turning it out of the box I found a dead rat and two matches, one partly burnt, and the remains of one which showed that the end with the phosphorous on had been nibbled off; my inference was that the rat had taken the matches into the box and gnawed the head off; and of them must have ignited and set fire to the straw, and the phosphorous the rat had eaten poisoned him.

Alexander E. Brown, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am a member of the firm of W. H. Brown & Brother; I do not know anything of the origin of the fire on Monday morning; I think it was designedly fired; I do not think it was the result of spontaneous combustion; I believe in spontaneous combustion under certain circumstances; I do not think spontaneous combustion could not take place on our premises; we had a skylight from the first floor through the roof; in the ceiling of the first floor we had lights of glass; each floor was in one room, 160 feet deep; the counting room was partitioned off; all of the stock was on the first and second floors and in the cellars, with some little on the third and fourth floors; our goods were very much crowded on the first and second floors, on account of an

addition on our building; we kept oils and whiskeys, brandies, &c., on the third floor; we took account of stock on the first of January; we generally let our stock run down about December, after that time it increases; we had over ninety thousand dollars; we had close to one hundred thousand dollars; my reasons for thinking the place was set on fire were four; I do not think we had any fire on the premises for one week; we use fire for manufacturing, but had not used any for some time; I left about 6 o'clock; the tinners had been working on the roof that day; they left before 5 o'clock.

JOHN SAY, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am shipping clerk of W. H. Brown & Bros.; I do not know anything of the origin of the fire; I left about fifteen minutes past 6 o'clock on Saturday evening; there were very few goods up stairs; the principal part of the stock was on the first and second floors and in the cellar; the goods were very much crowded in the cellar; they kept oils in the cellar; we kept alcohol in the cellar; they kept parlor matches, they were kept up stairs; we occasionally used sawdust for packing, and we also used straw; we had a colored man who attended to the cellar; I have seen sawdust put on the floor to soak up the waste oil; it was always cleaned up and put in a barrel and placed in the yard; I have no recollection of the sawdust in the barrel remaining in the building after it was cleaned up; did not use any fire in the premises for some time; while the roof was off some little rain came down to the first floor; we had our lampblack in the cellar; it was off to one side where no water could get to it; I have been with them over three years; their stock was as usual for time of year.

JACKSON HOLLAND, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am a builder; I partly rebuilt Brown & Brothers' warehouse on Sharp street; I had to take out the

best portion of the south wall and a portion of the north wall; I went down to the top of the third story joist of the north wall, and to the top of the fourth story joist of the south wall, and completed the work on Saturday; the tinner was not quite done; the skylight was on; the debris had been removed from the floors, and most of the sweepings; I was there on Saturday; the fire could not have originated from the tinners; my men did not use any fire; there were no shavings in the building and no carpenter benches; I did not build the house.

JOHN C. CARMAN, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am a tinner; I was at work on Brown Brothers' building on Saturday; we were using the fire pot on Saturday on the roof, not using it on any other part of the house; we left at five o'clock in the evening; I put the fire out and placed the pot inside of the chimney; the roof was nearly finished; the roof was all on, it merely wanted some little soldering; we only had one fire pot; I know it was out.

C. P. GEISENDAFFER, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am employed by Messrs. Brown Brothers as clerk; my place was on the second floor; I manufactured some of the articles; I have not been on the second floor the past three weeks only occasionally; I saw that the window was closed before leaving; the windows were all closed on Saturday on the second floor; the window sash fit the frames very close; in the front windows were large glass and heavy; we had not manufactured much for some time; nothing for several weeks past; we generally manufacture in the yard when we use fire; no fire has been used in the building for some time; the goods stored on the second floor were patent medicines, fluid extracts, and there was some bottles of oils; the goods were placed pretty close on the second floor on account of the repairs being made to the building on third

and fourth floors ; I thought the skylight was covered with the exception of a few broken panes of glass ; I am not positive they were put in ; there was a glass covering over the skylight on the second floor, small panes of glass ; above the second floor there was no covering ; we had a large dumb waiter which ran from the cellar to the fifth floor ; the large one was near the counting room, on the north side ; the small one was on the south wall, about the centre of the building ; there was no one in the store to my knowledge on Sunday ; several months ago a cask containing sawdust, which had been scraped off the floor where the oils were kept, was placed in the yard ready for removal, which was discoved to be on fire before it was removed ; I do not know of any other case of fire on the premises ; I have been with them nearly twelve years ; Messrs. Brown & Brothers were very careful to see that the fire and gas were all right before leaving ; we received a great many goods last week ; I know we had a very heavy stock ; during the time of the rain last week we got some water—not much ; our lampblack was stored in the cellar ; it was in packages.

DANIEL SCHMENNER, JR., Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am employed with Brown & Brothers ; I have been with them seven years ; I was clerking ; was principally on the first floor ; I know nothing about the value of the stock ; we had a very good stock ; I have no knowledge of the origin of the fire which occurred on the premises ; I left the store on Saturday evening ; did not go back any more until Monday morning ; I have been carrying one set of keys of the house about six years ; do not know anything about the amount of stock on hand on the first of January.

CHARLES SCHMENNER, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am employed by Brown & Bros. as clerk on the first floor ; I do not know anything of the origin

of the fire which occurred on the 22d; do not know the amount of stock; we had all kinds of oils which are usually kept in a wholesale drug house.

ELLA BUNNELL, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am employed with Brown & Bros., as clerk; I receive goods; I go on the different floors at times; I do not know anything about the origin of the fire; I do not know anything about the amount of stock; we had a pretty heavy stock; we received a great many goods from Thursday to Saturday evening; I do not know whether the building was closed up tight on Saturtday night: I left others there when I left; I do not know of any fire being used on the premises for some time; I do not know anything about the nature of spontaneous combustion; I do not know whether the skylight was finished on Saturday or not; the skylight has been open for some time; some time ago we had a fire in the yard, which burut the fence; it was occasioned by a barrel of sawdust, which had been scraped off the cellar floor, where the oils were kept; it was taken out the day before; it was very greasy, which caused spontaneous combustion; I do not know how long it had been scraped up off of the floor.

G. W. FRENCH, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am employed with Brown & Brothers in the counting room as clerk; I do not know anything about the fire which occurred on Monday morning; no idea of the amount of stock; do not know the amount of stock on the 1st of January.

LEVI LEE, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am employed by Brown & Brothers, wholesale druggists; I have been with them seventeen years; I am packer of goods; we use straw and sawdust; straw is our principal article used for packing; I was at the ware-

house on Saturday ; I generally pack in the cellar, in the rear part, but the latter part of last week I was packing on the second floor; we keep our oils in the cellar ; the cellar had a wooden floor; the oils would occasionally leak on to the floor out of the barrels ; the porter would put sawdust on to soak up the oil ; he would then scrape it up, put it in a barrel and take it out in the yard; we generally send away three loads of dirt a week, the sweepings of the store and trash off of the cellar floor; this stuff was always put in a barrel and taken out in the yard ; we generally swept up on Saturday ; I don't know whether the place was cleaned up on Saturday or not ; our store has been very much crowded on the first and second, on account of all the goods from the third and fourth floors having been brought down on account of the repairing of the upper part of the building ; I do not know whether the skylight was finished on Saturday or not ; I have no idea of the cause of the fire ; some time back a barrel containing sawdust and sweepings off of the cellar floor was found on fire in the yard ; it had been sitting there for several days, the sawdust had been on the floor, soaked with oil.

JESSIE WILLIAMS, Sworn.

Deposes and says—I am porter at Brown & Brothers' ; I have been there about ten years; I was there on Saturday ; I measure out oils and alcohols, and put up packages of different kinds, and clean up the premises ; I generally clean up every day ; I put the dirt in a barrel and put it in the yard ; the oils drop on the floor sometimes ; I then put sawdust on it and scrape it up and put it in a barrel with the sweepings and scrapings ; I am positive the barrel was never left in the store ; did not scrape up the floor on Friday or Saturday ; the oils were kept about half way back, near the hatchway ; some time ago a barrel containing the sawdust and the sweepings of the cellar was placed in the yard, and discovered to be

smoking; it was turned out and water thrown over it; the barrel had been in the yard a day or two; I have no idea of the origin of the fire.

DANGEROUS KEROSENE AND ILLUMINATING FLUIDS.

I must again call your attention to the necessity of some action of your Honorable Body, to give to the citizens of Baltimore some protection from the dangerous illuminating fluids that are sold and warranted for non-explosive. You should make it the duty of some one to examine the quality of the illuminating fluids or patent oils offered for sale. Numerous accidents have occurred during the year, and scarcely a day passes that there is not brought to our notice accident from the explosions of these dangerous fluids, either in our own State or in various parts of the country. The State law enacted by the last legislature is ample if carried out.

I would respectfully refer you to my annual report for the year 1870, for a full report on dangerous kerosene and patent burning fluids.

I respectfully present to your Honorable body the following ordinance, to enforce the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland:

An Ordinance to enforce the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of oils for illuminating purposes."—Approved April 4th, 1870.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the Fire Inspector, whenever he may deem it expedient, to examine the premises where crude, rock or earth oils, coal oil and petroleum, or any of its

products, or any illuminating fluids, are kept for sale or use; and any party or parties guilty of violating the Act of Assembly, to enforce which this ordinance is passed, shall be fined in accordance with the Act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Fire Inspector shall have the power and he is hereby authorized to enforce all ordinances of the corporation of Baltimore now in force relating to the storage, sale and use of petroleum and its products. Any person or persons interfering with the said Fire Inspector in discharge of his duties shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100 nor less than $10.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances that in any manner conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The terrible calamity which has just afflicted the city of Chiago did not as reported result from the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp, yet the danger of this light is none the less for the denial. In the city of New York at least 20 per cent. of the fires originate from the overturnings and explosions of lamps. Properly refined kerosene oil is a tolerably safe, pleasant and cheap illuminating agent; but about two-thirds of the material sold as such is fully as dangerous as gunpowder, or even more so, for the character of that explosive is so well understood that caution is generally used in handling it; moreover with an explosion the energies of gunpowder are at once expanded; whereas, in the case of these dangerous oils, the fearful effect of fire is added to the detonation, almost realizing the wildest ideas of liquor fire. Why is it that our authorities do not see that proper inspection laws for testing such oils be enacted and rigidly enforced? Large quantities of highly dangerous illuminating agents are sold that deal death and destruction on all sides. If a burning fluid of any deseription will freely take fire from a

lighted match being applied to it, then it may be pronounced highly dangerous. It is stated on creditable authority that in the United States alone during the last year more than two thousand persons were either killed or dreadfully burned by the use of these liquors; yet, notwithstanding the repeated warnings their manufacture and sale continues. If no other remedy can be found to stop the offering for sale of such explosive compounds, it should be made a criminal offence.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that the location of such additional telegraphic alarm boxes as may be ordered from time to time be left to the Board of Fire Commissioners, as they are certainly the most conversant with the localities that need them. Additional boxes should be erected.

INCREASE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Baltimore City Paid Fire Department was organized in December, 1858. The Department went into active service on the 23d day of February, 1859, with three Steam Fire Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company. New companies were added as fast as the engines were built. The Department, agreeably to the ordinance, was to consist of seven Steam Fire Engine Companies and two Hook and Ladder Companies. At that time the population of Baltimore was about 250,000 inhabitants. Since then the population has increased nearly one hundred and fifty thousand; the limits of the city have been extended and thousands of valuable buildings have been erected. Large warehouses filled with heavy stocks of costly merchandize are increasing in our business centres. Manufactories of various kinds have sprung into existence and some of them of a very combustible nature; and as our business and population increase so do the hazard and danger from fire, and there should be an increase in the

force of the Fire Department to meet the additional risk. There should be an increase of two Steam Fire Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company, making in all twelve Engine Companies and four Hook and Ladder Companies. I would recommend the building or immediate purchase of five spare or extra engines to take the place of those which become disabled; or in case of a large fire, these engines could be sent forward and put in service without calling companies from the extreme stations and leaving their fire districts unprotected. There are always enough extra men on the ground to man and work two or three engines. The above arrangement would give the department seventeen engines which could be put in service at the expense of twelve companies. An additional Hook and Ladder Company should be organized immediately, as in all general alarms of fire and some particular alarm stations the Hook and Ladder Companies respond, leaving the citizens in their respective districts unprotected. Hook and Ladder Companies, properly handled, are great adjuncts to the efficiency of the Fire Department.

Harbor Boat.

I respectfully recommend the purchase and equipment of a small steam propeller, of about forty tons burden, to be to be used as a harbor police and fire boat; to be equipped with one or two powerful steam pumps and two thousand feet of hose. This boat to be used for police purposes in patrolling the harbor night and day, and in case of fire on any of the wharves or docks, could be used effectively as a steam fire engine, and could be built to be equal to five or six steam fire engines. When you examine the long extent of our water front, which is covered by large warehouses, factories, lumber yards and shipping, the steam fire and police boat could furnish great protection from thieves and fire. The boat could have been used with great success at the following

fires: The large fire which occurred on the 25th of August, on Thames, Ann, Lancaster and Wolfe street; at Chappell's chemical works, at least forty thousand dollars worth of property could have been saved; at the large fire on Dugan's wharf, (the cotton warehouse,) it would have been of immense service; at the burning of Cate's planing mill, the boat could have been used; at the burning of the steamer Weems and George O. Law, the boat could have been of great service.

The officer having charge of the boat would know which boxes to respond to. The following boxes would comprise the district of the boat: Boxes Nos. 39, 54, 63, 82, 42, 8, 4, 2, 6, 23, 26, 47, 94.

Vaults and Safes.

One of the important lessons of the Chicago calamity is, that which exhibits the relative value of iron safes and brick vaults as places for the safe keeping of valuables; while nearly or quite one-half of all the safes that passed through the conflagration proved ineffectual protections against the heat, every well constructed vault preserved its contents in the most perfect condition. One vault was greatly damaged by a falling wall; a portion of its contents were destroyed. Two others (one of them in the government building) of faulty and unscientific construction, saved hardly any of their contents. These are the only reported exceptions to the complete security of the vaults against fire. The fact is one of the highest interest and importance.

As regards iron safes, the chief difference manifestly consisted in the intensity and duration of the heat to which they were exposed. Some safes in which the owners placed no confidence came out all right, while others of the most approved manufacture, were found to contain nothing but charred remains, or a handful of cinders.

The conclusion from all the facts unavoidably is, that the best iron safe ever made is not near so safe as a properly constructed brick vault. But a properly constructed vault should have no stone in its composition, especially no lime-stone or granite, or other stone that is readily disintegraped by heat. The best material for the inner wall is the fire brick. Between the inner and outer walls should be an air-chamber, completely surrounding the vault, excepting the bottom. The chamber should be lined with iron.

The fire story of October, 1871, has been told, recounted in the most apparent of its elements. In the procession of the months by which time marches in its cycles, October carries the flambeau. Chicago has been the word of words, the key note to a very mystery of flames. Men have turned from the wonder of its devastation to find explanation in its origin, looking back from its ashes to its cradle alike in curiosity and pride, to find the orient magic of the city's greatness have fit conclusions in the wonderous sacrificial pyre by which its end was like its rise—world surpassing. There is a multiplied array of fire phenomena—the buildings, situation and appliances of Chicago give but part solution of the striking circumstances of its great fire. On the same Sunday night, when began its mighty devastation, there was a vast outbreak of flame over hundreds of miles of territory. On the western side of the same lake, "Michigan," fires were raging to the north, and with the greatest fury where the lake diverges into Green bay; on the opposite shore the red destroyer was raging over a belt of two hundred and fifty miles in length; and the connecting lake, Huron, across the State of Michigan, was beset by a like flame eruption, encompassing Saginaw bay, and borne to the interior; for the nonce Michigan, a State whose outlines are most defined by water, had for its lower peninsular nearly an equal boundary of divided flames. Combustion began in the forests of pine and hemlock, and swept the peopled plains; in the vicinity

of Green bay more than thirty villages were wholly or partially consumed; among them, manufacturing Peshtigo, with nearly 2,000 inhabitants, has scarcely a building left; still greater ruin was worked among the settlements of Michigan—wherever the burning was, the tornado was with it to give wings to the otherwise slower paced havoc. Flames coursed through the air as if in search of new food; those who inhaled the hot atmosphere died from its fiery breath, their bodies and clothing unscorched; fish perished in the streams; the days of stricken Egypt had returned. Not only Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan were fire-lit, north western Minnesota had its ashes; the burning prairies of Dakota sent their clouds to the heavens; and the forests of New York and Pennsylvania in their autumn dress crumbled before the hissing storm. The late great conflagrations have inspired some persons with peculiar ideas of the nature of fires, and they have indulged in descriptions of phenomena as if supernatural agencies were at work among the elements; "shooting flames" suddenly and unaccountably appear; "balls of fire" are strangely projected far in advance of the column of flame, together with other manifestations mysterious and portentous. A fire covering an unusually great area may, from its very magnitude, present appearances somewhat different from ordinary conflagrations, but to account for these apparently abnormal effects there is no necessity for going outside the ordinary laws of chemistry which govern combustion. This process is simply a rapid union of atmospheric oxygen with the substances burned, which results in the production of light and heat, and the ultimate conversion of its organic constituents into fire, extinguishing carbonic acid and aqueous vapors. In burning of wood or other combustibles, there are two processes simultaneously going on; the one somewhat approximating to the nature of destructive distillation in which inflammable gases, chiefly carburetted

hydrogen, are evolved from the solid fuel, which at the moment of elimination are ignited and consumed, giving rise to the brilliant scintillations which we call flames. In an ordinary fire a sufficient supply of atmospheric oxygen is usually furnished, by which these gases are consumed at the moment of their liberation, and the resulting flames present a connected appearance and a greater regularity of shape than if the supply of air be limited. When the conflagration extends over a considerable area, large volumes of these inflammable gases are emitted, which on coming in contact with the air immediately bursts into flames, but the centre of the burning mass at times fails to obtain a supply of free oxygen, as the air becomes deprived of that element in passing over the edges of the fire, and hence, great quantities of highly heated combustible gases are floated off until meeting with a fresh supply of oxygen, and being merely touched with a tip of flame, they burst into a blaze perhaps at some distance from the body of the fire. Under these circumstances these gaseous clouds may assume any peculiar shape, and give rise to "shooting flames," "balls of fire," and the like; which viewed under the stimulus of excitement some are prone to ascribe to supernatural causes.

"The great calamity that has fallen upon Chicago will have a prominent place in the future history of this country, and the recital of the particulars of this dire disaster will be full of interest for a generation to come. I have thought that such particulars as could be gathered from the newspapers, and from witnesses would be interesting, and valuable as a matter of reference."

The Chicago of the Past.

A half a century ago, there was nothing of Chicago save a marsh lying at the foot of Lake Michigan, with prairies at its back. Indians gathered there, because thence they could

conveniently reach the southern and the western rivers and the great lakes. A few whites came at irregular intervals to trade with the red men, and forty years ago there was written, "the village presents no cheering prospects. As a place of business it offers no inducement to the settler." In 1795, the Pottawottomies had ceded to the United States a tract of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river.

In 1804, the United States erected thereon Fort Dearborn, which was destroyed during the war of 1812, and rebuilt, sheltering, in 1832, 800 inhabitants; and the taxes in that year were $150. In 1833, the United States expended $30,000 in dredging out the Chicago river, and in 1834 a freshet swept away the bar at the mouth of the river, opening the stream to the largest lake craft. There was nothing of this description, however, in the vicinity of Chicago at that time. Two years later, the population was 4,000. In 1849, the first locomotive came and halted ten miles below the city. Lake commerce had grown beyond all calculation, the Indians were disappearing ; the arrival of one locomotive had revolutionized sentiment on the subject of railroads as well as the methods of managing traffic. The marshes were already partially drained; the canal adjoining the Chicago and Illinois river was in active operation, and the trade in coal and stone had gained considerable importance. The population from 1840 to 1871 has been as follows :

1840	4,855
1850	29,963
1860	110,973
1870	299,227
1871 (Edward's Report.)	334,270

The Rapid Growth of the City.

The rapid growth of Chicago in wealth, population, commerce, and all the elements which go to make up a prosper-

ous commonwealth, has been one of the marvels of our age. The first white child born within what are now the corporate limits of the city of Chicago is yet in the prime of life, while the mere collections of huts which existed at the time had expanded into a city of nearly a third of a million population, busy with the pursuits of a hundred trades, abounding in public and private palaces, rich in the treasures of art, and possessing all the refinements and elegancies of civilized life. Passing, in its marvelous career, the older cities of the continent, it has pushed steadily forward for the front rank, until it stood fourth in population and importance, exceeded only by New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

The causes which have contributed to this rapid development are various. We became the depot from which the productions of our rich and boundless prairies were sent over the lakes to the older eastern cities, while the returning craft brought the products of eastern manufactories, together with thousands of immigrants, who sought homes among us. Capital, energy and forethought soon began that network of railways, which have gone on expanding, until Chicago has become the focal point for nearly ten thousand miles of road, reaching by its connections nearly every point of the habitable globe. Into its granaries the product of the vast arable plains around us have been gathered, and numerous parallel railways, and an immense marine carry them onward to the sea.

The following is a summary of the various branches of trade which have ministered to the city's wealth and population. The total exhibits the receipts and shipments of the articles named, for the year 1870, together with the total valuation of receipts.

The estimated value of the receipts of the articles named for the year 1871, is as follows:

Article.	*Value.*
Flour	$ 8,000,000
Wheat	18,000,000
Corn	13,000,000
Oats	4,000,000
Pork	2,000,000
Dressed Hogs	6,000,000
Live Hogs	45,000,000
Tobacco	6,000,000
Cattle	22,000,000
Coal	8,000,000
Lumber	16,000,000
Iron Ore	15,000,000
Shingles	2,500,000
Lath	1,000,000
Highwines	6,000,000
Boots and Shoes	8,000,000
Drugs and Chemicals	4,000,000
Hardware	5,000,000
Jewelry	6,000,000
Dry Goods	35,000,000
Groceries	53,000,000

The total trade is estimated at $400,000,000, showing an increase of some nine per cent. on a gold basis over that of the previous year. We had before the fire seventeen large grain elevators, having an aggregate capacity of 11,580,000 bushels, the largest accommodating1,7000,000 bushels.

To accommodate this vast traffic, and the vast travel, not less than 100 passenger trains and 120 freight trains arrive and depart daily, while full 75 vessels load and unload every day at our wharves.

For the municipal year of 1870–71, the total assessed valuation of the city was $277,000,000, of which $224,000,000 was real and $53,000,000 personal. This, however, represents

scarcely more than half of the actual value, which was in excess of $500,000,000. The taxes collected for that year were $3,000,000, besides nearly an equal amount for special improvements, grading, paving and curbing. The personal property was classed as follows: Individual personal property, $43,647,920; bank personal property, $7,511,600; vessels, $1,183,430. The whole number of persons assessed for taxes on personal property was 14,633.

The area of the city, according to the last arrangement of boundaries, including parks, public squares, etc, was about 35 square miles, or 22,400 acres. The number of dwellings, according to the last enumeration, was nearly 60,000, of which about 40,000 were wood.

The Fire of Saturday Night.

The overture to the grand conflagration was the fire of Saturday night, the 7th of October. In its extent, both as to the destroyed area and the loss involved, it was such a fire as had not in years, perhaps had never before, visited a city already noted for fearful visitations of the fire-fiend.

At eleven o'clock Saturday night, just as the great city was seeking repose from its labors, there rang from the court house bell, now forever silent, an alarm which summoned the entire fire department to the scene of the conflagration, which, but for succeeding disaster, would have been remembered in the annals of the city for all time. The fire originated in Lull & Holme's planing mill, on Canal near Van Buren street. The wind was blowing due north, and the spread of the flames was mainly in that direction, yet the intensity of the heat, and the combustible nature of the buildings on every side, sent the fire in all directions. Two blocks between Clinton street and the river were speedily consumed, and before the flames were stayed, or rather spent—for the fire department became powerless—the entire district bounded

by Clinton on the West, Adams on the north, Van Buren on the south, and the river on the east, was a mass of smouldering ruin. The area embraced in this district was some 20 acres and was covered principally by lumber, wood and coal yards, planing mills, stores and wooden dwellings. The bridges on Madison, Van Buren and Adams streets commanded a fine view of the raging furnace, and crowds of people from all parts of the city, attracted by the lurid glare that lit up the sky, stood and watched the conflagration as the grandest spectacle they had ever witnessed. Soon, however, the iron viaduct which connects with Adams street bridge, and leads over the track of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and the St. Louis and Alton Railroads was subjected to a fiery test, and all its wood work was swept away. The tearing down of a shed to the north of the viaduct prevented the burning of a number of passenger coaches near at hand, and served also to save the freight and passenger depot at Madison street bridge.

At the corner of Adams and Clinton streets the firemen made a fierce battle with the fiercer element, and successfully stayed its advance, which threatened devastation to the whole of the northern part of the west division. The dauntless courage, the unfaltering fortitude of the firemen won for them the warmest encomiums of all who observed their heroic struggles.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Sunday evening seemed to have been designed purposely for a repetition of the horrors of Moscow, or the "calamitous and piteous spectacle" of old London. A strong wind, rising at times to a hurricane, blew across the city. Every roof was baked dry as tinder by fourteen rainless weeks. The power to disseminate and the readiness to receive were there, and but one spark was needed to blot out a city, and blacken the prairie with houseless heads.

At 9.32 an alarm was sounded, summoning the brigade to the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets. Ere the first engine was on the ground, the flame had eveloped half a dozen outbuildings, and was pouring its columns upon the city to the southward and eastward with the resistless grandeur and celerity of a barbaric invasion. A woman named Leary had gone to milk her cow in her stable—a crazy wooden shanty filled with loose hay—bearing a candle or lamp in her hand. Stories varied as to these details, but all agreed that the light had been overturned, and that the building had in the instant burst into flames. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that in less than ten minutes two blocks between Jefferson and Clinton streets were all ablaze.

The firemen, convinced of the impossibility of saving anything in the district now attacked, confined their efforts to checking the northward march of the fire. Heroic as these efforts were, they were in vain. The flames ran along the wooden sidewalks, and whole tenements would burst into flames as simultaneously as if a regiment of incendiaries were at work. The narrow streets were crowded with appalled spectators, half-dressed women, with aprons thrown over their heads, running distractedly hither and thither, and men tearing furniture to pieces in the furious haste with which they flung it out of doors or dragged it through the crowd.

The element had the best of the battle so far; Engine No. 14, driven back foot by foot, was penned in a narrow alley; in another moment a gush of flame came from the rear, and the firemen could only cover their eyes from the blinding heat, and stagger desperately to safety through the burning belt that fringed them round, abandoning the engine. Still they fought on gallantly. The advance of the fire was strongly defined in two great columns running north—one between Jefferson and Clinton streets the other between Clinton and Canal streets. The latter led the way, and as one o'clock

struck, had seized, the building on Van Buren street, while the other was spreading more slowly along West Harrison.

One o'clock had just struck, and a sudden puff of the variable wind blew down a curved wing of the great golden-red cloud above our heads. It fell like the sheer of a sabre, and in a second a red glare shot up on the South Side, as if the blow had fallen on a helmet and sent up a glitter of sparks and a spurt of blood. The fire had over leaped the narrow river and lodged itself in the very heart of the South Division. The angry bell tolled out, and in a moment the bridges were choked with a roaring, struggling crowd, through which the engines cleft a difficult way toward the new peril. The wind had piled up a pyramid of rustling flame and smoke into the mid air. Lower currents at times varied and drove tides of fire athwart the great roaring stream. When these met, eddies that made the eye dizzy were formed, which sucked up blazing brands and embers into their momentary whirl, and then flung them earthward. In such a fiery maelstrom had a shower of sparks and large fragments of detached roofing been hurled into the neighborhood of the old Armory. The skirmishing was over, and man and fire were now grappling in earnest, where the prize was millions of money and hundreds of lives.

When once the fire had established itself in the South Division, the task of following the course or describing its ravages in detail became an utter impossibility. As well might a private soldier endeavor to paint Waterloo, Sedan, or Graveloote. All that the writer can say is that everybody was mad, and everything was hell. The earth and sky were fire and flames; the atmosphere was smoke. A perfect hurricane was blowing, and drew the fiery billows with a screech through the narrow alleys between the tall buildings as if it were sucking them through a tube; great sheets of flames literally flapped in the air like sails on shipboard. The sidewalks were all ablaze, and the fire ran

along them almost as rapidly as a man could walk. The wooden block pavements, filled with an inflammable composition, were burning in parallel lines like a gridiron. Showers of sparks, intermingled with blazing brands, were borne aloft by one eddy of the breeze, and rained down into the street by the next, while each glowed a moment and was gone, or burned sullenly, like the glare of an angry eye. Roofing became detached in great sheets, and drove down the sky like huge blazing arrows. The dust and smoke filled one's eyes and nostrils with bitter and irritating clouds. There was fire everywhere, under foot, overhead, around. It ran along tindery roofs ; it sent out curling wisps of blue smoke from under eaves, it smashed glass with an angry crackle and gushed out in a torrent of red and black ; it climbed in delicate tracery up the fronts of buildings, licking up with a serpent tongue little bits of woodwork, it burst through roofs with a rattling rush, and hung out towering, blood-red signals of victory. The flames were of all colors, pale pink, gold, scarlet, crimson, blood-hued, amber. In one place, on a tower covered with galvanized iron sheets, the whole roof burned of a light green, while the copper nails were of a beautiful sparkling ruby. Over all was the frowning sky, covered with clouds varied by an occasional undazzled star.

The brute creation was crazed. The horses, maddened by heat and noise, and irritated by falling sparks, neighed and screamed with affright and anger, and reared and kicked, and bit each other, or stood with drooping tails, and rigged legs, ears laid back and eyes wild with amazement, shivering as if with cold. The dogs ran wildly hither and thither, snuffing eagerly at every one, and occasionally sitting down on their haunches to howl dismally. When there was a lull in the fire, far-away dogs could be heard barking, and cocks crowing at the unwonted light. Cats ran along ridge poles in the bright glare, and came pattering into the streets with

dropsical tails. Great brown rats with bead-like eyes were ferretted out from under the sidewalks by the flames, and scurried hither and thither along the streets, kicked at, trampled upon, hunted down. Flocks of beautiful pigeons, so plentiful in the city, wheeled into the air aimlessly, circled blindly once or twice, and were drawn into the maw of the fiery hell ranging beneath. At one bird-fancier's store on Madison street, near LaSalle, the wails of the scorched birds as the fire caught them were piteous as those of children. The firemen labored like heroes. Grimy, dusty, hoarse, soaked with water, time after time they charged up to the blazing foe, only to be driven back to another position by its increasing fierceness, or to abandon as hopeless their task; or, while hard at work, suddenly the wind would shift, a puff of smoke would come from a building behind them, followed by belching flames, and they would see that they were far outflanked. There was nothing for it then but to gather up the hose, pull helmets down on their heads, and with voice and lash to urge the snorting horses through the flame to safety beyond.

The people were mad. Despite the police—indeed the police were powerless—they crowded upon frail coigns of vantage, as fences and high sidewalks propped on rotton piles, which fell beneath their weight, and hurled them, bruised and bleeding, into the dust. They stumbled over broken furniture and fell, and were trampled under foot. Seized with wild and causeless panics, they surged together backwards and forwards in the narrow streets, cursing, threatning, imploring, fighting to get free. Liquor flowed like water, for the saloons were broken open and despoiled, and men on all sides were to be seen frenzied with drink. Fourth Avenue and Griswold street had emptied their denizens into the throng. Ill-omened and obscene birds of night were they. Villainous, haggard with debauch and pinched with misery, flitted through the crowd collarless, ragged, dirty, unkempt,

these negroes with stolid faces and white men who fatten on the wages of shame, glided through the mass like vultures in search of prey. They smashed windows reckless of the severe wounds inflicted on their naked hands, and with bloody fingers rifled impartially, till, shelf and cellar, fighting viciously for the spoils of their forays. Women, hollow-eyed and brazen-faced, with foul drapery tied over their heads, their dresses half torn from their skinny bosoms, and their feet thrown into trodden-down slippers, moved here and there, stealing, scolding shrilly, and laughing with one another at some particularly "splendid" gush of flame or "beautiful" falling-in of a roof.

One women on Adams street was drawn out of a burning house three times, and rushed back wildly into the blazing ruin each time, insane for the moment. Everywhere dust, smoke, flame, heat, thunder of falling walls, crackle of fire, hissing of water, panting of engines, shouts, braying of trumpets, roar of wind, tumult, confusion and uproar.

From the roof of a tall stable and warehouse to which the writer clambered, the sight was one of unparalleled sublimity and terror. He was above almost the whole fire, for the buildings in the locality were all small wooden structures, The crowds directly under him could not be distinguished, because of the curling volumes of crimsoned smoke, through which an occasional scarlet lift could be seen. He could feel the heat and smoke, and hear the maddened Babel of sounds, and required little imagination to believe one's self looking over the adamantine bulwarks of hell into the bottomless pit. On the left, where two tall buildings were in a blaze, the flames piled up high over our heads, making a lurid background, against which were limned, in strong relief, the people on the roofs between. Fire was a strong painter, and dealt in weird effects, using only black and red, and laying them boldly on. We could note the very smallest actions o

these figures—a branch-man wiping the sweat from his brow with his cuff, and resettling his helmet; a spectator shading his eyes with his hand to peer into the fiery sea; another gesticulating wildly with clenched fist brought down on the palm of his hand, as he pointed toward some unseen thing. To the right, the faces of the crowd in the street could be seen, but not their bodies. All were white and upturned, and every feature was as strongly marked as if it had been part of an alabaster mask. Far-away, indeed for miles around, could be seen, fringed by a circle of red light, the sea of housetops broken by spires and tall chimneys, and the black and angry lake, on which were a few pale, white sails.

As many as a dozen different fires were raging at once. The flames on Wells, Franklin and Market streets, marched steadily toward the northeast, crossing Madison street, below Wells. But before they had reached this point, the Union Bank and Oriental building were on fire; the Chamber of Commerce was seamed with thin wreaths of smoke, the low brick block opposite the Sherman House was ablaze, and the roof of the Court House was strewn with embers, each of which sank out of sight, to be succeeded by ominous puffs of pale blue smoke, slowly reddening.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The Republic Life Building, the First National Bank and the *Tribune* Building, were supposed to be entirely fire-proof; but even stone and iron could not stand such a furnace heat. The Republic withstood the fiery attack from the south—and its walls on that side still stand plumb—but the wind, eddied round the Arcade Court, and when Farwell Hall came down, and the Andrews Block fell with a crash, its walls surged against the north wall of the noble structure, and in a moment its floors and roof came to the ground.

But it stood the test as well as any building in the city. The roof of the *Tribune* Building burned, and the intense heat melted and warped the iron joist so that its floor gave way, and left it a wreck with its walls standing. Even the stone and iron building built expressly for the Illinois Central land papers—supposed to be absolutely fire-proof—failed entirely to preserve their papers, and was destroyed like the merest wooden shanty.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At the Court House, the fire had communicated with the roof and dome several times, only to be extinguished. Finally it caught such a hold that the tower had to be abandoned. The great bell, which had been clanging fitfully all night, now kept up one incessant rattle, the machinery having been set by the keeper as he descended. The buildings on all sides were in flames, and the streets filled with the ruins of fallen walls. The prisoners in the County Jail almost suffocated with smoke, ran to the doors of their cells and shook the iron bars with the strength of frenzy, uttering dreadful yells and imprecations of despair, as a horrid fear that they were to be burned alive possessed them. Captain Hickey, seeing that there was no hope of saving the building, ordered the cells to be unlocked, and in a moment the released prisoners, all bareheaded, many barefooted, rushed into the street, yelling like demons. A large truck, loaded with ready-made clothing, was passing the corner of Randolph street at the time, and in a moment the convicts swarmed upon it, emptied it of its contents, and fled to remoter alleys and dark passages to don their plunder and disguise themselves. Not all, however, escaped. Those charged with murder, except of Nealy, accused of murdering a man on Canal street, were securely handcuffed and led away between

guards scowling and downcast. Meanwhile the bell still jangled, the flames lit up the faces of the great clock with more than noontide light, the building glowed without and within like a furnace. Suddenly, when the hands of the clock pointed to 3.10, the dome sank a little, rocked, and then fell with tremendous clash and clang, while a pyramid of red fire and black cloud towered up for a moment, and then melted into a general blaze.

The Sherman House, with its hundreds of windows, resisted stoutly. The flames were around it and beyond, but it stood up majestic, its white walls rosy and its windows bright with the reflected glare. The roof and woodwork were smoking in places, but for nearly an hour the house held good. Suddenly a spirit of flame came from a window in the third story on the southern face; another and another followed, and in twenty minutes, from every window hung out a red festoon, while great coils of black smoke twisted round the eaves and met above the roof with the flames already bursting through. Then all was over, and people could only watch it burn.

ON THE EXTREME SOUTH.

That a fire of considerable proportions was raging on the west side was known at ten o'clock on Sunday night to persons residing on the south side, but the fact created so little apprehension, that people sought their beds, and many never knew of the awful destruction until their usual rising hour in the morning. This, however, was not true of people living north of Twelth street, for long before daybreak they were fully warned of the destruction which came upon most and threatened all. At two o'clock a reporter of the *Post* ran from his residence to Polk street bridge. The fire at that time had not crossed the river so far south, but to those residing between the river and the lake it seemed, from the flames,

that the fire was immediately upon them. No one knew the extent the disaster had attained, even at that hour; none would have believed it. From the bridge, the west side seemed all in flames. The crowd cried, Is the river a barrier? Will it stay the stalking fiend? The answer came from the flame itself. It did not cross the bridge, for that had been swung open. It leaped the river at a single leap, and caught in a hot destructive embrace the lumber yard lying south of Polk street. So sudden was its crossing, that numbers of persons standing upon the approach to the bridge narrowly escaped suffocation, and saved themselves only by a hasty retreat through the hot black smoke that already swept across the street. On the north side were the old Bridewell buildings, which were being used as the headquarters of the first precinct Police. The buildings were of wood. In a moment they were in flames. In the lock-up were twenty-five prisoners. The keeper opened the door and bid them run for their lives. They leaped from the crackling ruins and ran from death with a fleetness that they never displayed with a policeman pursuing. One prisoner was lying upon the floor stupidly drunk. The keeper could not rouse him. To Sherman street and Clark, to Fourth and Third avenues, to State street and Wabash avenue ran back the cry, "The flames are upon us! God alone can stop them! That cry of horror woke every one to frenzied exertions, and, for blocks and blocks, the people who inhabited the houses did nothing but throw out furniture from the homes that they felt were certain to be doomed.

Looking northward, the street was a fiery vista. A lot of Norwegian emigrants were grouped about. They were stupid with fear, and had to be almost forced from the street. Returning as he went, the writer reached the corner of Clark and Polk streets, where St. Peter's German Catholic Church

is located. To it as to the sanctuaries in the old feudel times the people had crowded for safety. Its portals were piled up with the Lares and Penates of many a burning home. A block, across the flames were seen running up the golden cross that topped St. Louis Church. A moment later the church was in ashes. On the west of Sherman street, running from Taylor to Polk, from Polk to Harrison, and terminating on Van Buren street in the magnificent passenger depot, were the long freight houses of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Those who had the coolness to think, thought that these would save the district east of them, a hope that could hardly be entertained in the face of the fact that the massive stone passenger depot was toppled into ruin; and yet these brick depots did save everything between them and the lake. A portion of the massive walls of the Pacific Hotel was seen to tumble, and to the east and north nothing was visible but crackling ruin—nothing heard but the roar of the flames, which sounded just like the roar of the sea. It was nearly daylight. The water supply had given out, but no one in the south part of the city dreamed that the water had ceased because a mile and half away the walls of the Water Works had tumbled upon the engines. The Sherman was gone; the Tremont was in ashes; the Briggs had shared the common ruin; the massive Pacific was a redhot ruin; the Bigelow in the next block was crackling: the question was shall we have a hotel left? And the people in the Palmer had the madness to believe that the Palmer would be saved. In half an hour it too was a shapeless mass of stone and mortar.

It was broad day. The wind had not lulled nor the fire ceased. On and on sped the flames in their hurried and horrible march of death and desolation. Strong men who loved Chicago better than they loved many a friend, bowed their heads and wept at her destruction. Terror was written upon

the face of some, despair stared from the countenance of others. Many for the moment believed the last day come.

The lake front was filled with household goods piled in the utmost confusion. Weary watchers stood guard about their little all, and hundreds of people homeless and without property of any kind were lying about exhausted. The last was a grievous annoyance, but the roar of the fire was a positive terror which drove minor considerations from the mind. From the lake front, the destruction of the palatial block of residences known as Terrace Row was watched with intense interest. Its burning, although occurring in the day-time, when the spectacular effect of fire is greatly lost, was one of the remarkable scenes of the great tragedy. If it alone had burned, all the rhetoric at the command of the writers on the press would have been used in its description.

IN THE NORTH DIVISION.

The citizens of the north division, up to three o'clock on that terrible Monday morning, put their trust in the river and Providence, hoping that their side of the city, at least, would escape. This was not to be. The rolling Hudson itself could hardly have stayed the tempest-driven tide of flame which was hurled irresistibly to the main branch of the Chicago River. Already, at three o'clock, the Court House bell had tolled the funeral requiem of Chicago, the gas works had exploded, the hotels had succumbed. The air was hot with the breath of fiends, and the fiery brands that crossed the city, on the wings of the storm, obscured the stars above, and rendered blood-red the flood beneath, while they rained a lava shower on the roofs of dwellings, factories and store-houses—a shower that to describe would need the pen of the great novelist who has chronicled the desolation of Pompeii. Ere yet the bridge railings on the south side of the river had ignited, north Water street was blazing, almost along the entire line. The terror on the north side now became a panic.

The thousands who had crossed the river to see the fire in the west and south divisions, came pouring back over the bridges and through the tunnel, all hurrying to their homes and friends—all flying from the furious enemy that roared and howled behind them. The noise of the exploding material used in blowing up houses in the track of flames, reminded one of the booming of heavy seige guns, and the commune and the reign of terror were being realized in the very heart of the Garden City of the west.

When the fire had passed Kinsie street, the terror was something indescribable. Every available means of conveyance, wagons, buggies, drays, carriages, hacks, and even hearses, were used to convey from danger the terror-stricken people, and such household goods as they could bear away. Thousands, hastily summoned from their beds, escaped from their already burning homes in their night garments. The Nicolson pavement in the streets was on fire in every direction. The flames did not advance in a solid column as on the south side, but broke into sections, starting conflagrations here and there, while the great main fire rushed upon what was left, and made havoc of the whole. The fire spared one corner of Kinsie street, a few houses between Market street and the bridge, one elevator (Newberry's,) a few lumber yards, and a coal yard or two. With this exception, it swept along the north branch to the gas works, taking every stick and stone that lay in its line. If it forgot anything, by accident, it would return, like an unsated hyena, and lick up the miserable remains. It did not take a regular course on the north side. Some streets were ablaze half a dozen squares ahead of the big fire. It worked with the wind and against it, with a frightful impartiality. It held a direct northward course to Division street bridge, near the gas works, where there are some large vacant lots, rather damp, and without

any combustible surroundings. At this point it took an oblique turn eastward, toward Lincoln Park, leaving the Newberry school on North avenue, and sweeping along to Lincoln avenue to Dr. Dyer's new house, where, on that side, it halted, having burned itself out. It left a couple of frame buildings in front of the park entrance, sparing the fine park itself, not a shrub being injured. Not so with the old cemeteries, Protestant and Catholic. The grass on the graves was burned, the wooden crosses were consumed and the gravestones were splintered into dust. The trees were withered like dry leaves, hardly a skeleton remaining, while furniture, piled there for safety by the earlier fugitives, only served to make a funeral pyre. The very pest-house, down on the lake shore, was burned to the ground, the miserable patients being obliged to seek in the water the fate from which they fled. The affrighted fugitives in the cemeteries fled madly toward the park, while the air resounded with their cries and lamentations. Meanwhile the conflagration swept eastward to the lake, taking everything that lay before it. By this time daylight was beginning to dawn, and with it the great water works, the pride of the city, were discovered to be charred and unrecognizable ruins.

On Erie street and Chicago avenue the loss of life was fearful. The bridges were choked with fugitives and baggage. The wagons became entangled, and the frightened people either plunged into the river and were drowned, or else fell down never to rise suffocated by the frightful smoke. The scene was enough to unnerve the stoutest heart.

Through the hellish splendor of mingled gloom and fire the tall church steeples loomed proudly against the fiery firmament. The first spire that went down was that of the Holy Name—Roman Catholic—Church, on State street. The crash was fearful, and was only exceeded by the terrific noise

produced by the falling of the North Presbyterian Church, on Cass street, a moment later. It was a sad sight to see the beautiful little Church of Robert Collyer succumb to the pitiless enemy, and the hardly less beautiful German Catholic Church of St. Joseph met the same untimely doom. And sad was it to see the fine rows of stately trees which formed the shade of the north side streets, go down like grass withered and blackened. The marble can be replaced, and the stone can be laid afresh, but many a long year must pass ere we shall see again the maples, and poplars, and elms.

Those of the north side inhabitants who lived in that section lying between Clark street on the west and Lake street on the east, and between Chicago avenue on the north and the river on the south, were the last to suffer. They expected that the flames would pass by them, as they had already burned up to the Newberry School before Rush street was engulphed. This hope, like so many others, was doomed to be of short duration. Very soon the cry arose that Rush street bridge was burning, while the large reaping machine factory of C. H. McCormick was discovered to be a blazing ruin. Presently the old Lake House, built in 1837, and situated on Michigan, near the corner of Rush street, shot up a column of flame, which proclaimed that the fiend had seized upon it.

This was the signal for a general stampede. The roughs that infested the lower streets, near the river, broke into the saloons and drank what liquor they could find. Many of these ruffians were draymen and wharfrats, and their conduct was ruffianly in the extreme. Hell seemed to have vomited these wretches forth as fitting denizens of the fiery air around them. The robbers broke into and sacked many houses, the inhabitants thereof being only too glad to get away at any price. Retreat to the north was cut off, for already the flames had fired the water works, and were burning the pier

at the foot of Superior street. The destruction of Rush street bridge precluded a southward flight, and, besides, the south side was an ocean of fire. Everything was burned on a line with Rush street, and that was already beginning to go. Language cannot portray the scenes that ensued. Everything was placed on some kind of vehicle, horses were let loose from their stables, children were flung into carts with their half crazy mothers; the lower orders were drunk, while the respectable people were wholly demoralized. For a time it looked as if the final day had come for all these thousands, for the fire was rushing down upon them like an avenging spirit. On most faces was depicted terror; on the fewer calm indifference or detestable brutality. Women cried out for aid to save their little ones. Their entreaties were disregarded, or else were made the theme for ribald jokes by the inebriated ruffians from the purlieus of North Water and Kinsie streets. Happy were those woman and children who had husbands and fathers to protect them. Where were all these affrighted beings tending to? The cry of "To the sands! To the sands!" was heard on every side, and to the sands everybody fled as by common intuition.

The "Sands" have long been notorious in the annals of the city. They used to be infested with the vilest of vile rookeries until Long John Wentworth, when he was Mayor of Chicago, became a justifiable incendiary, and burned them all out. Since then they have been almost deserted. They are that portion of the lake shore lying between St. Clair street and Lake Michigan and between the North Pier and the water works. A more desolate place could hardly be imagined. The sand there has been drifted into small mountains, which half concealed knots of miserable shanties, wherein Arabs of the north side used to dwell. In most parts these houses reached nearly to the water's edge. In a few places there was an extent of some hundred yards in

width. The place might have been comparatively safe from the fire, only that at the foot of Erie street was the large wooden bath house, dry as tinder, and along the southern section, toward the pier, stretched an immense varnish factory and oil refinery, and a long range of sheds in which pitch tar were stored in large barrels. All this made the situation anything but pleasant, and very far from secure. All the space, unoccupied by houses and lumber, was on that eventful morning crowded with trunks, bedsteads, mattresses, pianos, chairs, tables, bundles of clothing, feather beds, people, horses, wagons, and almost everything that goes to make up a large city. Besides, there were numerous barrels of whiskey which had been rolled down from the hell shops further up by the dissolute wretches.

The smoke grew more dense every moment, and the sense of suffocation was dreadful. Women screamed in utter despair, while the poor children were stricken mute with terror. A number of people were smothered at the bath house. Thousands threw themselves on their faces in the hot sand, while hundreds rushed into the lake up their necks. The final day could not have brought more terror with its dawn. The great fear was that the north pier itself would go, in which event hundreds, if not thousands, of people must have perished. Fortunately, between the varnish factory and the foot of the pier there lay a broad expanse of sand, and the people on the pier used their hats and a few buckets to extinguish the brands that continued to fall upon the structure. At eleven o'clock that morning the factory was burned out, the pier was saved, and the people began to hope. There was no food and no prospect of any. Five steamers (Goodrich's) were standing out near the crib in the lake, and a score of schooners were lying to, under bare poles watching the tableau on shore. Not a sail ventured to approach the sands. The afternoon wore away, and then the

evening shadows were coming to lend a deeper gloom to the smokewreaths, when a fleet of tug boats, sent down by the Mayor came to the relief of the unfortunates. Most of them were taken off and landed, up through the heated river, at Kinsie street bridge, while the others slept that night on the shore, guarding the few household articles that remained to them. The wreck of home comforts lay along that sorrow-laden beach, and some human beings lay there dead. When the sun went down that Monday night, the 10th of October, 1871, he set upon a waste of ruined homes, the lost treasures of grief-wrung hearts, all that remained of world-renowned Chicago.

The Loss of Life.

When the flames were raging, and block upon block of solid stone melted into nothingness, it was feared that the destruction of life would be something unparalleled. It was well-known that many people roomed in the lofty buildings in the business portion of the city, and that some kept house there; but the greater number by far were single men and abandoned women, who hired sleeping rooms, and lived a wandering life, obtained food here to-day and there to-morrow. This class was in imminent danger of being caught near the roof of the lofty structures to which they usually betook themselves, and, even if awake and active, of being suffocated by the smoke ere they could find their way to the pavement. How many such fell victims to the flame is not known now, and never can be. Fire that melted granite would leave nothing of human bone and muscle, and the spirits of those who perished in the awful conflagation passed to the land of the hereafter amid no cries save their own, and their bodies perished from off the face of the earth. As soon as the ruins were in condition to be visited, bodies of the dead were looked for with horrible interest. A superficial examination

brought to view various parts of the city the charred and, for the most part, unrecognizable remains of ninety persons. A morgue was created on Milwaukee avenue, whither the bodies were borne. Here they were viewed by thousands, many drawn to the hideous spectacle through morbid curiosity, others because they feared to find the remains of friend or relative, who in the fearful confusion was seperated from them. The Coronor held an inquest upon the bodies, and they were soon consigned to their last resting place. The whole number of deaths, on the lowest estimate made by competent authority, is 200. The yet unreported missing, together with the known dead, make and aggregate of one thousand persons.

Statistics of the Fire.

The fire began at 9.32 on the evening of Sunday, October 7th, and ended about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. It covered an area of 3 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth, or of 2,680 acres. The number of houses destroyed was about 20,500; of people rendered homeless, 110,000. Of these, about 30,000 have left the city, and about 55,000 are now fed by charity. The first house burned was owned by Mrs. Leary, the last by Dr. Dyer.

The following is a list of the principal edifices destroyed:

Great Central Depot,	Historical Society Building,
Palmer House,	St. James Hotel,
Tribune Building,	Mateson House,
Postoffice,	Sherman House,
Bigelow House,	Republican Building,
Evening Post Building,	Chamber of Commerce,
Tremont House,	Nevada Hotel,
Court House,	Gas Works,
Lombard Block,	Briggs House,

Times Building,
Terrace Block,
Armour Block,
Journal Building,
Adams House,
Massasoit House,
City Hotel,
Metropolitan Hotel,
Union Building.
Post office Block,
McCormick's Block,
Western News Co's Block,
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank,
S. C. Griggs & Co.'s Book House,
German National Bank,
Mechanics' National Bank,
Commercial National Bank,
Metropolitan Hall,
Arcade Building,
Mechanics' National Bank,
Loan & Trust Co.'s Building,
W. U. Tel. Co.'s Building,
Oriental Block,
St. Mary's Ch., (Catholic,)
First National Bank,
Trinity Church,
Third National Bank,
Jewish Synagogue,
Mayo Block,
Fifth National Bank,
Burch Block,
Lake Shore Depot,
Crosby's Opera House,
Staats Zeitung Building,
McVicker's Theatre,
Wood's Museum,
Dearborn Theatre,
Hooley's Opera House,
Mail Building,
Shepard Block,
Honore Block,
Reynolds' Block,
National Bank of Commerce,
Illinois National Bank,
Cook County National Bank,
Ætna Building,
Armory,
Brunswick's Billiard Factory,
Farewell Hall,
Union National Bank,
Merchants & Farm.'s Sav. Bk.
Badger's Bank,
Illinois Savings Institution,
City National Bank,
Adams Express Co.,
W. Fire and Marine Building,
First M. E. Church,
Sturges Block,
Second National Bank,
Phœnix Club,
Morrison Block,
Fourth National Bank,
Catholic Cathedral,
McCormick's Factory,
Galena Elevator,
Galena Depot.

2d Presbyterian Church,
Merchants' Ins. Building,
Academy of Design,
Water Works,
Clarendon Hotel,
Diversy Block,
Lill's Brewery,
First Presbyterian Church,
Hubbard Block,
Chittenden Building,
Bryant's Commercial College,
Otis Block,
St. Paul's Church,
Academy of Music,
Drake-Farewell Block,
Stone's Block,
German Theatre,
Unity N. E., and Westminster Churches,
Sisters of Mercy Convent,
Hiram Wheeler's Elevator,
Elm Street Catholic Hospital,
and the Dearborn, Franklin, Mosely, Lincoln, Pearson, St., Elm St., and other Schools,
Sands' Brewery,
Church of the Holy Name,
Alexian Hospital,
Armour & Dole's Elevator,
Hatch House,
Illinois Street Church,
Jewish Hospital.

The best authorities concur in estimating the total loss at from $198,000,000 to $215,000,000, taking the total insurance to represent one-third of the total loss. This may be divided as follows, on a rude approximate:

Loss on Buildings and Property.....	$106,590,000
Loss on Stock and Plant.....	74,560,000
Loss on Furniture and Personal Property.	24,850,000
	$206,000,000

HOMELESS PEOPLE.

By twelve o'clock on the 9th of October, 100,000 people were homeless, shelterless, and without a morsel of food. This appalling disaster was known the next day throughout the civilized world, and the responses of sympathy and substantial relief that came from every city in this country was

such as was never known before in the world's history. On the evening of the 10th a cargo of supplies was on its way from Liverpool, New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Detroit. Milwaukee sent delegations with money and immense supplies of stores within twenty-four hours after the facts were known. England—never behind in the work of charity—sent money to the extent of £100,000, sterling.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

When the extent of the fire was known, on Monday morning the Mayor, a portion of the City Council and a large number of prominent citizens held a meeting at the First Congregational Church, west Washington street, and organized a Citizen Relief Association. Orren E. Moore was elected president, and General C. T. Hotchkiss, secretary, and an Executive Committee appointed, with two prominent citizens in each division of the city. This association went immediately to work and organized sub-committees, took possession of all the churches for hospitals, and all the larger buildings for supplies; impressed all the omnibuses and hacks to be found and set them at work to bring the people in from the prairie and the lake shore to the houses and churches open to them. This association, its officers, executive committee and snb-committee worked incessantly night and day, and by Saturday night it is believed every person who had suffered by the fire was sheltered, fed and clothed."

TABLE A.

Number of Alarms, False Alarms, Actual Fires, Tests, Chimneys and Silent Alarms, each month for the year 1871, *to November* 1*st.*

Month.	No. of Alarms.	Actual Fires.	General Alarms.	Silent.	False Alarms.	Chimneys.	Tests.	Out City Limits.
January	11	13	.....	9	2	1	.....	2
February	8	12	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....
March	15	20	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....
April	16	23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1
May	15	20	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1
June	18	19	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....
July	11	12	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
August	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	13	10	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
October	20	15	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
	139	156		45	5	6	6	5

TABLE B.

Amount of losses from fire for 1871 *to November 1st*, 1871.

DATE.	AMOUNT.
1871.—January	$28,234 25
February	38,770 62
March	41,180 00
April	21,135 00
May	241,420 00
June	68,475 00
July	3,785 00
August	7,835 00
September	1,370 00
October	23,190 00
	$475,394 87
Losses outside city limits for which alarms were given in the city	127,000 00

TABLE C.

Buildings how Occupied.

Warehouses	16	Glass Works	1
Stables	12	Dwellings	91
Broom Factories	1	Oyster and Fruit Packers.	3
Blacksmith Shops	1	Paper Box Factories	1
Bonnet Factory	1	Piano Factories	1
Box Factory	1	Provision Store	1
Basket Factory	1	Packing Houses	2
Bakeries	3	Paint Stores	3
Breweries	1	Planing Mill and Sash Factories	1
Brick Yard Sheds	1	Snuff Mills	1
Coal Oil Distilleries	2	Segar Stores—Retail	2
Churches	1	Segar Stores—Wholesale	1
Chemical Works	4	Scale Factories	1
Confectionery Stores	1	Steamboats	2
Drying Houses	1	Stove Warehouses	1
Dry Goods Stores	5	Tin Can Factories	1
Drug Stores	4	Unoccupied	6
Dyer Establishments	2	Varnish Works	1
Fire Works Establishments	1	Gas Fixtures & Plumbers	1
Fancy Stores	1	Wholesale Liquor Stores	1
Furniture Stores	1	Tin Stores	1
Feed Stores	1	Toy Manufactories	1
Grocery Stores—Retail	2	Tavern and Restaurant	5
Grocery Stores—Wholesale	1	Lumber Yard	1
Hotels	1	Lager Beer Saloon	1
Hardware Stores	1	Junk Stores	4
Lime Sheds	1	Jewelry and Fancy Store	1
Hominy Mills	1	Offices	1
Laundry	1	Furnishing Goods	1
Millinery and Fancy Stores	3		

TABLE D.

Showing the cause of fires for ten months, ending November 1st, 1871.

Accidents	36
Ashes placed in wooden vessels	1
Boilers	3
Carelessness	22
Children playing with Matches	4
" " " Fire	1
Coal Oil Refinery Explosions	1
Defective Construction	1
Lighted Cigars thrown in spittoons	1
Cinders	1
Defective Flues	3
" Bake-ovens	1
" Construction of Furnace	1
" " " Range	1
" " " Hearth	1
Explosion of Gas Carbonizer	1
" " Fire Works	1
" " Powder and Chemicals	3
" " Coal Oil Lamps	22
Tinners' Fire-Pot	4
Incendiary	4
Supposed Incendiary	10
Incendiary out of City Limits	2
Gas in Bow Windows	2
Sparks from Chimney	7
Chimneys	6
Sparks from Smoke Stacks	7
" " Lime Kilns	1
" " Blacksmith Shops	1
" " Furnace	2
" " Locomotive	1
Stove Pipes	4
Spontaneous Combustion	7
Unknown	15

TABLE E.

Destruction of Life and Accidents.

Loss of life by coal oil explosions	4
Persons badly injured	6
Persons badly injured from other causes	2
Persons burned from other causes	4

TABLE F.

Style of Buildings.

One-story frame sheds	11
" " buildings	9
Two-story " "	5
One-story brick "	8
Two-story " "	57
Two-story and attic brick buildings	11
Three-story brick buildings	54
Four-story " "	16
Five-story " "	1
Total number of buildings damaged	172
Number of buildings damaged by fire in 1870	280
Number of buildings damaged by fire in 1871	172

TABLE G.

Number of Alarms sounded from each Telegraph Station during ten months, ending November 1st, 1871.

Number of Box.	Actual Fires.	False Alarms.	Test Alarms.	Chimneys.	Total.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2	4	.....	.....	.....	4
3	10	1	1	.....	12
4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
6	6	.....	.....	.....	6
7	1	.....	.....	.....	1
8	3	1	.....	.....	4
9	4	1	.....	.....	5
12	5	.....	.....	.....	5
13	6	.....	1	1	8
14	1	.....	.....	.....	1
15	4	.....	.....	.....	4
17	4	.....	.....	.....	4
18	1	.....	.....	1	2
19	1	1	.....	.....	2
21	1	.....	.....	.....	1
23	4	.....	.....	.....	4
24	5	.....	.....	1	6
26	1	.....	.....	.....	1
27	2	.....	.....	1	3
28	1	.....	3	.....	4
31	1	1	.....	.....	2
32	1	.....	.....	.....	1
34	1	.....	.....	.....	1
35	1	.....	.....	.....	1
36	3	.....	.....	1	4
38	2	.....	.....	.....	2
39	7	.....	.....	.....	7
41	5	.....	.....	.....	5
42	4	.....	.....	.....	4
43	1	.....	.....	.....	1
45	2	.....	.....	.....	2
46	1	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE G—Concluded.

Number of Box.	Actual Fires.	False Alarms.	Test Alarms.	Chimneys.	Total.
51	1	.....	.....	.....	1
54	1	.....	.....	.....	1
58	1	.....	.....	.....	1
61	2	.....	.....	.....	2
62	2	.....	.....	.....	2
65	2	.....	.....	.....	2
67	1	.....	.....	.....	1
71	1	.....	.....	.....	1
72	3	.....	.....	.....	3
75	2	.....	.....	.....	2
83	3	.....	.....	.....	3
84	1	.....	.....	.....	1
93	2	1	.....	1	4
123	2	.....	.....	.....	2
126	2	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLE H.

FIRES FOR JANUARY.

Box 31.

January 9—10.10 A. M.—False alarm.

Box 27.

January 11—9.15 A. M.—Fire discovered in the shed over the bake oven in the rear of No. 183 South Bond street, owned by Jacob Myers; insured; occupied by George Yokel as a dwelling and a bakery; insured. Cause Carelessness.

Box 23.

January 14—10.20 P. M.—Two-story brick building, corner of Hanover and Montgomery streets, owned by Samuel Winters; insured; occupied by G. W. Perkins as provision store; insured. Cause—Unknown. Investigated—sworn.

Box 93.

January 15—3.30 A. M.—Four-story brick slaughter house, three-story brick smoke house, ice house, rendering house and packing house on Monument street, east of the Maryland Hospital, owned and occupied by Kenzie & Hohmans; insured. Cause—From the casing of the rendering kettle, which was encased with wood and filled with sawdust.

Box 17.

January 16—6.30 A. M.—Three-story brick building on Franklin street near Paca, owned and occupied by Mr. George Wurtzburger as dwelling and clothing store; insured. Cause—Fire Originated on first floor, back building, from explosion of coal oil lamp.

Box 19.

January 18—10.30 P. M.—Sparks seen issuing from St. Mark's Church.

Box 84—*Outside City Limits.*

January 19—5.30 A. M.—Three-story stone building—House of Refuge—used as work shops, occupied by Beebe & Co. as broom and basket factory, and by Joseph Stevens as harness maker. Fire originated in the basement, and was set on fire by one of the inmates.

Box 93.

January 19—4.30 P. M.—False Alarm.

Box 13.

January 23—10.30 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 172 Light street, occupied by George F. Russell as paint store; insured. Cause—Defective flue.

Box 27.

January 25—5.30 P. M.—Chimney—South Broadway.

Box 4.

January 25—7.25 P. M.—Four story brick building north east corner of Gay and Pratt streets, owned by Rowe & Co.; insured; occupied on first floor (No. 58,) by C. Schumacher as gun maker; insured; occupied on 2d and 3d floors over store No. 60, by Philip Berg as boot and shoe maker; insured; occupied on 1st and 2d floors, No. 62, by Hass as barber shop; no insurance; No. 64, occupied by A. Stowell as nautical instruments; insured; No. 66, Rowe & Co. as clothing store; insured; 1st and 2d floors, a portion of 2d floor occupied as offices; a portion of 3d floor occupied by Mr. Warner as printing office; insured; 4th floor and portion of third floor occupied by ———— as manufacturer of oil cloth clothing; insured. Fire originated on these premises. Cause—Spontaneous combustion.

Silent.

January 21—8.10 P. M.—Clothing in the dwelling of James Walsh, on Kaufman alley. Caused by a girl carelessly throwing a lighted match in a basket of clothing.

Silent.

January 25—The dress of a daughter of R. G. Chaney, No. 262 Lanvale street.

Silent.

January 12—11.20 A. M.—One story frame stable in rear of No. 284 South Howard street, owned and occupied by Charles Hays. Cause—Boys playing with fire.

SILENT.

January 15—9.00 A. M.—One story frame shed in the yard of Christopher's coal oil refinery on McHenry street. Accident.

EXPLOSION COAL OIL LAMP.

January 18—At the residence of Mrs. Roberts, No. 315 Eastern Avenue, explosion coal oil lamp. Mrs. Roberts was seriously injured; died on the 21st. Mrs. Roberts' daughter was slightly injured.

EXPLOSION COAL OIL LAMP.

January 13—At the residence of Mrs. Cullen, No. 10 South Bond street; set fire to the furniture.

EXPLOSION COAL OIL LAMP.

January 2—At the residence of Jacob Trautwein, No. 10 North Spring street, burning the body of his daughter six years old, from which death resulted. Mr. Trautwein had his hands badly burned.

EXPLOSION COAL OIL LAMP.

January 2—At the residence of Mr. Frank, on Bank street near Spring, doing but slight damage.

EXPLOSION COAL OIL LAMP.

At the residence of Mrs. George Wurtzburger, Miss Novler was severely burnt.

FEBRUARY.

Box 46.

February 6—9.53 P. M.—Three-story brick snuff mill, Buren street, near French, owned and occupied by Messrs. Starr & Sons. Insured. Cause—Accident.

Box 36.

February 3—5.41 P. M.—Chimney on William street.

Box 3.

February 7—9.08 A. M.—Ash box in Frick's wholesale dry goods house, corner of German and Hanover streets.

Box 6.

February 7—1 P. M.—One-story brick building, No. 11 Camden street, owned by Jacob Noah; Insured. Occupied by Jacob Bair as junk store; insured. Fire extended to three story brick adjoining on the east; owned by Jacob Noah; insured; occupied by Jacob Bair as junk store; insured. Cause—Spontaneous Combustion.

Silent.

February 7—11 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 147 Hill street, owned and occupied by Henry Myers as dwelling and store; insured. Cause—Stove-pipe passing through the ceiling.

SILENT.

February 19—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 352 West Baltimore street, occupied by Mr. Fellheimer as millinery store; insured. Cause—Cigar thrown in sawdust.

Box 75.

February 22—8.15 A. M.—Two-story brick, owned by Hugh Gelston, on Byrd street, occupied by Robert Teddle as dwelling. Cause—Accident.

Box 17.

February 21—9.15 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 17 Walnut alley, owned and occupied by John Miller as dwelling and basket maker; insured. Fire extended to No. 19, which was slightly damaged. Cause—unknown.

Boxes 23 and 8.

February 23—7.30 P. M.—Two-story brick with mansard roof, on the south side of the basin, owned and occupied by T. B. Platt & Sons as oyster and fruit packers; insured. Cause—from fire-pot.

SILENT.

February 21—10.30 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1 Little Vine street, owned by Mrs. Donovan; insured; occupied by Maria Adkins. Cause—Accident.

SILENT.

February 26—Frame shed at John Thater's brick yard, Washington road; insured.

Box 3.

February 28—Shavings in Wise's piano factory, Hanover street near Lombard.

Silent.

February 22—A child of Mrs. Hoffman was badly burnt, No. 22 Falls road.

Explosion Coal Oil Lamp.

February 23—At the residence of Lewis Dockus, No. 35 Chappell street, burning a child.

Explosion Coal Oil Lamp.

February 9—At the residence of Mrs. Hodges, No. 414 Eastern avenue, Mrs. Hodges was seriously burned and died from the effects.

Explosion Coal Oil Lamp.

February 28—At No. 335 Canton avenue, damaging furniture.

Explosion Coal Oil Lamp.

February 23—At No. 276 South Broadway, Mrs. Mary J. McDonald was seriously burned, which resulted fatally.

Silent.

February 5—An unknown colored woman was burned to death on a lime kiln at Canton.

MARCH.

Box 24.

March 3—6 P. M.—Chimney No. 180 East Fayette street.

SILENT.

March 3—10.36.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 146 Henrietta street, occupied by Mrs. Bruner. Cause—from stove pipe.

SILENT.

March 1—A child of Mrs. Hook burned to death, No. 173 Burgundy alley.

SILENT.

March 3—8.30 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 35 Hamburg street, occupied by John Coyle. Cause—Accident.

Box 9.

March 5—9.30 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 83 North Charles street, owned by Mr. Remar; insured; occupied by Madam Jenneret as dwelling and millinery store; fire in the cellar. Cause—Unknown.

Box 72

March 6—3.50 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 95 North Howard street, known as the Western

Hotel, owned by Wm. Friedenwald; insured; occupied by Jones & Dozier; furniture insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary.

Box 45.

March 8—4.40 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 62 Schroeder street, owned and occupied by John H. Weiller as dwelling and bakery; no insurance; originated in bakehouse. Fire extended to three-story brick, No. 60, owned and occupied by John Wittman as dwelling; insured. Fire extended to a three-story brick building, No. 58, owned and occupied by John Kutz as dwelling; insured. Fire extended to a three-story brick, No. 602 west Pratt street, owned by Michael Carlan; no insurance; occupied by James Cogan. Fire extended to a two-story brick dwelling, No. 2 Lemmon alley, owned by Michael Carlan; insured; occupied by John Harrigan as dwelling.

Box 3.

March 11—8.40 P. M.—Four-story brick building, No. 16 McClellan's alley, owned by Mrs. W. H. Young; insured; occupied by F. W. Siedwitch as paper box factory; insured. Cause—Accident.

Silent.

March 16—7 P. M.—Three-story brick, No. 26 north Green street, owned and occupied by Mr. Hammersly as dwelling and confectionery; from gas in window.

SILENT.

March 22—7.30 P. M.—Two-story brick, owned and occupied by W. H. Numsen as oyster packer, south side basin. Cause—fire pot.

Box 41.

March 23—9 A. M.—Sparks on roof of third-story building, Valley street; from fire pot.

Box 8.

March 23—8.—False alarm.

Box 75.

March 17—Two-story brick, Byrd street; bed and bedstead. Cause—Children playing with matches.

SILENT.

March 26—10.30 A. M.—Two-story brick, No. 154 Johnson street, owned by Solomon Fulton. Cause—Accident.

Box 7.

March 26—10 30 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 56 German street, owned by North Walker; insured; occupied by Samual Ewalt as tin can maker. Cause—Sparks from fire pot.

Box 13.

March 27—4 A. M.—Chimney, No. 36 south Green street.

Box 54.

March 27—3 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 327, with two-story brick back building, Eastern avenue, owned and occupied by John Walter; insured—dwelling and bakery; fire originated in the bakery. Fire extended to the roof of No. 329 on the east, three-story brick building, owned and occupied by Barnard Frentish as dwelling and provision store; insured. Fire extended to the three-story brick dwelling, No. 325 on west, owned and occupied by Samuel Tepeli.

Silent.

March 27—7 P. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 65 South street, occupied by John Salon as restaurant; insured. Cause—Fire from hot air flue or chimney.

Silent.

March 28—Two-story brick dwelling, Creek alley, South Baltimore, occupied by John Reilly. Cause—Accident.

Silent.

March 29—Coal oil refinery of Robert Reid, corner of Canton avenue and Eden street.

Box 4.

March 30—7 P. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 60 south Gay street, owned by the Howell estate; insured; occupied by Beck & Hagen as impor-

ters of vinegar and segars; insured. Fire originated on second floor. Cause—Hot ashes placed in a barrel.

Box 2.

March 22—10.18 P. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 30 Light street, owned by Thomas Y. Canby; insured; occupied by Canby & Gilpin as wholesale drug store; insured. Cause—Unknown.

Box 15.

March —1.43 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 118 North High street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Robert Holloway; insured. Cause—Sparks from Stevens' furniture works.

Box 2.

March 17—4.25 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No.—— South Calvert street, owned by Sophia Brooks; insured. Cause—From heating table.

APRIL.

Box 41.

April 1—10 P. M.—Coal oil lamp explosion, No. 174 Ensor street, in bow window of segar store of W. S. Tyler; insured.

Box 3.

April 1—10 A. M.—Hebrew synagogue, Hanover street, Cause—Defective construction of furnace.

Box 24.

April 2—A. M.—Two-story brick, rear of No. 39 South Eden street, owned by A. Rosenthal; insured; occupied by W. H. Reister as dyer; insured. Cause—In the dry room, by falling of yarn.

Box 24.

April 2—A. M.—Two-story brick building, North-East corner of Baltimore and Bond streets, owned by Mrs. Hawley; occupied by J. R. Hooper as hardware store; insured. Cause—Defective hearth.

Box 2.

April 3—6 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 1 Mercer street, owned by Hugh Gelston, occupied by Chipman & Bro. as storage; second and third floors by John Reed as broom factory; no insurance. Cause—Unknown.

Box 41.

April 8—9.30 P. M.—Frame stabling and shed in rear of No. 236 Eager street, owned by Charles Deitz; caused by the explosion of gasoline. Fire extended to a summer kitchen and to the rear of the front building; no insurance.

Box 8.

April 9—6.48 P. M.—Lumber yard of B. Price & Sons on Eastern avenue; insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary.

Box 39.

April 10—2.30 P. M.—Frame buildings and tanks, Canton avenue, owned by Harrison & Bro. ; insured ; occupied by Hozard, Zulick & Co. as manufacturers of acetic acid. Cause—Accident.

Silent.

April 11—7 P. M.—Show window of W. H. Lohmeyer, No. 81 Hanover street. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 6.

October 13—10.15 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 9 House's court, owned by Mrs. House. Fire extended to two-story brick, No. 7, owned by Mrs. House. Fire extended to No. 11, owned by Mr. Colgan ; insured. Cause—From chimney.

Box 72.

April 13—1.15 A. M.—Bleaching box on roof of dyeing establishment of Emile Fisher, No. 139 West Fayette street.

Box 71.

April 18—2.45 A. M.—Two-story brick building, corner of Eutaw and Dover streets, owned by S. Berner ; insured ; occupied by A. W. Spinner as feed store ; insured. Cause—Supposed incendiary.

Box 58—*Out City Limits.*

April 18—1.30 A. M.—Lager beer brewery on ths Belair road, owned by Mr. G. Breheme ; insured.

SILENT.

April 20—9.30 P. M.—Explosion coal oil lamp, residence of Patrick Norton, No. 123 Leadenhall street.

SILENT.

April 22—6.36 P. M.—Three-story brick, owned and occupied by Jesse Marden as scale manufactory, situate on the corner of Charles and Balderston streets. Cause—Accident.

SILENT.

April 24—5 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 167 N. Eutaw street, owned by Derick Weaver; insured; occupied by Charles Nutz, as dwelling and jewelry store. Cause—Defective hearth.

Box 15.

April 25—3.45 P. M.—Two-story brick, No. 120 N. High street, owned by Osborn Dugan; insured. Cause—Sparks from Stevens' furniture factory.

Box 23.

April 25—12.15 P. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 14 Lee street, owned by Soloman Dyenforth; insured. Cause—Smoke stack.

SILENT.

April 1—339 West Baltimore street, wholesale drug store, occupied by David Foutz—bursting of carboy of vitrol.

SILENT.

April 25—Two-story building, No. 242 Biddle street—on roof. Cause—Sparks from smoke stack.

SILENT.

April 25—1.00 P. M.—Two-story brick building, Vine street. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 14.

April 26—7.30 P. M.—Four-story brick building, corner of Lexington and Green streets, owned by J. Kuhn; insured; occupied by Mrs. Belinda Sears as boarding house. Fire originated in closet on third floor. Cause—Spontaneous combustion.

Box 15.

April 28—9.30 A. M.—Dry house of A. Stork, on Monument street.

MAY.

Box.

May 7—2.06 P. M.—Roof of a two-story brick back building, rear of No. 239 East Baltimore street, owned by Mrs. Mary Kelly; insured; occupied by R. C. Wells. Cause—Defective flue.

SILENT.

Explosion of coal oil lamp in dwelling of No. 148 George street, occupied by Lewis Zell.

Box 8.

May 9—1 A. M.—Two story brick building, No. 115 McElderry's wharf, owned and occupied by Edward G. Rennous as boat builder, rear as blacksmith shop; insured. Fire originated in blacksmith shop from hot iron being placed on a bench.

SILENT.

May 8—Explosion coal oil lamp in dwelling No. 387 East Fayette street, occupied by Moses Hill. Colored girl fatally burned.

SILENT.

May 9—8.06 A. M.—Two story brick, No. 19 Fountain street, back building—from stove pipe.

Box 51.

May 11—8.36 P. M.—Explosion coal oil lamp, No. 192 S. Wolff street.

SILENT.

May 11—8.22 P. M.—Explosion coal oil lamp, No. 272 Aliceanna street.

Box 93.

May 16—12.15 P. M.—One story frame kitchen in the rear of a two story frame dwelling on McElderry street extended, east of Choptank, owned and occupied by J. L. Barranger; insured. Cause —Defective flue.

SILENT.

May 16—11 A. M.—Two story brick dwelling, No. 241 Columbia street, owned and occupied by Patrick Grady. Cause—Children playing with matches.

Boxes 83 and 67.

May 17—10.07 A. M.—Explosion of fire works at Bond's, on Durham street.

Box 13.

May 17—2.30 P. M.—Two three story brick buildings, Nos. 36 and 38 Lee street, owned by Chas. Savage: insured; occupied by David Shannon & Co. as junk store; insured; totally destroyed. Fire extended to a two story and attic brick, No. 42, on the West, owned by Mrs. Lucy Underwood; insured; occupied by Patrick Connolly as dwelling. Fire slightly damaged a two story brick building on the east, owned and occupied by Charles Judefined. Two story brick stable in the rear of Judefined, was slightly damaged. Cause—Spontaneous combustion.

Boxes 62 and 38.

May 19—11.50 P. M.—Pearl Hominy Mill, on North street, near John street, owned and occupied by MacGregor & Co. Cause—From boiler.

Box 17.

May 24—11.45 P. M.—One-story brick stable, Moores alley, owned and occupied by W. Barry; no insurance. Fire originated in the loft.

Box 6.

May 23—3.50 A. M.—Four-story brick building, Bolderson street, known as the Union engine house, owned by Charles Pitt ; insured ; occupied by H. Halberger ; insured. Cause—Explosion coal oil lamp.

Box 3.

May 22—2.45 A. M.—Five-story brick warehouse, Sharp street near German, owned and occupied by W. H. Brown & Bro., wholesale dealers in drugs, &c., and it being evident from the threatening appearance of the fire that the conflagration was going to be a serious one, the bells of the fire department rang out a general alarm. This caused many persons, even at so early an hour, to turn out into the street, especially within the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration.

The steam engines of the fire department soon came rushing in from every section of the city, but from the headway already gained and the inflammable nature of the materials in the establishment, it was soon seen that Brown's building must be destroyed, and the efforts of the department were then more particularly turned to saving property in the vicinity, as well as to confine the fire within as contracted a space as possible. The fire for a while threatened the destruction of the whole magnificent block of iron front warehouses situated to the north of Brown's building. The south wall of Messrs. Brown's building had not been

considered entirely safe by the proprietors for some months past, and recently they had it taken down and a new one substituted at a cost of over $10,000. The workmen had finished it on Saturday last. For some reason the new wall fell first, either because it had not time to settle and the mortar was still partially plastic, or more probably because there was no adjoining building to support it on one side. It came down with a terrible crash, crushing in the three-story brick residence of Dr. Felix McManus in its descent, and filling the yard with debris.

The house thus crushed then took fire, and was nearly consumed, together with nearly all of its contents, except a part of the valuable silver plate belonging to the family, which was saved by some of the firemen. When the fire was discovered, Dr. McManus, his wife and son, Dr. Frederick McManus, two daughters, and an infant son of young Dr. McManus were in the building. The police warned them of their danger, and they left the house without taking time to carry anything with them. The next house adjoining is occupied by Mr. Levin Jones, and the next by Mr. Joseph Merrefield. By the peremptory orders of the police these dwellings were also vacated by their inmates, but fortunately they were not injured. The engines played vigorously on the roof, so that the falling sparks and embers took no effect. The iron front warehouse of the Messrs. Brown remained standing for some

time after the falling of the side wall, but finally the whole heated mass reeled, and came crashing to the street. The firemen and police force, however, were on the lookout for this occurrence, and fortunately no one was injured.

In the meantime the fire extended to the large iron front warehouse on the north side of the Brown building, owned and occupied by Messrs. Stellman, Hinrichs & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, &c., greatly damaging the building, though the walls remained standing. The large stock, however, was almost entirely destroyed, either by fire or by the water with which it was deluged. The building was as nearly fire-proof on the outside as a warehouse can be made, except that it had a heavy ornamental cornice of wood, and the hot flames which poured out from the upper windows of the Brown building caught this, and it was soon in a blaze. The firemen poured in the water without stint, and under the combined action of fire, smoke and water, the valuable stock with which the first floors were laden was soon a miscellaneous mass of rubbish. At nine o'clock the cellar contained about five feet of water, which had been thrown in at the upper windows and poured down through the hatchways.

The roof the warehouse of Turnbull, Sweet & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, was partially injured, but to no great extent. The firemen covered over the cases of goods with water-proof blankets, and but little damage

was done in this way. The floors were made very slippery, and some few boxes of goods were injured, but no serious loss was suffered. It is supposed that $1,500 or $2,000 will cover it all.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Charles T. Holloway, Esq., fire inspector, made an inspection yesterday, and estimates the entire loss at about $250,000. The loss of Messrs. Brown & Bro. is a total one, both as to the building and the stock.

The stock of Brown & Bro. was insured as follows, and the loss falls entirely upon Baltimore offices: Firemen's $15,000; Baltimore Fire, Maryland, Washington Merchants and Mechanics', Howard, Peabody, Union, People's German, Harford, Potomac, Home, and two other offices, each $5,000, and in the Associated for $10,000, making a total upon the stock of $95,000. On the building the insurance was $10,000 in the Equitable, and $5,000 each in the Firemen's and Baltimore Fire Company.

INSURANCE OF STELLMAN, HINRICHS & CO.

The stock of Stellman, Hinrichs & Co., was insured as follows: Mechanics', Brooklyn, $5,000; Fulton, New York, $5,000; Merchants', Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; National, Boston, $5,000; North British, London, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe $5,000; Market, New York, $5,000; Union Baltimore, $5,000; Home, Baltimore, $5,000; National,

Baltimore, $5,000; Maryland, Baltimore, $15,000; Peeple's, Baltimore, $10,000; Howard, Baltimore, $10,000; Peabody, Baltimore, $5,000; Harford, Baltimore, $5,000.

The damage sustained to the building will amount to $25,000. The greater portion of the structure will have to be taken down, the walls in some places being bulged out fully twelve inches beyond the proper line.

Other Losses.

The roof of the store of Turnbull, Sweet & Co. was damaged to the extent of $200. The building is insured for $75,000, and stock for $85,000, but little damage, however, was done to the stock.

The loss of Norris & Baldwin could not be estimated, but is covered by policies in the Peabody, Home and American offices of this city. The house belongs to Mr. L. Seldner, who is insured in the Equitable sufficient to cover his loss.

German street hall, restaurant, occupied by Eugene daily, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Mr. Daley has policies for $5,000 in the Merchants' and Mechanics'. The house is owned by Mrs Robert Pendleton, and insured for $6,000 in the Equitable.

Dr. McManus estimates the loss upon his house and furniture at $10,000, and is insured in the Equitable office for $4,500.

Incidents of the Fire.

A brisk southwest wind prevailed nearly all the time the conflagration lasted, and myriads

of sparks were showered upon the warehouses and residences in this busy and closely built neighborhood, placing much property in imminent peril. A lot of cotton batting, stored in the third story of the establishment of Messrs. Norris & Baldwin, dry goods commission merchants, opposite to the Brown building, took fire from this cause, but by the timely exertions of a boy, about 15 years of age, named Thomas Turner, who hurrying up stairs, tossed the burning bundles out of the windows as fast as he could, until the firemen got their ladders up and assisted him in the work; in a few minutes there were some hundreds of dollars' worth of cotton lying on the pavement in a damaged condition, but the fine building was saved.

The large restaurant known as German street hall, kept by Mr. Eugene Daley, was partially destroyed. The hall is a two-story building, with an old shingle roof, which readily took fire from the sparks. A number of firemen, however, got upon the building, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mr. Daley's family, thinking the danger was over were going about their usual domestic duties. He himself had laid down to take some rest after the fatigue and excitement of the morning, when suddenly the fire broke out all over the roof of the house. An engine was brought to play on it, and fortunately the building was saved, but much of the furniture was charred and burned, and the house completely deluged with water. During the progress of the conflagration the entire fire brigade was most

actively employed, and but for the promptness and well-directed efficiency of the men, aided by the police, there must have been a much more terrible disaster to record this morning.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known, and two or three reports were circulated as to where the flames first broke out. An investigation of the cause will be made to-day by Mr. Holloway, fire inspector.

There was a large number of persons visited the scene of conflagration yesterday, and one of the fire engines was kept playing upon the charred debris up to about 9 o'clock last night.

Fatal Explosion of a Fire Engine—

Death of I. Harry Weaver.

One of the most lamentable incidents connected with the fire was the explosion of one of the steam engines, and the killing of I. Harry Weaver, Esq., member of the First Branch of the City Council from the nineteenth ward.

It appears that on Friday last Mr. Weaver visited Philadelphia, and returned to the city early yesterday morning, whilst the fire was at its height. At the corner of Howard and Pratt streets he left the cars, passed up Howard street, and on reaching the southwest corner of that street and German street, he paused on the curb just north of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank to look at engine No. 1 at work on the opposite corner, forcing water to the engines at work on the fire two blocks below. He had been there but a moment when

the boiler of the engine exploded, hurling him across the pavement to the curb east of the bank, his head coming in violent contact with the curb, and a heavy fragment striking him on the left temple, inflicting fearful injury. The temporal bone was crushed through, and a portion of the brain forced out of the left eye. The upper portion of the front skull was also badly crushed, the injuries together being of such a nature as to render medical assistance of no avail. Dr. Todd was, however, in attendance, and did in all his power. Mr. Weaver was conveyed to a house near by, on German street, where he lingered until a quarter past 9 o'clock A. M., when he died. His father and brother were with him previous to death, but he remained entirely unconscious from the first moment of the injury. Dr. W. H. Cole, clerk of the First Branch of the City Council, accompanied the remains to the undertaking establishment of Mr. J. H. Weaver, No. 22 West Fayette street, where they were embalmed and prepared for burial.

The deceased was born on the 26th of December, 1840, at Madison City, Indiana. He came to the city at an early age with his father, Mr. Levi Weaver, the well-known paper box manufacturer, No. 22½ South Charles street. He was educated at Delaware College, and of late years has been connected with his father in business. The remains will this morning, at 8 o'clock, be taken to the residence of his father, No. 509 West Fayette street, and the funeral will take place at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The deceased was unmarried, but, besides a mother and father he leaves a brother and two sisters who were devotedly attached to him. This was his first term in the City Council.

The Exploded Engine.

The exploded engine was the old Alpha, the first steam fire engine introduced into Baltimore. It was manufactured by Reany, Neaffie & Co., of Philadelphia, for the use of the First Baltimore Company, of the old volunteer department, and became the property of the present department at the time the volunteer system was abolished. She was looked upon as a powerful and effective engine, but too heavy for the grades of the streets here, and her place was supplied by a lighter and more modern machine. For some time the Alpha was employed at Bayview, but has recently been held by the fire department as a reserve engine, and as such was called out yesterday morning. It is alleged that it was the interior shell of the fire box that gave way, but as the subject of the actual causes that led to the explosion and its fatal result will most probably be thoroughly investigated by the coroner's jury, it is but proper that no opinion should be formed until all possible testimony in the case is had.

Others Injured.

Charles King, residing at 108 North Schroeder street, a substitute member of No. 8, was at the engine when it exploded, and was badly

scalded about the face, and his lower limbs paralyzed. After receiving proper attention from Dr. Todd, he was removed to his residence, and last night his condition was considered somewhat critical.

John Butler, Jr., colored boy, 16 years of age, was near the scene of explosion, and a fragment struck him on the thumb, splitting it entirely open. He was attended to by Dr. Owens, and afterwards taken to his home.

Boxes 9 and 28.

May 22—3 00 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 47 St. Paul street, owned by D. E. Emory; insured; occupied as lawyer's offices. Cause—Sparks from Sharp street fire.

Box 21.

May 26—4.25 P. M.—Two-story brick stable, on Allen alley owned by————; insured in the Baltimore fire Cause—Unknown.

Box 35.

May 27—12.12 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, Jenkin's alley, owned by John Lilley, occupied by colored persons Cause—Carelessness.

Box 24.

May 27—12.55 P. M.—Roof of dwelling on Canal street, two story brick; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney.

Box 31.

4.45 P. M.—McCreeg & Co., varnish works on Washington road; insured.

JUNE.

Box 28.

June 5—Test—Typographical Union.

Box 3.

June 6—Test—Norfolk firemen.

Box 34.

June 7—7.12 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 324 E. Monument street, owned by Mrs. John Mooney; insured in the Firemen's; occupied by John E. Maguire as dwelling and paint store; insured. Fire extended to a two-story brick building, No. 326 on the East, owned by W. H. Rose; insured; occupied by John Sutherland, insured. Fire extended to a two-story brick building, No. 222, on the West of No. 324, owned and occupied by John Boch; insured. Fire extended to a two-story dwelling, No. 320, owned and occupied by Wm. Leigh; insured. Cause —Unknown.

Box 4.

June 9—8.52 P. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 56 S. Gay street, owned by D. E. Perrine; insu-

red. Third floor occupied by Rhodes & Co., as coffee and sugar house. Upper floors unoccupied. Fire originated in a box, round water pipe, which was filled with sawdust. Plumber had been at work, using a candle, closed up the box, and dropped a spark which smouldered for some eight hours.

Box 18.

June 10—11.40. P. M.—Explosion of gas carbonizer, No. 455 West Baltimore street, owned by Thomas Kennsett, insured; occupied by J. S. Blair, as Plumber.

Box 6.

June 11—10.50 P. M.—Steamer George Weems, Light street wharf; fire extended to the steamer G. O. Law, insured. The Weems was badly damaged; the Law, slightly. Cause—Unknown.

Box 3.

June 12—8.51 P. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, No. 17 Sharp street, owned by Samuel Sands. First floor unoccupied. Second floor occupied by Alvery, Coale & Co., as wholesale fancy dry goods house; insured. Third floor occupied by J. Blimline & Son, as manufacturer of shirts and drawers. Fourth floor occupied by L. O. Frank & Co., as toy manufactory; insured. Cause—Unknown.

Box 39—*Outside City Limits.*

June 13—11.59 A. M.—Coal Oil Refinery, Clinton street, Canton, owned and occupied by Huhartz, Hamell & Gyson; insured. Cause—Accident.

Box 41.

June 13—3.30 A. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 376 Aisquith street; owned by Mrs. Darling, occupied by Mr. Jenkins; insured. Cause—Accident.

Box 61.

June 13—2.20 P. M.—Burning of the roof of Roloson's packing house on Saratoga street, near Schroeder; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney.

Box 45.

June 15—5.58 P. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 41 Scott street, owned by Michael Bursch; insured. Fire extended to No. 39, owned by Donald Bishop; occupied by Mr. Duffy. No. 43, owned and occupied by Catherine Ketter; insured. No. 45, owned by Philip Karman; insured. Cause—Sparks from Bartlett's foundry.

Box 41.

June 24—10.05 A. M.—Three-story brick, No. 166 Ensor street, owned by————; insured; occupied as dwelling and bakery. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 43.

June 26—10.37 A. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 391 West Fayette street, owned by Mrs. King; insured; occupied by Lobias Kerngood; insured. Fire extended to No. 389, slightly damaging the roof; owned by Mrs. Clark; occupied by Joseph Bergman. Cause—Accident.

Box 32.

June 28—1.47 A. M.—Two-story brick building, No. 234 Franklin street, owned and occupied as dwelling and bakery; insured. Cause—Explosion coal oil lamp.

Box 126.

June 29—1.33 A. M.—Cow stable at Highlands town; outside city limits. Cause—Incendiary.

Box 3.

June 29—3 A. M.—Three-story brick building, Box alley, owned and occupied by J. A. Theimeyer & Bro. as box manufactory; insured. Fire extended to and slightly damaged buildings Nos. 19 and 21 German streets. No. 23, owned by Jacob Seeger; was slightly damaged; insured. Cause—From boiler.

Box 7.

June 29—3.02 A. M.—Same fire as box 3.

Box 4.

June 29—6 P. M.—Four-story brick warehouse, No. 7 Commerce street, owned by John Hopkins; occupied by Davidson, Clark & Co., as liquor dealers. Cause—Carelessness.

SILENT.

June 11—11.45. P. M.—Three three-story warehouses, Nos. 205, 207, 209, North side Lexington street, owned and occupied by Jacob Shaeffer as provision store; insured. Cause—From smoke house.

SILENT.

June 29—The wood work around the smoke stack of the John H. Shriver, steam propeller, on fire, damage slight.

SILENT.

June—11.40 A. M.—Roof of two-story brick dwelling, St. Thomas' Court.

JULY, 1871.

July 3—11.52 P. M.—Explosion of red fire in the drug store of Dr. Eareckson, corner of Baltimore and High streets. Dr. Eareckson had made some red-fire and placed it in a glass jar, and, in about one hour it exploded, setting fire to the premises; insured.

Box 65.

July 5—Frame stable, in the rear of No. 68 Dolphin street, owned and occupied by Martin Facy. Cause —Carelessness.

Box 1.

July 7—8.18 P. M.—Tin shop of J. Brown, No. 58 North street; damage slight.

Box 83.

July 11—9.15 P. M.—Explosion coal oil lamp, No. 79 Hampstead street; woman badly burnt.

Box 38.

July 8—12.39 P. M.—Back building, No. 4 Hamilton street, owned by Captain Smith; insured; occupied by colored persons. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 39.

July 12—2.38 P. M.—Chemical works of Hayaw, Duvall & Co., Canton; damage slight.

Box 9.

July 16—2.38 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 68 Courtland street, owned by J. Penniman; insured; occupied by Commodore Hollins; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney.

Box 13.

July 17—3.40 P. M.—Two-story brick back building, rear of No. 27 Conway street, owned by James Sloan; insured; occupied by James O. Fanell as dwelling; fire on roof of back building; insured. Cause—Sparks of chimney.

Box 13.

July 20—2.20 P. M.—Caused by Superintendent testing.

Box 9.

July 21—8 04 A. M.—Roof of a three-story brick dwelling, No. 75 St. Paul street, owned by James Whiting; insured. Fire extended and slightly damaged Nos. 73 and 77; insured. Cause—Unknown.

Box 72.

July 30—3.20 P. M.—Three-story brick building, rear of No. 71 Lexington street, owned by Mrs. Mary Cowman; insured; occupied by Wilson and Perry as hat and bonnet manufactory; insured; Cause—from a boiler.

SILENT.

July 16—2.36 A. M.—One-story frame stable, rear of No 260 Columbia street, owned by James Grady; slightly damaged.

SILENT.

July—Three-story brick dwelling, Plum alley, owned by John Hopkins.

AUGUST.

August 2—12.03 P. M.—Two story brick building on South-East corner of Dover and Sharp streets, owned by Mr. McTier; insured; occupied by Young Tall, as second hand furniture store; insured. Cause—supposed Incendiary.

Box 36.

August 4—8.42 P. M.—Unoccupied frame house on West street, owned by John Davis. Cause—Incendiary.

Box 36.

August 9—4.20—Two-story brick, No. 277 Hanover street; insured; occupied by Dr. Windhurst; insured. Cause—Incendiary. Dr. Windhurst was arrested and committed for the action of the grand jury; was dismissed on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Scott; was indicted by the grand jury; arrested in Cumberland, Maryland; tried before Judge Gilmor and acquitted.

Box 3.

August 15—7.13 P. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 13 Sharp street; insured; occupied by Hennicks & Bro., as silk hat manufacturers; insured; Cause—From furnace.

Box 42.

August 19—2.53 P. M.—Roof on frame buildings, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 Philpot street, Nos. 32 and 34 owned by W. D. Macy; insured; occupied by, No. 32, John Heingle; insured; No. 34 occupied by George Helgroth; insured; Nos. 36 and 36½ owned by Mr. Robinson; insured; occupied by G. W. Hewes as house and ship painter. Fire originated on roof from sparks from smoke stack.

Box 13.

August 20—5.43 P. M.—Frame shed, owned and occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., corner of Barre and Eutaw streets. Cause Carelessness.

Box 15.

August 20—8.47 P. M.—Explosion of coal oil lamp in a two-story brick dwelling, on Sterling street, near Mott.

Box 12.

August 23—3.57 P. M.—Three-story brick dwelling and drug store, owned and occupied by F. B. Scott; insured: north-east corner of Pratt and High streets. Cause—Child playing with matches.

Box 39.

August 26—9.15 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 217 Boston street, owned by Captain Lemmon; insured; unoccupied. Fire extended to two-story brick dwelling, No. 219, owned by Robert Lemmon; insured. Slightly damaged building and furniture of No. 221. Cause sparks from locomotive.

Box 39.

August 26—11 A. M.—Frame stable, rear of No. 221 Boston street, owned and occupied by Owen Malone; insured.

Box 19.

August 30—10 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 403 West Pratt street, owned by Frederick Lewis; insured; occupied by Conrad Lenhart as dwelling and store; insured. Cause—explosion coal oil lamp.

Box 16.

August 31—10.02 P. M.—Three-story brick warehouse, No. 80 Light street wharf, owned by F. W. Barrol; insured; occupied on 1st and 2d floors by Weems & Co. as restaurant. On 3d and 4th floors by John Staum & Sons for storage of canned fruits; insured. Portion of first floor occupied by John Thomas as Tobacconist; insured. Cause—Unknown.

SEPTEMBER.

Box 12.

September 1—8.46 P. M.—Two two story brick buildings, Nos. 53 and 55, owned by Mrs. Andrews; insured. Fire originated in the garret. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 3.

September 3—6.02 P. M.—A bin of charcoal in the cellar of three-story brick warehouse, No. 59 South Charles street; insured. Cause—Spontaneous combustion.

Boxes 39 and 126.

September 7—10.55 P. M. Frame stable, at Highlands, outside city limits.

Box 23.

September 8—3.10 P. M.—Roof of Baker and Brother's glass works, foot of Hughes street; insured; Cause—Sparks from stack.

Box 123.

September 8—8.54 P. M.—Two story brick stable, in rear of No. 455, owned and occupied by W. Deck; insured. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 39.

September 9—5.15 P. M.—Explosion of a still at the chemical works of Hazzard, Duval & Co., Canton.

Box 3.

September 11—11.39 A. M.—False alarm.

Box 17.

September 12—2.33 A. M.—Stall in Delphy's stable, corner of Franklin and Hanover streets. Cause—Unknown.

Box 83.

September 13—12.17 P. M.—Kettle of tar in house on Washington street, near Baltimore.

Box 28.

September 23—5 P. M.—Test for Knights Templars.

Box 28.

September 23—5.03 P. M.—General alarm.

Box 123.

September 24—8.53 A. M.—Clothing in the house No. 170 Pierce street. Cause—Carelessness.

Box 42.

September 25—3.57 A. M.—Maltby's lime sheds, Block street, near the bridge.

OCTOBER.

Box 2.

October 5—10.42 P. M.—Three story brick warehouse, Calvert street, owned by T. Morris; insured; occupied by Morris & Co. as stove-house; insured. Cause—Sparks from forge.

Box 12.

October 7—11.31 P. M.—Explosion coal oil lamp, south High street.

Box 36.

October 8—8.01 P. M.—No. 44 Henrietta street, two-story brick dwelling.

Box 26.

October 16—7.44 P. M.—Two-story brick building, foot of Cross street; insured; owned and occupied by King & Bro. as paint manufactory. Cause—Supposed Incendiary.

Box 24.

October 16—9.29 P. M.—Three-story brick building, corner of Bond and Baltimore streets. Cause—Accident.

Boxes 65 and 81.

October 17—3.17 A. M.—Three-story brick building, Cathedral street, near John street, owned and occupied by Smith & King as sash factory. Cause—Accident.

Box 13.

October 18—4.41 P. M.—Two two-story brick dwellings, on Guilford alley, near Charles street, occupied by colored families. Cause—Sparks from chimney.

Box 28.

October 19—4.37 P. M.—Test by Commissioners.

Box 93.

October 19—10.47 P. M.—Brush in county.

Box 13.

October 20—7.03 P. M.—Chimney on Hanover street.

Box 93.

October 20—11.07 A. M.—Chimney on Bethel street.

Box 67.

October 20—4.44 P. M.

Box 9.

October 22—1.57 P. M.—False alarm.

Box 62.

October 26—10.05 A. M.—Shed at Lyon's chemical works, Block street; insured. Cause—Accident.

Box 27.

October 30—11.17 A. M.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling and store, No. 216 Eastern avenue; insured; owned and occupied by Angelina Lakemayer, one-story shed on fire slightly damaged the back building. Fire extended to frame shed in rear of No. 218 on the East, owned and occupied by Henry Batten; insured. Cause—Sparks from stove pipe.

Box 61.

October 30—11.17 A. M.—Two-story brick dwelling, on the grounds of the Inebriate Asylum, Gilmour street; insured. Cause—Sparks from chimney.

Box 12.

October 30—1.41 P. M.—Boiling over of tar kettle, corner of Plowman and Little Front streets

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Box 3.

October 31—12.30 A. M.—Three-story brick building, No. 2 Wine alley, owned by Henry McCafferty; insured; occupied on first floor by ———; as lager beer saloon. Second and third floors as laundry.

CHAS. T. HOLLOWAY, *Fire Inspector.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1871.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year 1871.

Health Commissioner:

MILTON N. TAYLOR, M. D.

Assistant Health Commissioner:

J. W. F. HANK, M. D.

I. W. MOHLER, *Sec'y.* | WM. H. BOSLEY, *Clerk.*

Resident Physician of Marine Hospital:

J. S. CONRAD, M. D.

Street Superintendents:

THOMAS KELLY, *First District.*
JNO. H. COULTER, *Second District.*
JAMES MCNALLY, *Third District.*
WM. HISSEY, *Fourth District.*
JOHN A. HACKER, *Fifth District.*

Inspectors of Sewers:

JAMES MCCRACKAN, *Western District.*
DANIEL DAUGHERTY, *Eastern District.*

FRANCIS DOLPHIN, *Sup't Western Potters' Field.*
WM. PARISH, *Sup't Eastern Potters' Field.*

Undertakers:

W. T. BODENSICK, *Western District.*
JOSEPH F. BYRNE, *Eastern District.*

Messenger:

GODFREY KOFFENBERGER.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

First and Second Wards.

JNO. M. SULLIVAN, M. D., 116 Thames st.

Third and Fourth Wards.

C. M. MORFIT, M. D., 87 E. Baltimore st.

Fifth and Sixth Wards.

M. S. TAYLOR, M. D., 135 E. Monument st.

Seventh and Eighth Wards.

JOHN N. COONAN, M. D., 358 E. Madison st.

Ninth and Tenth Wards.

G. L. ROBINSON, M. D., 111 N. Charles st.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards.

WM. LEE, M. D., Cor. Eutaw and Hoffman sts.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

JNO. C. HARRIS, M. D., 360 W. Lexington st.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

F. H. WELTY, M. D., 187 Hanover st.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.

C. B. THOMAS, M. D., 339 Light st.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards.

A. H. SAXTON, M. D., 522 Lexington st.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The history of another year imposes on the people of Baltimore, the duty of acknowledging the deep debt of gratitude they owe to a beneficent Providence, which has vouchsafed so many blessings to them. The city has been exempt from contagious and infectious disease, from disaster by flood, and devastation by fire. To deserve a continuation of these manifestations of superintending care, it is the duty of those to whom the people have confided the conduct of their public affairs to exercise their every ability to increase the general health, comfort and prosperity of their constituents. Whilst presenting a statement of the manner in which the incumbents of this department have discharged their duties, the Commissioner of Health, takes great pleasure in submitting such recommendations as in his judgment will advance the public weal, and at the same time contribute to the facility with which his successor may administer its duties.

YELLOW FEVER.

Whether Yellow Fever is contagious or not the precautions necessary to secure a community against liability to attack are the same. If, as is beleived by a very large majority of the medical profession, a condition of the atmosphere may exist which renders it susceptible of being poisoned

by the infusion of a small quantity of the air which contains that poison, there are two precautions to be taken—1st, to prevent the occurrence of that condition; and 2d, to prevent the infusion of the poison. And if, as is believed by a large majority of the profession, this condition is produced by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in localities where large numbers of people are congregated, then it is clear that the preventive lies in precluding such decomposition in such localities. To prevent the accumulations is to prevent the decomposition, and, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain the material source, manner and places of the accumulation. These consist of meat liquor, dish water, &c., in the slops drained and pumped into the gutters from private and public houses; in the excrement of animals; in the blood and fecal matter from slaughter houses; in the discharge from soap factories, tanneries and other factories; in the drainage from sinks through sewers constructed for the purpose, and otherwise; and the excrements passed directly into the harbor through the water closets of vessels entering and lying in the harbor. To prevent the flow of these liquids into the gutters, slop carts should be provided as in other cities, and housekeepers be required to retain the slop in proper vessels as in the case of garbage at present. Slaughter houses, tanneries, soap, and other factories, where offensive liquors exist, watertight vats should be constructed from which the liquors could be removed with but little escape of effluvia. Sewers draining sinks into the harbor should be prohibited, and every vessel should have some means of retaining the excremental matter until discharged outside the harbor. Well digested ordinances, carefully prepared, providing for the enforcement of these provisions, together with a thorough cleaning of the basin, (now a cesspool) including every dock from Jones' falls to the glass house, would secure the city from a repetition of the condition which for two months, during the past summer, threatened

the lives of our citizens by the invitation it extended to Yellow Fever and Cholera to made a lodgment among us. It cannot be disguised that those who are best capable of forming an intelligent opinion believe, that at any time during these sixty-days the decomposition going on in the basin created that condition of atmosphere most susceptible of impregnation, by the introduction of Yellow Fever and Cholera influences, to what extent the ravages of this epidemic would have spread no one now can tell. It is to be hoped that the wisdom of the legislative department will preclude the possibility of the recurrence of the danger. The cost of the means proposed ought not to weigh for a moment against the loss of life which neglect might entail. Deeply impressed with the responsibilities which this condition of things imposed on the Board of Health, measures were taken to inaugurate the most stringent quarantine, and to prohibit the approach of vessels from infected ports nearer than the farthest limits of the quarantine grounds; and it was determined that vessels having Yellow Fever on board should be ordered to Fort Carroll, where the harbor is safe and deep, and the channel is wide enough to enable vessels to pass without danger from those with disease. The rapid extension of the city to the eastward, and the great increase in its commerce, demand that vessels from infected ports should not be permitted to ascend the river to the present quarantine grounds, particularly when there exists ready for that service a structure in a location so well adapted to the purpose as Fort Carroll, rendered useless to the Government of the United States by reason of the great changes which the late struggle has developed in the art of war. This structure, unapproachable by land, affords a healthy location for those unfortunately detained; precludes the possibility of the escape of those diseased who might communicate it to the city, and prevents all unauthorized communication.

TYPHUS FEVER.

The observation of this Department confirms the opinion that Typhus Fever is generated at all seasons by crowding together in close apartments an over-number of persons without sufficient quantity of food and clothing, surrounded by the filth attending such a mode of living, and that it is contagious. The opportunities for this observation have occurred principally in those localities where the colored people engaged in taking oysters make their homes in the city. In these houses, in localities a mile apart, it has existed with short intervals for two years, every few weeks producing a new case, notwithstanding the best disinfectants known to this Board have been energetically applied; and although the houses have been vacated it returns to affect the incoming tenant. In compliance with the rule in such cases the patients have been sent to the Pest Hospital on the Marine Hospital grounds, where the most of the cases have been successfully treated, imposing however on that institution a heavy expense without which it would have been almost self-sustaining. As many as one hundred and seven cases have existed at one time, each of which have cost the Health Department the sum of four dollars for transportation to the hospital. The impropriety of placing these contagious diseases in close proximity to persons taken from shipboard, who are strangers in a strange land, is self-evident, and offers the strongest reason for making a determined effort to obtain Fort Carroll for the purpose of a Marine Hospital. The location of the Pest Hospital is unexceptionable for the purpose intended for it, and therefore it is eminently proper that it should be retained where it is.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

The prevalence of Intermittent Fever has been more general in this city during the summer and autumn than heretofore. It has transferred its attacks from the lower to

the higher portions of the city–from Fell's Point and Old Town to the portions constituting the newer parts—most violent where marsh miasma is generated, on the low grounds bordering the streams which flow into the city. Although the causes which produce these results may be beyond the power of this department to eradicate, yet measures can be taken likely to mitigate the conditions which generate, promote, and spread the disease. Deleterious as it must be admitted are the exhalations from the harbor, this cause alone has not been sufficient to create this Intermittent Fever, as is proved by the fact that it has not existed to any extent in those districts where these exhalations have been most offensive; because, in the opinion of this board the surface in the lower sections is so covered with pavements and buildings as to prevent the exhalations there which produce this disease. But when these exhalations from the harbor ascend to the newer parts of the city, where the marsh miasmata has its origin in local cause, it may quicken and intensify these causes. These local causes, always existing, are excited by improvements constantly in progress in those localities. Surface earth, containing large quantities of vegable substances, is disturbed and exposed to the decomposing effects of the sun and pools of stagnant water created by obstructions thrown in the natural course of the drainage where the most offensive matter is detained and exhaled. In the very midst of this decomposition and exhalations, houses are built, and before these are dry and the streets in front of them paved, they are inhabited by persons who, in the middle and late summer, come from a different atmosphere in the healthier parts of the city, expose themselves to the night air, and before they become acclimated are liable to its attacks. The preventive is obvious. The power to supply it resides with the legislative department of the city govement. It is simply to compel, within the smallest limits, by stone walls tunneled where practicable, the confinement of every stream,

however large or small, from its entrance at the city limits to its mouth; the perfect drainage of every foot of ground, and the paving of every street and alley so soon as opened, under such penalties as will assure compliance.

CHOLERA.

Thus far the forebodings in regard to the early approach of cholera have not been realized. But although delayed it behooves authorities and individuals so to act as to afford it as little to prey upon as prudence can prescribe. Whilst science has failed to discover either a preventive or cure, experience has demonstrated that such precaution can be taken as may restrain its ravages. Its presence, although not confined to, is most general in damp, uncleanly localities, and its victims are to be found chiefly among those who are uncleanly and of intemperate habits, either in eating or drinking, much depending on the quality as well as the quantity taken—the deranged condition of the nervous system contributing much to induce attack; therefore, the foundation for the disease may be laid long before it has made its appearance.

These being the accepted facts no relaxation should be permitted on the part of the authorities in performing their full share in the preparation necessary. A still more thorough inspection by the police of the premises of every citizen should be instituted, and continued during the entire winter and spring; and every cause and probable cause should be removed therefrom before the summer heat evolves deleterious gasses, and particularly should care be taken to see that every sink, which will not contain the usual deposit until the first day of November, be emptied before the first day of May.

If this service be faithfully performed by officers and citizens, and the measures suggested under the head of yellow fever, be enacted and executed, and the efficiency of the Health Department be not impaired by ill timed economy in the

sums appropriated to its use, when summer arrives the condition of the city would be such as to render this baneful disease next to impossible, to all whose habits are controlled by reason.

SMALL POX.

In every report issued by this department since it has been intrusted to the present incumbents, some space has been devoted to the consideration of the means by which the prevention of this disease could be made almost certain. And although not one death by it has occurred during the four years constituting their term, the importance of making vaccination universal and effective has not decreased. Exemption has created a degree of indifference to the liability to its attacks which has induced our people to avoid vaccination to an extent which, if the disease should become epidemic, would make its ravages appalling. One of the causes which tends to create the aversion to vaccination is to be found in the dread existing in the public mind that the virus is often so impure as to transmit other diseases; consequent upon the many removals from the cow which the virus has undergone. To overcome this aversion, two means should be applied—1st, the procuration of pure virus, and 2d, compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination. By the application of these two means this disease, so loathsome and fatal, can be rendered extinct. The importance of obtaining pure virus has been recognized by the State, in so far as to appoint a State vaccine agent, whose duty it is to procure pure virus, and has appropriated six hundred dollars per annum to defray the expense of the office—a sum totally inadequate for the purpose. That a city containing three hundred thousand people should be exposed to such visitation of this disease as now affect our sister cities, seems almost incredible where the means of prevention is entirely within the reach of those whose duty it is to protect them from the scourge. It is the opinion of this Board that for the accomplishment of

this purpose an effectual system can be inaugurated. A Board to be styled the Vaccine Board, should be established by ordinance, to consist of the ten vaccine physicians, as at present, to be presided over by a competent physician, and subject to his direction, whose duty it shall be to procure direct from the heifer or otherwise, virus sufficient to supply an abundance for the profession, official and unofficial, and to superintend its distribution and application, with authority to enter every dwelling and examine every person therein as to the evidence of vaccination and re-vaccination, and to vaccinate wherever in his judgment such vaccination is necessary. That the evidence of vaccination within a fixed period may be rendered as indisputable as possible, the vaccine physicians should furnish to each person vaccinated a certificate, and keep a record of the date of every vaccination and re-vaccination performed, a copy of which record should be rendered to the Vaccine Board at the end of every month, and that Board to report to and be subject to the supervision of the Board of Health.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The experience of this year has but added to the importance of the views set forth in the last report made by this Board upon the subject of Hydrophobia, because the existance of cases at all seasons of the year is now undeniable. The Board cannot do better than quote from that report.

"This disease is attracting much attention. The fear of its fatality is being somewhat diminished by the statement of physicians whose ability and experience entitle them to the confidence of the community in which they live. Nor is it intended to dispute the efficacy of the remedies proposed; yet it cannot be but admitted by those who have the utmost confidence in the success of the treatment proposed, that in a disease so distressing and heretofore fatal, without exception, that no practicable measure of precaution should be left un-

tried. That the desire of indulging an affection for individuals of the canine race—none of which are necessary as a guard in a city which expends half a million in support of a well-organized police—should be permitted to weigh against the many considerations which ought to influence the authorities to prohibit these animals from going at large, must be a matter of surprise to every one who has given to this subject even cursory attention. That this disease is imparted by the presence of saliva on the broken surface of the flesh, whether imparted by the bite of the dog or by the suffusion of it on the skin of the person exposed to it, either by caressing the animal under the influence of the disease or otherwise, no one doubts. Therefore, by what rule can it be determined whether a case of hydrophobia has been produced by the poison infused by the bite of a dog many years anterior to the manifestation of the disease, or by the saliva of some pet which the victim has taken in at a sore only a few days before, and for which disease, so far as the knowledge of the members of this Board extends, no remedy exists? What compensation does the public receive for its liability to this, the most dreaded of all diseases, that the authorities should legalize the danger by permitting dogs to run at large? Can the pleasure of indulging this affection, so indefensible by reason and often violative of taste, weigh for a moment against the life of only one member of the human family?"

Entertaining these views the Board insists on an amendment to the ordinance prohibiting dogs from going at large at certain seasons—extending the prohibition throughout the entire year; and that it shall be executed without exception in favor of any class of persons owning dogs who may choose to risk their own lives by such unreasonable indulgence.

These diseases, yellow fever, typhus fever, intermittent fever, cholera, small pox, and hydrophobia, claim the especial attention of the authorities for the reason that their cause may be reduced and progress checked if such measures as are

herein recommended be adopted and rigidly enforced. That a city which combines so many of the characteristics necessary to make it distinguished above most others for the salubrity of its location, should be liable to attacks from either of these diseases, subject the authorities to the charge either of ignorance, indifference, or a short-sighted economy, which sacrifices the health of their people to the dread of the charge of extravagance. Short-sighted, because, next to the means of inland and outward communication, reputation for healthfulness is the great necessity of a commercial metropolis. What but the absence of such a reputation prevents New Orleans, at the mouth of a river which is the natural highway for the largest district of the richest country in the world from becoming the greatest mart on earth.

BASIN.

The constantly increasing effluvia emitted by the basin demands the immediate attention of the authorities. The experience of the past summer demonstrates the fact that a combination of heat and drought may, by its action on the material which finds its way into the basin, produce a condition of the atmosphere which, under favoring circumstances, may carry disease and death into every household within the city; and grateful indeed should be our people that a kind Providence has saved them from the introduction of the Cholera and Yellow Fever poison during that fearful sixty days. Only those whose professional education fitted them to form an intelligent opinion, know how imminent was the danger to which the city was exposed. The Commissioner of Health earnestly hopes that his successor may be saved the anxiety which weighed upon him during that entire period. That the basin has become the receptacle of every kind of vegetable and animal matter concentred in the city, there to putrify and exhale, every inhabitant of the city knows.—That that concentration can be prevented, every man of

sense knows just as well. That after the experience of last summer, to permit that concentration, is a crime which every intelligent man asserts. The only question to be considered is as to the means best adapted to prevent it. In the opinion of this Board these: 1st. To provide for removal by dredge of the sediment in the basin, composed of the accumulations on the streets, carried into it by rain; the animal and vegetable matter cast into it from the wharves and the vessels lying at the wharves, and the fecal matter conveyed by sewers, and the ebb and flow of the tide from innumerable closets and sinks, which latter material gives that pungent effect to the effluvia so peculiarly offensive. 2d. To prohibit, under penalties too heavy to be disregarded, the casting of any substance into it. 3d. To compel the retention of all liquids containing fermentable substances, and to provide for the removal of the same, whether from slaughter houses, factories or dwellings. 4th. To provide by ample appropriation for keeping the streets so clean as to leave nothing for the rain to wash into it. 5th. To cause to be built around the entire water front, from Jones' falls to the glass house, walls of stone laid in cement so deep as to prevent the influx of the tide, and so thick as to be impervious to the water without and all drainage from within, so that the contents of neither sewer nor sink may penetrate. If the legislative department concur with this board as to the means proposed, the safety of the city demands the immediate inauguration of them. It is known to this Board that other remedies are proposed—the introduction of water for washing out the basin and the filling it up. In neather of these does this Board concur. The introduction of any large body of water would but carry the sediment from the basin to the river, and obstruct the entrance to the harbor by depositing it in the channel, the deepening of which is a necessity to the commercial prosperity of the city; moreover the cost of intro-

ducing the Gunpowder, the only stream of volume sufficient for the purpose, would far exceed the cost of the means proposed. The filling in the basin would but add to the deposits, because of the accumulations from the new made ground, only transferring the receptacle from within to beyond the limits proposed.

HARFORD RUN.

The condition of Harford Run, from its entrance into the northeastern section of the city to the place where its deformity is hidden by tunnel, and from the southern terminus of the tunnel at Eastern avenue to where it empties into the harbor, demands the attention of your Honorable Body. The enterprise of the citizens is fast covering that northeastern section with residences of the most attractive character, in spite of the unsightly aspect which the run presents, and the unwholesome exhalation which in the heated season it emits; whilst at the same time the necessities of the business to which the district at its mouth, south of Eastern avenue, is so well adapted, compels those who frequent it to imperil their health, and sometimes their lives, by exposure to the poison which the sediment deposited there must inevitably create. Justice to these citizens imposes upon the corporate authorities the duty of providing, at the earliest possible moment, such remedies as the necessities of these districts demand; and, in the opinion of this Board, the remedies are to be found in the construction of a tunnel, the lower one to be covered with iron, capable of removal for cleansing, and at the same time so tight as to preclude the possibility of the escape of offensive effluvia.

JONES' FALLS.

The improvement of Jones' Falls, as a sanity measure alone, has lost none of its interest. On the contrary, that interest must increase in ratio with the increase of population, because just in that proportion will be the liability to disease

and death. That such a pool, receiving to a great extent, the drainage from so large a city, exhaling from the offensive deposits so much deleterious matter, should have been so long tolerated in their midst by so large a population, has earned for its citizens a reputation for forbearance seldom equalled and never surpassed. In addition to surface drainage, which carries into the Falls the accumulations on many of the streets, which, on account of the very prudent appropriations made for this department for the purpose of cleaning them, are sometimes very great, is the drainage from the sinks, both natuarlly through the soil and artificially through the sewers constructed for the purpose, and more directly still from the privies on its walls, and also from the yards of the dwellings fronting on the adjoining streets, presenting in the summer, when the water is low, a mass of matter but little less impure than the contents of the sinks themselves. The heat of the summer sun, acting upon a surface composed of this putrefying matter, distills a vapor which not only overspreads the low grounds lying adjacent to the Falls, but rises to the surrounding hills, carrying its baneful influence into the system of every one who breathes the atmosphere it affects, and hence much of the disease which affects not only the residents of the lower streets, but more certainly, perhaps, those who reside on the slopes which overlook the Falls. Offensive and unhealthy as is this great central cesspool at present, its offensiveness and unhealthiness must be increased by every step which the line of building takes along its course, because each additional house but adds its contribution to the putrefying mass, and receives as compensation for its contribution its full share of the poison it assists to create. This nuisance, so deleterious to health, emitting its offensive effluvia along its serpentine course, as it drags its lazy length by the unsightly yards, the exposed back buildings of illy kept houses, the rear of factories and across the principal thoroughfares,

exposing to the public gaze that which a decent respect for the modesty of the people commands to be hidden, can be abated only by such measures as will go to the very root of the evil. Such a measure, in the opinion of this Board, is the plan adopted by the Mayor and City Council at the suggestion of Mr. Tyson,

This plan, by straightening the course of the stream, avoids the curves which invite the deposit of such matter as must forever be borne from the lands beyond the city limits. By lowering its bed and raising the bridges it admits machinery for removing sediment. By the height, depth, breadth and strength of its walls, laid in cement, and therefore impenetrable by water, fortified by fifty feet of solid earth between them and the nearest houses, it excludes all drainage, defies the power of the stream, and prevents a recurrence of the flood by confining it, with all the obstructing destructive material borne upon the chafing torrent, within the limits dictated by mind to matter. By converting this tortuous, shallow, useless, filthy, unsightly, unhealthy stream into a straight dock, bordered by a stone wharf, filled with pure water of depth sufficient always to cover the sediment, so offensive to sight and so deleterious to health, and to float vessels of light draft it creates a conveyance by water into the heart of the city a distance of more than a mile and a quarter, thus saving to the citizens large sums of money expended in cartage and drayage. By raising the adjoining ground it creates sites for stone, lumber and coal yards, for factories, warehouses, stores, &c., for the accommodation of the trade which this dock must establish along its course. By the avenues, fifty feet broad, intended to be laid out on both sides of the dock, it opens a thoroughfare short, easy and agreeable through the centre of the city, from the harbor to the eminences which overlook it. By all this it will transform that part of the city which, on account of its unhealthiness and danger, is of little value, into a

great business centre, and thus enhance the taxable basis to such an extent as to pay not only the interest on the bonds to be issued for payment of the expense incurred, but to create a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of them. In short, it substitutes facility for inconvenience, safety for danger, utilizes what is useless, beautifies deformity, expels disease by removing the cause, and leads into the heart of the city a health-giving medium, a stream of running water, fresh, clean and pure. Nor is this an untried experiment; the Thames, in London, Seine in Paris, and streams of the same description in cities of less note, demonstrates the feasibility of this plan, the immensity of the benefits to be derived, and the manner in which art may adorn the least attractive district. Constant intercourse for three years in their official capacity with the people of the flooded district, and particularly during the periods of the two floods which occured during that time, has familiarized the members of this Board with their sufferings, and has brought to the knowledge of the Board the fact that, in the event of a recurrence of that calamity, these people will demand damages to the extent of their losses, first by petition, and if denied, then by suit at law, the cost of which, it is feared, will exceed the cost of improvement as contemplated by Mr. Tyson's plan. Sooner or later something must be done, why not that something now?

GARBAGE.

The removal of what is now known as garbage, is fast becoming a very large item in the expense account of this department. Garbage as defined by ordinance means "kitchen offal, coal and other ashes," but the carters engaged in the removal of this material, at the instance, or by the management of house keepers, have given the ordinance a much wider meaning; practically, garbage includes bottles, baskets, brickbats, stove pipes, sand, dirt, mortar, plaster, glass, broken utensils, and table ware, and every conceivable thing, which

becomes useless in dwellings and other houses. By this practice the city is put not only to the charge of removing what never was intended it should remove, but by mixing these inoxious with noxious substances, it is compelled to remove them beyond the places where they could be made useful in grading streets and filling up the lots where water stagnates by reason of this grading. If this practice is to be continued, then, if possible, some mode should be devised by which the expense it entails would be diminished. It is the opinion of this board by separating the kitchen offal, which is the only noxious substance known as garbage, from the coal and other ashes and other substances, all of which are innoxious, each could be applied to their respective uses, at a great saving to the city.

By the present system, seventy carts are employed in the removal of these substances accepted as garbage, and the indications are that even these seventy will soon be inefficient. By the separation of the noxious from the inoxious substances, three carts in each superintendent's district, or fifteen carts in all, would be sufficient for the removal of the noxious substances, that is, the vegetable and animal matter alone, which would have to be hauled beyond the residences where it would be sold for enough perhaps to pay for its removal, and the number employed in removing the inoxious substances, that is, coal ashes, &c. &c., could be much reduced by reason of the shorter haul to the places where it might be sold for grading purposes. By this arrangement only fifteen carts instead of seventy carts, as now, would contain unhealthy and offensive matter, and these could be constructed so as to be water tight; and by the aid of wooden tops to conceal their contents, and prevent the escape of effluvia; and the whole number of carts reduced. This reduction in the number of carts, together with the economy which must result to the city by the expiration of its contract with the Fertilizer Company, ought to effect a

corresponding reduction in the expenses of this department, say about forty-five thousand dollars (45,000,) per annum. Experience has demonstrated that the establishment of enclosures for the deposit of garbage, street dirt and night soil, and of night carts when not in use, is economical, and that it reduces the offensiveness of these necessary evils, by concealing them from view. As the city is constantly and rapidly expanding, these places of deposit known as dumps, must be moved further and further into the country, where the material may be used for increasing the quantity of vegetables sold in our markets, and thereby keep pace with the demand, and prevent the advancement in price. That taken from the district west of Jones' Falls, will find ready sale in Anne Arundel county, and that east of the falls, in the ninth and twelfth districts of Baltimore county. The time cannot be far distant when this noxious and offensive matter must be removed far beyond the city limits by railroad.

CLEANING STREETS.

The cost of cleaning the streets constitutes one of the largest items in the accounts of this department, and yet the streets are not kept in a condition satisfactory to the public, or to the Commissioner of Health, although, by the general testimony of the many thousands who lately have visited here, the streets of Baltimore are kept cleaner than those of any other city in the country. To harmonize economy and cleanliness, has been the constant effort of the Commissioner of Health. After a long experience he has arrived at the conclusion that the removal of the dirt from the streets can be most economically and effectually done by paying for cartage by the load. The number and size of the loads, thirty bushels to be required, to be reported by sworn officers, stationed at the dumps. With this improvement, the present system, faithfully supervised, is the most efficient yet attempted here, and

in every respect preferable to any contract system which can be devised.

SAND.

The accumulation of sand on the streets, by the neglect of railroad, water, gas and other contractors, and builders, to remove it, has cost this department about 36 thousand dollars. As sand contains nothing deleterious to health, the removal of it ought not devolve on this department, except when it has been washed into the low places.

SPRINKLING STREETS.

Next to the inconvenience which mud upon the streets in wet weather occasions, is the dust which in dry weather is borne by the wind into stores and dwellings. At a very small expense to the tax payers, this inconvenience may be prevented and the cost equally distributed; and the means employed be made conducive to the general health. By the use of say ten sprinkling carts, two for each superintendent's district, the principal thoroughfares, and such as temporary causes may effect, may be kept constantly damp. Saturated solutions of disinfectants during those months in which the city is liable to epidemic and infectious diseases, distributed by these carts together with the accomplishment of the measures proposed for the prevention of yellow fever and cholera, and the weekly disinfection of all sinks and other offensive places, would render our people as safe from this class of disease as human means can effect.

PRIVATE ALLEYS.

In the past, private alleys have been a source of nuisance, for the abatement of which the Commissioner of Health was powerless. The passage of the law prepared by the Commissioner of Health, empowering this board to pave private alleys, has remedied this evil. The exercise of it in a single instance has demonstrated how effectual it has been.

NUISANCE.

Next in importance to the prevention of nuisance is the prompt abatement of it. During the present year about twelve thousand notices have been served. It affords the Commissioner of Health great gratification to report that the co-operation of the people was so cordial as to save him the unpleasant necessity of issuing even a single warrant. This perfect accord between the city government and the people, was a great saving of time to the one and of money to the other.

EARTH CLOSETS.

Among the many inventions which ingenuity is devising for improvement in the convenience and healthfulness of the city life, few are destined to exercise a greater influence than earth closets, if what is claimed for this invention be true. Under its influence the tainted atmosphere, the lumbering night cart, the poison wells, will no longer annoy and sicken the people. By dispensing with sinks, wells may again be made to contribute to the water supply, and the people obtain cooling draughts without resort to the expense of ice, and the immense quantities of water, now wasted by water closets, be saved. The small space which these earth closets will occupy; the convenience in their use; the increased value of the material, and the facility with which it may be removed, commend this invention to the people, and demand of the Legislative Department of the city government, a close and intelligent investigation as to how far it is applicable to general use; and if such investigation shall sustain its claims, then the enactment of such measures as will constrain the employment of it.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, SOAP FACTORIES AND COW STABLES.

If these are to be tolerated within the city, their construction and management should be such as to prevent the accumulation and escape of substances offensive to the sense and deleterious to health.

BATHS.

The employment of water for sanitary purposes is so natural, that society, from its earliest dawn, has provided it for the use of its members resident where great numbers where congregated. If in the earlier ages, when the people lived chiefly in the open air, this provision was necessary, how much more necessary must it not be now that the condition of society confines the greater number of its members in close rooms in fetid atmosphere, heated often by steam, amid dust, which saturated with perspiration forms a kind of paste that when the body cools fills the poers, and checks too suddenly the emissions which ought to escape. To this cause is attributable many of the diseases which afflict the human family. So fully is this excepted that in every house built for those whose sources are equal to the purchase, provision is made for that health giving luxury, a bath. To the sick it supplies not only health, but the capacity to enjoy it, and when exhausted by satiety, wets the appetite anew. If baths are thus necessary to those whose strength is wasted by pleasure, how much more so to those whose energies are exhausted by toil. In some of our sister cities, provision is already being made for the use of this preventive and restorative, by the establishment of public baths. Shall Balltimore be a laggard in sanitary provisions. With the great supply of water within the compass of her means, her government can well afford to furnish water so cheap that the most lavished use of it for bathing can be placed within the reach of every family within her limits.

PARKS.

It affords the members of this Board the greatest pleasure to congratulate the Legislative Department on the liberal manner in which it has responded to the *demand of the people* for the enlargement of an existing and the establishment of another park. To that extent the duty of the City Gov-

arnment has been performed. The perfection of its action is committed to the State Legislature and the people. The result cannot be doubtful. Time will involve the evidences of the utility of these provisions, and establish the necessity of other and more liberal application of the funds contributed by the people through the Passenger Railway Corporations.

EXPENSES OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

The sum total expended by this department for this fiscal year is $192,685,52 less $15,000.00 paid the Baltimore City Fertilizing Company, $16,352.22 paid the Marine Hospital and $5,528.11 received for manure, together $36,880.33 which leaves the sum of $155,805.19 as the expenses of the Health Department for a city of 300,000 people, only $156,805.19 or only 52½ cts. for each inhabitant, which was insufficient, however, to maintain the streets in a condition which the comfort of the people, the commercial interests of the city, or the credit of this department demands. The several accounts which make this total are :

Street and Garbage account	$132,209 31
General Health account	7,091 80
Nuisance and Sewer account	5,588 20
Lime and Incidental account	1,168 17
Baltimore City Fertilizer Company	15,000 00
Marine Hospital	15,352 22
Salary account	15,275 82
	$192,685 52

Of this the following amounts have been expended by the several Superintendents of Streets.

First District—Thomas Kelly	$21,496 31
Second District—John H. Coulter	22,912 27
Third District—James McNally	23,636 50

Fourth District—William Hissey	27,043 84
Fifth District—John A. Hacker	24,433 90
Sweeping Machine—Godfrey Koffenberger	12,68 496
Total	$132,209 31

Each of the several accounts which enter into this statement of expenditures have been largely increased by the necessity that existed for counteracting the effects of the effluvia from the basin, which so alarmed the people during the month of August and September.

ESTIMATES FOR 1871.

General health account	6,000 00
Baltimore Fertilizing Co	12,000 00
Street and Garbage	150,000 00
Nuisance and Sewers	6,500 00
Lime and incidentals	3,000 00
Salary account	17,300 00
	194,800 00
Marine hospital	16,352 22
	$211,152 22

EXPENSES OF 1871 COMPARED WITH THE EXPENSES OF 1854.

That the city authorities, and through them the people, may be satisfied that there has been no unnecessary expenditure of the public money by this department, a comparitive exhibit is herewith presented of the expenses of 1871 and 1854, in which latter year the present system of cleaning the streets and removing the garbage was inaugurated, during the administration of Hon. John Smith Hollins, when the present Commissioner of Health Milton N. Taylor, was Presi-

dent of the Board of Health. Economical, as it has ever been admitted, was the administration of 1854, this comparison exhibits a greater economy in 1871.

1854.	As per report the cost of cleaning streets was	$38,670 39
1871.	Add for increase in population at least 50 per cent	19,335 19
	Making	58,005 58
1871.	Add for increase in cost of labor as fixed by ordinance at least 97 per cent	56,265 41
	Making	114,270 99
1871.	Add for reduction in the hours of labor from 10 hours to 8 hours per day, as fixed by ordinance, being $\frac{1}{5}$ (one fifth less)	22,854 19
	Making	138,125 18
1854.	The hauling distance averaged about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and the cost of cartage was $29,925 50.	
1871.	The hauling distance is increased to an average of two miles, the increase being occasioned by a contract with the Baltimore Fertilizing Company, by resolution of the City Council and by protest and petition of the citizens. This increase distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles imposed increased labor to the extent 167 per cent., and consequently increase cost to this department to that extent—therefore as the cost for hauling in 1854 was $29,925 50.	

1871.	Add 167 per cent. on 29,925 50.....	50,175 58	
	Making.....		$187,300 76
1854.	Tons of anthracite coal consumed about.....175,000 tons.		
	Increased in proportion to population about 50 per cent. 87,500 "		
1871.	Or should be about.. ..... 262,500 "		
	The ashes from which constitute during eight months of the year, much the greater part of the garbage.		
1871.	But the consumption of Anthracite coal has increased in a much greater ratio than the population has increased; the consumption being 360,000 tons or about 56 per cent. over the proportionate increase, over 50 per cent. of the whole number of tons consumed in 1854; and therefore the quantity of coal ashes hauled, over and above the ratio of increase of population, is to be credited to the account of 1871. Therefore as the coal ashes are more than half the garbage, and as the hauling of garbage in 1854 cost $17,532.00, and as in 1871, 50 per cent. over the proportionate increase was hauled, or 56 per cent. of the quantity hauled in 1854, this amount to be credited to 1871. 9,817 92, with the increased cost of labor and distance, and the reduction in the hours of labor added, being together.....	35,447 07	
1871.	Making a total on the basis of 1854 of		$222,747 83

as the cost of 1871, in proportion to the increase in population, cost of labor, reduction in the hours of labor, the distance of hauling, and the quantity of coal ashes hauled.

1871.	Increase in population.....	50	per cent.
	Cost of labor.....	97	"
	In hauling distance.....	167	"
	Cost of labor by reason of reduction in time.....	20	"
	Increase in quantity of coal ashes over proportion to population of.....	56	"
	on 9,817.92, that being half of the whole cost of hauling in 1854, or about.....	72	"
	Making.....	406	per cent.

1871. Making an increase of 406 per cent. in the cost of performing the same amount of labor over the cost of 1854.

RECAPITULATED.

1854.	Cost of cleaning streets.....	$38,670 59
1871.	Increased cost in proportion to population.	19,335 19
	Increase in cost of labor.... .	56,265 41
	Add for reduction in hours of labor.....	22,854 19
	Increase in cost for greater hauling distance.....	50,175 58
	Increase in quantity of ashes hauled over the rate of increase in propertion to population.....	35,447 07
	Making.....	$222,747 83

1871.	Making the cost of cleaning the streets on the basis of 1854, with the actual enhancement of rates.....	222,747	83
	Whereas the cost in 1871, has been only	123,898	15
	Exhibiting a difference in favor of 1871 of	98,849	68

CONCLUSION.

This concludes the last report which in all human probability the present Commissioner of Health will have the honor of presenting to the legislative department of the City Government. Recognizing to the utmost the high responsibilities which devolve upon an officer to whom is intrusted the duty of conducing to the comfort and protecting the general health of three hundred thousand people, the Commissioner has devoted his time and what ability he possessed to the discharge of it, never in any one instance perverting the opportunities of his office to personal ends. Where the appointing power was uninfluenced by superior authority, it has been exercised with a view solely to the public good. The manner in which these appointees have discharged their several duties attests their fitness and fidelity. Not only in the ordinary, but in the extraordinary circumstances in which they have been called upon to act, during the occurrence of two floods, which submerged so large a space of the densely populated portions of the city, destroying property, and threatening life, no labor was too great to be performed, no danger too imminent to be incurred. It affords the Commissioner the highest gratification to attest, that during the entire period, from the first alarm until the last, more than one hundred thousand loads of debris removed, only one complaint was lodged at this department. Without such support the perplexities of his office would have been intoler-

able. To a community whose prosperity depends on its commercial progress, protection against even the suspicion of contagious or infectious disease is a matter of the very first necessity, and the cleanliness of a city, one of the inducements to allure the cosmopolitan population to make it their temporary home. To attain these ends at a price acceptable to those who bear the public burden, constitutes the chiefest embarrassment of the Health Department. Fully alive to these necessities the expenses of this department have been restricted within the limits permitted by the public good.

The Commissioner of Health accepts and has acted upon the theory that every public officer is but the agent of the people, accountable to them for his every act, and that that accountability cannot be too strictly enforced. And that acts of omission are quite as culpable as acts of commission, and that therefore it is just as criminal to expend too little as to expend too much of public money, if this ill-timed economy (so called) militates against the public good. Economy is not parsimony, but a judicious application of the public funds to the furtherance of such measures as will advance the public good, intrusted to honest and intelligent agents, whose firmness of character places them above the attempts to warp them by influences however intimate or near. Baltimore, after a struggle of half a century, is recovering her supremacy in the commerce of the country, and promises to become the emporium of the southern and western trade; and most unfortunate would it be if the counsels of short-sighted men should check her onward progress. Perhaps the truest test of the relation which taxation bears to property is to subtract the actual amount of taxes paid from the rents received, and by comparison with former periods, determine the relative weight of the burden. By this test he is persuaded the present compares favorably with the past. Serving an administration elected at a period of great political animosity, by strictly partizan votes, the Commissioner, in the discharge of his duties has sought to

reconcile antagonisms by obliterating every party distinction in the presence of the law. Resting his claims to your approval of the administration of his office upon the integrity of his purpose, this report is most respectfully submitted.

MILTON N. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

J. W. F. HANK, M. D.,
Ass't Com'r Health.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

Report of Interments in the City of Baltimore for the Year 1871.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abscess	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Apoplexy	6	4	2	2	4	.....	4	4	4	2	2	5	40
Asthma	2	2	3	4	....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	4	20
Bronchitis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1	8
Burn	5	4	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	7	...	3	29
Cancer	9	6	3	.....	6	2	4	4	7	2	7	3	53
Carbuncle	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	....	3
Casualty	4	2	5	3	6	7	10	5	5	5	10	5	67
Child-bed	11	10	10	11	11	10	18	12	14	13	12	14	146
Chicken-pox	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Cholera Infantum	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	68	93	79	36	7	.....	.....	286
Cholera Morbus	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	12	4	2	.....	.....	.....	23
Colic	17	8	12	17	22	19	20	17	15	19	22	27	215
Concussion of the Brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1

Congestion of the Brain	2	4	1	5	3	5	4	2	4	2	1	5	38
Congestion of the Bowels	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Congestion of the Lungs	1	.....	2	1	....	1	2	.....	4	3	.....	4	18
Consumption	100	90	79	78	85	74	74	58	62	87	72	63	922
Convulsions	15	12	19	23	25	27	38	35	33	36	27	22	312
Croup	21	20	16	20	12	5	7	7	13	21	20	16	178
Dropsy	14	21	13	12	21	16	24	12	17	23	22	13	208
Dropsy in the Head	5	6	8	7	10	4	9	11	8	8	10	7	93
Diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	4	1	12
Dyspepsia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	1	9
Debility	1	.....	3	3	8	3	3	2	2	5	.....	2	32
Drinking cold water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Drowned	4	1	3	3	3	10	9	1	1	1	4	.....	40
Dysentery	1	.....	.....	.....	3	9	19	22	12	14	3	.....	83
Diptheria	6	12	10	4	5	3	1	1	8	8	7	5	70
Enlargement of the Brain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	2
Enlargement of the Liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Exposure	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Erysipelas	8	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	....	.....	2	2	3	24
Fever, Billious	.....	3	3	2	7	6	7	6	11	17	9	6	77
" Catarrhal	20	12	24	16	25	13	12	8	20	23	20	15	208
" Congestive	.....	.....	2	3	3	2	2	3	5	7	6	3	36
" Gastric	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	9
" Intermittent	4	5	7	7	10	5	4	4	12	12	8	10	88
" Scarlet	110	83	65	73	99	55	55	27	16	15	12	15	625

TABLE A—Continued.

Diseases.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Fever Typhus	1	3	2	4	9	4	.....	1	1	1	2	1	29
Fever Typhoid	18	13	11	11	13	12	18	21	21	24	16	22	200
Gunshot Wounds	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Hemorrhage	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	2	2	3	20
Homicide	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hydrophobia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Hernia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
Hip Disease	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inflammation of Bladder	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	12
" Bowels	6	4	4	2	3	2	4	1	5	4	10	7	52
" Brain	12	15	15	17	39	36	36	24	25	27	21	16	285
" Kidneys	4	2	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	2	4	21
" Lungs	27	34	30	21	24	11	20	12	12	28	19	25	263
" Liver	.....	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	23
" Stomach	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	14
" Womb	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6
Intemperance	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	8

Jaundice				1	1	1	1		1	2			7
Lock-jaw	1		2		2			1		3	1	2	12
Mania	1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	9
Mania a potu					1	2		1					4
Marasmus		1	1	2	1	1	3		1	1	2	1	14
Measles	2	2			4	3	19	23	14	6	17	21	111
Mumps		1									1		2
Mortification					1					1			2
Neuralgia				2						3		1	6
Old Age	35	30	24	19	23	26	28	13	21	39	17	24	299
Organic disease of the heart	19	9	9	10	15	8	13	7	8	10	25	9	148
Palsy	9	8	6	0	7	7	8	5	6	9	4	6	81
Pleurisy	2	3	2	1			1			2	3	2	16
" Bilious									1		1		2
Poison								1					1
Quinsey				1									1
Rheumatism	2	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	3	5	5	4	38
Stroke of Lightning								1					1
Scrofula	1	1		2	1	2	1		2	1	1	3	15
Stone in Bladder					1					1			2
Softening of the Brain	1		1		2								4
Suicide	1				2			1			1	1	6
Spinal Affection		1			6	2	2	3	4	3	1	3	25
Sun-stroke							4	3					7
Teething	10	10	8	11	12	20	46	30	27	28	12	12	226
Thrush	1	4	2	2	1	3	5	2	3	3	3		29

TABLE A—Continued.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Tumor	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Unknown Adult	20	9	7	7	14	17	16	8	11	14	8	8	139
Unknown Infantile	88	67	70	59	80	85	88	73	63	89	69	70	901
Ulerine Affection	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2
Ulcer	1	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1
Violence	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Whooping Cough	7	10	5	7	7	1	4	3	1	6	4	6	61
Worms	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10
	652	556	503	510	666	614	773	576	559	674	539	519	7141

TABLE A—Continued.

Ages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under one year	129	97	114	104	151	198	224	172	150	157	109	109	1714
Between 1 and 2 years	66	56	55	54	62	54	120	95	91	83	82	74	892
" 2 and 5 years	89	86	66	76	109	74	72	70	51	60	52	45	850
" 5 and 10 years	53	35	41	50	53	39	52	21	21	25	22	26	438
" 10 and 15 years	9	15	13	14	29	22	12	9	11	23	14	13	184
" 15 and 20 years	13	18	16	12	24	23	26	20	18	27	17	16	230
" 20 and 30 years	52	52	40	42	51	38	50	47	45	64	50	46	577
" 30 and 40 years	60	50	38	32	50	45	51	36	37	56	41	47	543
" 40 and 50 years	52	45	32	36	39	27	40	38	43	48	45	42	493
" 50 and 60 years	41	31	31	37	36	38	32	28	36	51	43	32	436
" 60 and 70 years	37	29	20	22	24	23	37	17	27	29	33	32	330
" 70 and 80 years	33	27	19	18	22	21	34	12	20	32	22	28	288
" 80 and 90 years	10	13	18	10	15	6	13	6	9	15	8	7	130
" 90 and 100 years	6	2	.....	2	1	6	3	5	.....	4	1	1	31
Above 100 years	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
	652	556	503	510	666	614	773	576	559	674	539	519	7141

TABLE A—Concluded.

Sexes.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	341	269	270	279	341	331	403	303	301	350	289	273	3,750
Females	311	287	233	231	325	283	370	273	258	324	250	246	3,391
	652	556	503	510	666	614	773	576	559	674	539	519	7,141
Colored	105	109	107	113	142	135	150	105	111	117	102	94	1,390
Still Births	52	36	35	30	43	29	57	30	39	49	34	34	468

TABLE B.

Report of Vaccine Physicians for the Year 1871.

Wards.	Names of Physicians.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Number Vaccinated.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Failed.	Not heard from	Colored.	White.
1st and 2nd	J. M. Sullivan	116 Thames street.....	4,375	880	649	231	817	10	10	19	861
3rd " 4th	Chas. M. Morfit	87 East Baltimore st..	2,050	305	194	111	101	30	174	64	241
5th " 6th	M. S. Taylor.	135 E. Monument st....	2,230	456	217	239	391	25	40	127	329
7th " 8th	Jno. N. Coonan	358 E. Madison street..	417	366	240	126	348	13	.....	20	341
9th " 10th	G. L. Robinson	111 N. Charles street....	1,770	365	147	218	.....	.....	.....	154	211
11th " 12th	William Lee..	Cor. Eutaw & Hoffman sts	2,940	507	163	344	157	161	189	270	237
13th " 14th	Jno. C. Harris	360 W. Lexington st....	3,284	347	191	156	320	3	22	84	263
15th " 16th	F. H. Welty.	187 Hanover street.....	1,000	513	243	270	513	.....	487	170	343
17th " 18th	C. B. Thomas.	339 Light street.....	5,120	1010	574	477	986	.....	58	56	954
19th " 20th	A. H. Saxton.	522 W. Lexington st....	563	615	253	362	375	240	.....	51	564
			23,749	5364	2871	2534	4008	482	980	1015	4344

TABLE C

Street and Garbage Account.

1871.		1871.			
To Checks on Comptroller..	$132,209 31	By vouchers, 1st District Superintendent..			$21,496 31
		" 2d " "			22,912 27
		" 3d " "			23,636 50
		" 4th " "			27,043 84
		" 5th " "			24,433 90
		" Sweeping Machine			12,686 49
	$132,209 31				$132,209 31

TABLE D.

General Health Account.

1871.		1871.	
To Checks on Comptroller..	$7,091 80	By payment as per 144 vouchers.....	$7,091 80
	$7,091 80		$7,091 80

TABLE E.

Nuisance and Sewer Account.

1871.		1871.		
To Checks on Comptroller..	$5,588 20	By vouchers F. Dolphin		$2,545 00
		" " Wm. Parish.....		1,883 20
		" " D. Dougherty.....		580 00
		" " J. McCrackan.....		580 00
	$5,588 20			$5,588 20

TABLE F.

Lime and Incidental Account.

1871. To Checks on Comptroller..	$1,168 17	1871. By 6 vouchers.....	$1,168 17
	$1,168 17		$1,168 17

TABLE G.

Baltimore City Fertilizing Manufacturing Company.

1871.		1871.	
To Check on Comptroller...	$15,000 00	Jan'y 6, by voucher No. 1.....	$1,500 00
		Feb'y 6, " " 2.....	1,500 00
		March 7, " " 3.....	1,500 00
		April 4, " " 4.....	1,500 00
		May 9, " " 5.....	1,500 00
		June 6, " " 6.....	1,500 00
		July 7, " " 7.....	1,500 00
		Aug. 4, " " 8.....	1,500 00
		Sept. 5, " " 9.....	1,500 00
		Oct. 6, " " 10.....	1,500 00
	$15,000 00		$15,000 00

TABLE H.

Salary Account.

1871.			1871.	
To Checks on Comptroller..	$15,275 82	January 1, by voucher No. 1		$1,760 00
		January 31, " " 2		910 00
		February 28, " " 3		910 00
		March 31, " " 4		1,970 32
		April 29, " " 5		1,170 31
		May 31, " " 6		1,170 31
		June 30, " " 7		2,020 31
		July 31, " " 8		1,170 31
		September 5, " " 9		1,170 31
		September 29, " " 10		2,020 31
		October 31, " " 11		1,003 64
	$15,275 82			$15,275 82

TABLE J.

Statement of Expenditures of Health Department to October 31st, 1871.

1871.		1871.	
To Checks on Comptroller..	$192,685 52	By Street and Garbage Account.....	$132,209 31
		" General Health Account.....	7,091 80
		" Nuisance and Sewer Account.....	5,588 20
		" Lime and Incidental Account.....	1,168 17
		" Baltimore City F. Mfg. Co	15,000 00
		" Marine Hospital Account.....	16,352 22
		" For Salary Account.....	15,275 82
			$192,685 52

TABLE K.

Marine Hospital Account.

1871.		1871.	
To Checks on Comptroller..	$16,352 22	By amount returned	$ 3,286 27
		" indebtedness.....	13,065 95
	$16,352 22		$16,352 22

REPORT

OF THE

Marine Hospital,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

REPORT OF THE

Marine Hospital.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith please find my report of the Marine Hospital from the time I assumed charge of the same, Sept. 11th, 1871, to October 31st, 1871, inclusive, and the condition in which I found it. Also the compiled report of the preceding portion of the fiscal year, dating from January 1st, to October 31st. inclusive, *as far as furnished* by the books left in my charge by my predecessor. These accounts are too meagre and deficient to give you such a report as it is proper to lay before you, or upon which you can estimate the expense of the Institution. The accounts of the Hospital should all *be recorded in its office books*, and to this end, *no bills should be paid* until they are signed "*correct*" *by the officer in charge*, which will give him the opportunity to record them, as well as to certify thereby to the delivery of such articles as are charged in the bill presented for payment. This has not been the case heretofore, and in consequence I cannot give you the expenses of the Hospital for the time required. The expenses should also be presented in two separate and distinct forms, one, giving the actual cost of board, medicines and treatment of all patients, with the *number* treated during the year, whereby it may be estimated what has been the cost per capita.

The second, giving separately, the cost of all improvements, which otherwise considered, would present a false estimate of the cost of the keeping of each patient, and forbid the comparison of one year with another, since, more or less improvements may be done during one year than during any other. I am sorry that the records do not enable me to give the expenses in such a form, nor indeed, as I have said do they enable me to give them at all. *The records do not show the purchase of a single pound of sugar, or any other article of daily consumption.*

The number of patients treated, as shown by the Hospital Report book of Dr. Allvater, from January 1st to September 10th, inclusive, will be found in "Table A." page 64, and supplimented thereto, the number treated by myself from Sept. 11th to October 31st inclusive. You will also find in "Table B" the *nosological record* of all patients treated from September 11th, to October 31st inclusive. I regret that the records do not enable me to give *this* table complete for the previous portion of the year, as it would show the class of diseases treated in each month, with other information important in a professional point of view. For instance, the rate of mortality of the *different diseases*, in *the different* races, ages, sexes, habits, occupation, &c. &c.; also for the different months. The Records in these respects are entirely deficient, they are further deficient in not showing the number of patients and employees present in any given day, month or year, by which the Hospital supplies—commissaries—purchased for the same time may be estimated, as large or small in proportion. I have had these deficiencies supplied by properly arranged books, by which I can show you the cost of each patient for any given month or week, *since* my charge of the Hospital.

By reference to "Table C," you will find an estimate of the cost per capita, per week, and the cost estimated from that data for fifty patients, (taken as a daily average) for the year, by which it can be seen, the whole cost of board, medicine,

and treatment of one patient and for fifty. The table also contrasts with the cost of patients, the amount of money received from vessels as taken from "Table F."

The table does not include Hospital stores, as these are extra purchases, as required, and vary with the different months and years.

Table D, page 66, will show the Hospital stores on hand September 11th, 1871, and those received during the month. An invoice of these supplies is taken on the 1st day of each month, and the amount of loss by wear and tear deducted, and those received during the past month added thereto, so that for each month there is kept a complete record of all Hospital stores on hand.

Table D, will show the commissaries purchased from Sept. 11th to Oct. 31st, inclusive. Those purchased previous to that time do not appear on the books.

Table F, will show the pay roll of all employees and their special occupation from September 1st to October 31st, inclusive. The Records do not show the number of employees, neither the amount of monthly payments *previous* to the time included in the table, so that I cannot give this report complete for the year.

THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The *brick building and* SMALL POX HOSPITAL were found in a tolerably good condition, excellent when compared with the PEST HOSPITAL department. The main BRICK BUILDING I found unprovided for the reception of the sick, but used cheerfully by employees for sleeping rooms, mess rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c. In it also is the apothecary room and office.

The capacity of this building for patients when made available for the purpose is about twenty-four. The rooms are small and consequently unsuited and badly arranged for the treatment of contagious diseases. It is entirely unsupplied with bedsteads, bedding, &c. &c.

The Small Pox Hospital adjoins the main building just mentioned, separated by a space of about twenty feet, fronting on the same line, and connected by a common gallery. Its dimensions are about forty feet by thirty feet, two stories high. Each story is divided into two rooms about twenty feet by fifteen feet. These rooms are well suited for the purpose for which they are used, and well ventilated. The capacity of accommodation, however, is small, being five beds for each class of patients usually received, viz: male and female white, male and female black. *Twenty beds* is therefore the full capacity of the small pox department of the Marine Hospital.

Should an emergency arise from an epidemic of this disease in the city, or from the quarantine of any passenger vessel having it on board—a circumstance liable to occur at any time—you can see the very deficient hospital accommodations.

There should be a *convalescent small pox* department, for each of the classes above mentioned, since it is not prudent to discharge a patient *directly* from the contact of so much small pox miasm and send them back to the city, after they are well enough to leave quarantine.

The Pest Hospital "Barracks,"

For The Treatment of Typhus Fever.

This department of the Hospital is a large plank building stripped and covered with pitch roofing, built in the shape of the letter H, and divided into four large rooms, communicating with each other, and separated by plank partitions. It was built during the war by the Government, and is now in a very dilapidated condition, a portion of it having sunk so as to make it both insecure and unfit for use. Beside the objections above stated, the fact of it being *entirely under one roof* would render it utterly useless as a pest hospital, and indeed *a source of infection to all who enter it, rather*

than a suitable place for the successful treatment of such a contagious disease.

The mortality of the physicians and nurses in the past give sufficient proof of this statement. I would neglect my duty to humanity and to myself should I fail to recommend its immediate condemnation, and the erection of four new buildings in its place. I say "four new buildings," for the reason that there are four classes of patients received with this malignant fever, each of which requires a separate apartment, viz: male and female white, male and female black. This fever, it is well known, is the most malignant form of all fevers, and requires the most complete isolation and thorough ventilation. It is also the most prevalent disease found in our city, and has more than once infested the Jail, Bay View Asylum and other institutions. Its capacity is about eighty patients, including the dilapidated portion, about thirty-six excluding it. THE COOKING DEPARTMENT was tolerably well provided with range, utensils, &c., &c.

THE LAUNDRY, has had no existence whatever, neither was there any provision for washing, except that which was done in the kitchen! Washing Hospital clothing in a kitchen! A small back building about ten feet by twelve feet, attached to the kitchen, and used for a feed room, was found to contain pots in position, and once used for the purpose of a laundry. It has again been put into use, but it is too small for the amount of work to be done in it; besides which it is in a very dilapidated condition, and cannot be used at all in the winter. *A wash house and drying room* is very necessary to the proper management of the Hospital. In the winter months the clothing cannot be dried and ironed without a suitable place in which to do it. I have never before seen a Hospital without a laundry, separate and distinct from the kitchen. The propriety of washing the bed clothing, towels, &c., of contagious diseases, may be called in

question. Not at all, when they have been hung out to the winds and rain a suitable time, and after being washed by machines, again used for the same disease for which they were formerly used.

That each article of bedding, towels &c., is used for the same disease, is secured by labelling them with indelible ink stencils for each special disease. This has been done; beside which each diseased clothing is separately washed and disinfected.

The manner of conveyance of patients from the city to the Hospital certainly requires attention, and a better means of conduct, (see Dr. Allvater's report of same.) A properly arranged ambulance should be applied instead of the wagons now used, which are totally unfit for the purpose, and often productive of great injury to the patients. In the cold weather, patients are often brought from the city with scarcely enough clothing of any kind to keep them from freezing, and lying on the bare floor of the wagon, *that has not even straw upon it.*

Quarantine Examination of Vessels.

Table G. page——will show the number of vessels and their respective classes boarded each month by my predecessor, from December 31st, 1870, to September 11th, 1871, and the amount of money received, *as furnished by his records*, and added thereto, (to complete the report of the fiscal year,) my own report of same. The record of vessels examined and quarantined, &c., is very defective, since they show only the "name of the vessel," and "amount paid." Nor does even this record extend further back in point of time than September, 1870. Neither is it shown *the day* on which any vessel was boarded, whether quarantined or not, and for what reason quarantined.

I have had a book made for the purpose of keeping these records more completely, showing in tabular form the "name of vessel," "captain commanding," "number of crew," "number

of passengers," "number of tonnage," "amount paid," "from what port," "when boarded," "how long quarantined," "and for what cause." With regard to quarantine regulations, it is my duty to say that the value of the system is rendered an annoyance to trade and commerce, and no protection to the city and port, *unless conducted in the strictest manner.* As it has been conducted, there are several means in the system by which vessels entering the port *may be infected when no infection had previously existed.*

There are other ways by which already infected vessels may have their contagion conveyed to others, and to the docks. The means by which the former may occur will readily suggest itself when it is considered that this Hospital is also the PEST HOSPITAL of the city, receiving and treating SMALL-POX and TYPHUS FEVER, the two most contagious diseases known to the profession. The duties of the resident physician require him to *attend patients* affected with *these diseases*, and *also to board and examine vessels arriving from foreign ports.* What more fertile source of infection could be suggested? If contagion can be conveyed in clothing, which is conceded, I cannot conceive of a more *direct* means of imparting it.

The duties of a Boarding officer should be *distinct* and *exclusive*, so also the duties of the PEST HOSPITAL officer. In the event of the Boarding officer finding contagious disease reported on board any vessel, by the captain and pilot, he should return to shore and send the medical officer of the Hospital, who should take charge of the vessel and its sick.

The second means by which infected vessels may have their contagion imparted to others and to the port, is through the U. S. revenue tug boat boarding vessels far below the quarantine grounds; also by what are called "runners," who, in the active pursuit of their business constantly go aboard vessels before they have been boarded by the quarantine officer. Again, cap-

tains of vessels are ignorant of the laws and ordinances governing quarantine. These should be printed in small pamphlet form for distribution by the Boarding officer.

Another matter worthy of your notice is the forbidding by a special ordinance any officer receiving as a present any article whatever from vessels which he boards.

I trust you will not consider my duty transcended; nor will the Board of Health, to which I am so much indebted for assistance and counsel—when I suggest as the best means of securing the best ends, in all respects pertaining to the interest and proper conduct of the Marine Hospital, the appointment of a board of trustees, consisting of three. There are three interests connected with the Institution, viz: commercial (shipping,) merchandise (cargo,) and medical (pestilence.) These three interests to have at the head of each a person familiar with the details of each interest, and whose duty it should be to see these interests protected and advanced as far as is consistent with the best interests of the city. The committee of trustees to meet at the Hospital or wherever else may be determined, at least once every month, and inspect the books of the institution.

The Farm

Embraces about one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, of which tract about sixty acres are tillable. The remainder being flats, and unproductive low ground, and swamps. It is under the management of a practical farmer, in whose report you will find the products of the year shown—see table II.

The fencing is in a very dilapidated condition, not being sufficient to hold the stock on the place—see Dr. O'Keefe's report, 1869—who at that time reported the same. The products of the farm have not, nor is it now feeding the stock upon it, *consisting of two horses and two cows.* You will see by the table the value of its products, and contrasted there-

with the salary of the farmer, and cost of feed, that has been, and is now being purchased, &c. The stable and barn are also in a bad condition.

With economy and industry the farm *can be* made to supply all vegetables necessary for the entire year, corn and oats, hay and fodder to feed the stock, as well as raise the pork and poultry ample to meet the demands of all patients and employees.

In conclusion,

I remain, your obedient servant,

J. SUMMERFIELD CONRAD, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of Patents Treated, Male and Female, White and Colored, Discharged, Died, and Remaining on hand on the last day of each Month, from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871, inclusive.

Month.	White Males.	White Females.	Total.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	Disch'd Males.	Disch'd Females.	Total.	Died Males.	Died Females.	Total.	In Hosp. Males.	In Hosp. Females.	Total in Hospital.
January	.....	.....	.....	18	8	26	6	1	7	2	1	3	16	6	16
February	.....	.....	.....	38	24	62	6	8	14	5	2	7	27	14	41
March	3	.....	3	50	16	66	21	6	27	6	.....	6	25	11	36
April	4	.....	4	48	29	77	16	14	30	5	3	8	31	12	43
May	4	.....	4	46	12	58	14	7	21	8	4	12	28	1	29
June	3	.....	3	39	26	65	27	13	40	5	4	9	10	9	19
July	6	.....	6	35	9	44	5	2	7	4	2	6	32	5	37
August	7	.....	7	14	7	21	8	.....	8		.....	2	13	5	18
	27		27	288	131	419	103	51	154	37	16	53	176	63	239
September	4	.....	4	10	4	14	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	12	4	16
October	4	.....	4	9	4	13	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
Total	8		8	19	8	27	8	1	9	1	1	1	24	6	30

TABLE B.

Showing Class of Diseases treated, from September 1st to October 31st, 1871, inclusive, and their number.

SEPTEMBER.

Diseases.	Remaining on 1st day of Month.	Admitted during Month.	Total during Month.	Discharged Cured.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment on last day of Month.	Remarks.
Fever Typhus.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	This patient was convalescent
" Remittent...	7	2	9	.....	.....	9	Sept. 11th, and discharged,
" Intermittent	3	2	5	4	.....	1	as seen.
" Congestive..	0	1	1	.....	1	0	
Syphilis Secondary	1	0	1	.....	.....	1	Child about 7 months old,
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	left by mother.
Total..	13	5	18	5	1	12	

OCTOBER.

Fever Remitttent...	9	3	12	5	.....	7	
" Intermittent	1	3	4	.....	.....	4	
Syphilis Secondary	1	0	1	.....	.....	1	
Variola.....	0	1	1	.....	.....	1	
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Child left by mother.
Total.....	12	7	19	5		14	

TABLE C,

Showing the Cost of Board, Medicine and Treatment of Patients, including Board of Employes, per day, week and year, estimated from a single month, as an average. The estimate is an approximation. Shows, also, average cost of employes, with aggregate expense, and deducted therefrom the receipts of Shipping, as found in report of same.

Supplies for 26 consumers for 31 days.	For one consumer for one day.	For one consumer for one week.	For one consumer for one year.	For 50 consumers, at same rate for 1 year.	Average of Pay Roll for one year.	Total expenses of 50 consumers, and salaries of employees.	Receipts of money from Shipping, (see report Table ,) deducted.	Leaving balance of expenses.
$309 57	$00 38	$2 68	$139 77	$6,988 05	$7,758 00	$14,886	$3,741	$11,145 00

TABLE D,

Showing Articles of Hospital Stores on hand September 12th, 1871, as per Invoice taken on that date, and the amount of same received during that month, and also October, with cost of those received; showing also the amounts on hand October 31st.

Articles.	Remaining on hand Sept. 12, 1871.	Rec'd during month of Sept.	Cost of articles received.	Total of all articles to be accounted for.	Consumed and condemned during month.	Total remaining on 1st of October.	Received during the month of Oct.	Cost of articles received.	Total of all articles to be accounted for.	Consumed and condemned during month.	Remaining on last day of month.	Remarks.
Mattresses, husk	51	.....	.....	51	.....	51	.....	.....	51	.....	51	Most of these in very bad condition.
Pillows	33	.....	.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	33	.....	33	" " " "
Bedsteads, iron	63	.....	.....	63	.....	63	.....	.....	63	.....	63	" " " "
Sheets	140	.....	.....	140	.....	140	.....	.....	140	4	136	
Pillow cases	78	.....	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	78	.....	78	
Blankets, single	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21	Most of these in very bad condition.
" double	20	36	$2 30-40	36	.....	36	.....	.....	36	.....	36	
Spreads	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Extension Table	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Stoves	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	2	.....	13	.....	13	
Small tables for sick	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
Chairs	.....	12	10 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
Wash bowls&basins	5	24	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	29	.....	29	
" pitchers	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
Bed pans	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	
Chambers	42	.....	.....	42	.....	42	.....	.....	42	.....	42	
Water pitchers	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
Buckets	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	
Coal scuttles	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
Shirts	.....	72	54 00	72	.....	72	.....	.....	72	4	68	

Chemise	39			39		39			39		39
Tin cups	6			6		6			6		6
Coal Shovels	3			3		3			3		3
Flag, Hospital	1	1	$31 00	2	1	1					
Stencils		4	3 00	4		4			4		4
Stools	18			18		18			18		18
Plates, soup	12			12		12			12		12
" dinner	12			12		12			12		12
" tin	46			46		46			46		46
" Breakfast	15			15		15			15		15
Dishes, meat	2			2		2			2		2
Cups and saucers	12			12		12			12		12
Spoons, table	3			3		3			3		3
" tea	5			5		5			5		5
Knives and forks	5			5		5			5		5
Bowls, sugar	1			1		1			1		1
" soup	2			2		2			2		2
Goblets, glass	7			7		7			7		7
Towels		36	9 00	36		36			36		36
" crash.....yds.		72	10 80	72		72			72		72
Coffins	43			43		43			43	1	42
Wash tubs											
Lamps	6	1	7 00	7		7			7		7
Spittoons	12	24		36		36			36		36
Clothes lines	1			1		1	4		5	1	4
Scales	1						1	9 50	1		1

NOTE.—The Table will show the necessities of the Hospital Department.

TABLE E,

Showing amount of Commissary Supplies, with their costs, from September 11th to October 31st inclusive. Those bought prior to that time do not appear on the Hospital Records.

SEPTEMBER.

Amounts.	*Articles.*	*Cost.*	
13 lbs	Sugar, brown	$3 25	
25 lbs	Coffee	7 50	
6 lbs	Butter	2 04	
25 lbs	Lard	4 00	
2 boxes	Yeast Powders	30	
4 dozen	Eggs	1 36	
2 dozen	Mackerel	2 00	
5 gallons	Vinegar	1 50	
5 lbs	Mustard	3 00	
10 gallons	Coal Oil	3 50	
1 gross	Matches	2 60	
1	Slaw Cutter	80	
6	Whitewash Brushes	8 00	
3 dozen	Scrubbing Brushes	8 25	
1 bbl	Lime	3 50	
5 lbs	Glue	1 25	
2 packages	Tacks	30	
1 dozen	Brooms	4 50	
			$57 65

OCTOBER.

2 bottles	Catsup	50	
1 bottle	Chow Chow	50	
3	Rock Fish	3 00	
1 dozen	Lemons	60	
10 gallons	Coal Oil	3 50	

TABLE E—Continued.

Amoun's.	*Articles.*	*Cost.*
Sundries per Dr. Taylor		$9 50
2 gallons	Oysters	3 00
4 packages	Tacks	60
75 lbs	Flour	3 90
1 pair	Scales	9 75
50 lbs	Butter	20 00
23 dozen	Eggs	7 34
3 bushels	Turnips	3 47
5 bushels	Potatoes	5 12
1½ peck	Beans	2 87
	Nutmegs	24
50 lbs	Corn Meal	1 25
95 lbs	Sugar	30 50
46 lbs	Bacon	5 99
50 lbs	Lard	8 00
30 lbs	Rice	4 10
1 peck	Onions	50
6 gallons	Whiskey	27 50
1 bushel	Oats	60
10 gallons	Syrup	10 00
2 lbs	Tea	3 50
1 ounce	Indigo	12
3 papers	Stove Polish	30
1½ bushels	Salt	30
4	Clothes Lines	2 25
4 boxes	Yeast Powders	60
9 dozen	Mackerel	9 00
1 gallon	Sherry Wine	5 00
5 lbs	Crackers	50
1 box	Sundries	6 00
2 bottles	Sauce	50
		$201 19

TABLE E—Concluded.

BUTCHER'S ACCOUNT FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Amounts.	*Articles.*	*Cost.*	
95 lbs.	Beef, Roast	$19 00	
91 lbs.	Beef, Soup	13 65	
46 lbs.	Beef Steaks	9 20	
88 lbs.	Pork	13 30	
24 lbs.	Veal Cutletts	6 00	
75 lbs.	Veal, Roast	15 50	
25 lbs.	Bacon	3 25	
28 lbs.	Mutton	4 88	
23 lbs.	Butter	12 40	
2½ bushels	Potatoes	3 80	
1½ bushels	Turnips	2 00	
	Vegetables	6 45	
8 dozen	Eggs	2 80	
	Ice	3 25	
		———	$115 48

FOR OCTOBER.

157 lbs.	Beef, Roast	31 40	
109 lbs.	Beef, Soup	16 35	
64 lbs.	Beef Steaks	12 80	
119 lbs.	Pork	17 85	
80 lbs.	Veal	16 00	
36 lbs.	Veal Cutletts	5 50	
46 lbs.	Sausage	6 90	
20 lbs.	Liver	3 00	
11 lbs.	Beef, Corn	1 65	
		———	$111 45

TABLE G,

Showing the number of vessels in their respective classes, boarded by Dr. Allvater, and the amount received from each from July 1st 1871 to September 10th 1871 inclusive, and by myself and Assistant Physician, Dr. Joseph Cockrill, from September 11th to October 31st inclusive, 1871, with total number for the fiscal year, as also the gross amount of money received.

Class of Vesels.	January.	Amount Received.	February.	Amount Received.	March.	Amount Received.	April.	Amount Received.	May.	Amount Received.	June.	Amount Received.	July.	Amount Received.	August.	Amount Received.	To Sept. 11th.	Amount Received.	From Sept 11th.	Amount Received.	October.	Amount Received.	Total number from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive.	Total amount received from each class.	No. Quarantined for September.	No. Quarantined for October.
Steamers	2	$36 15	2	$34 81	4	$54 86	3	$56 82	18	$151 73	16	$127 14	19	$165 57	18	$142 32	3	$32 70	19	$120 73	22	$164 48	125	$1,087 31	4	3
Ships	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	45 87	8	74 13	3	22 20	3	24 70	...	.....		.....	4	33 19	23	200 09	0	0
Barks	1	3 93	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	120 67	24	94 59	12	61 90	25	109 60	4	21 89	15	69 79	24	95 29	134	577 66	0	0
Brigs	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	4 14	48	124 62	42	104 20	51	138 57	36	9. 17	8	22 76	8	21 71	33	78 63	228	585 60	0	0
Schooners	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	131	306 26	77	183 98	75	190 74	85	209 11	47	119 14	41	101 96	71	179 44	527	1,290 63	0	2
Number of vessels boarded and the amount collectted for each month.	3	$40 08	2	$34 81	4	$54 86	5	$60 96	231	$749 15	167	$584 04	160	$578 78	167	$576 90	62	196 49	83	$314 19	154	$551 03	1,037	$3,741 29	4	5

TABLE F,

Showing Pay Roll for all employees for the two months of September and October, with their particular occupation. There is no record of employees for the previous time.

TIME.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	RATE PER MONTH.	AMOUNT.
2 months.	1	Farmer.	$40 00 per mon.	$80 00
2 "	1	Messenger.	60 00 "	120 00
2 "	4	Boatmen.	60 00 "	480 00
2 "	1	Matron.	25 00 "	50 00
2 "	2	Nurses.	60 00 "	240 00
1½ "	1	"	30 00 "	45 00
1⅓ "	1	Cook.	20 00 "	26 66
1⅓ "	1	Laundress.	20 00 "	26 66
15 days ea.	2	Laborers.	1 00 per day.	30 00
10 "	4	"	1 00 "	40 00
61 days.	1	Ass't Physician.	5 00 "	305 00
1⅔ months	1	Resident "	166 66 per mon.	277 66
				$1720 98

NOTE.—The laborers were temporarily employed to do white washing and other laboring work, which was badly needed.

TABLE H,

Showing products of the Farm for the fiscal year dating from January 1st to October 31st, inclusive, as obtained from the Farmer, with prices at average market price; also amount of Feed purchased from September 11th to October 31st, 1871, inclusive, and these contrasted with salary of Farmer. The amount of Feed for Stock does not appear on books prior to September 11th, 1871.

To 51 bush. oats, Oct. 31st..... }		By $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay.....	$60 00
" 22 " " middlings, for cows }	$267 58	" 200 bundles fodder, at 3 cts.....	6 00
" Farmer's salary.....	240 00	" 25 bbls. corn, at $4.....	200 00
" hire of one horse for plowing.....	20 00	" 6 bbls. potatoes, at $2.40.....	10 40
" blacksmith's bill for shoeing horses.	4 50	" 1 bbl. turnips, at $2.40.....	2 40
		" 1600 head cabbage, at 5 cts.....	80 00
		" 150 " " early, at 3 cts.....	4 50
		" 50 bush. tomatoes, at 60 cts.....	30 00
		" 1 " butter beans, at $2.50.....	2 50
		" 150 watermelons, at 10 cts.....	5 50
		" 300 cantaleups, at 5 cts.....	5 00
		" 2 bbls. corn, roasting, at $3.....	6 00
		" 30 galls. milk, at 32 cts. per gall....	97 28
		Farm, by expense over.....	2 50
	$532 08		$532 08

TABLE I.

Report of Cost for Collecting Street Dirt and Garbage, from January 1st to October 31st, 1871.

Districts.	Names of Superintendents.	No. of Loads Removed.			Cost of Removal.			No. of Loads Sold.		Received for Sales.		Cost of Tools.	Rent of Grounds.	Totals Paid Supt's.
		Garbage.	Manure.	Sand.	Garbage Carts.	Street Carts.	Street Scrapers.	Garbage.	Manure.	Garbage.	Manure.			
First	Thomas Kelly	8,791	3,000	3,480	$9,572 75	$5,622 40	$5,864 16	929	5,159	$343 41	$2,347 16	$287 00	$150 00	$21,496 31
Second	John H. Coulter	11,971	2,323	4,089	12,019 00	5,473 75	5,111 50	1,895	1,702	384 50	719 26	158 02	150 00	22,912 27
Third	James McNally	10,105	1,599	3,996	12,899 25	5,160 00	5,107 50	1,283	2,138	123 32	828 70	194 75	275 00	23,636 50
Fourth	William Hissey	15,463	3,922	6,815	15,491 00	6,294 00	5,026 00	2,435	2,787	128 00	710 00	232 84		27,043 84
Fifth	Jno. A. Hacker	18,394	3,670	3,098	15,766 50	5,062 00	3,504 00	4,636	2,588	393 00	624 00	101 40		24,433 90
	Sweeping Machine		4,567	1,267	35 00	7,328 00	2,955 00					2,368 49		12,686 49
		64,724	19,081	22,745	$65,783 50	$34,940 15	$27,568 16	11,178	14,374	$1,372 23	$5,229 12	$3,342 50	$575 00	$132,209 31

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Port Warden,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31, 1871.

REPORT.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,—CITY YARD,
Baltimore, November 23d, 1871.

To the Honorable the
Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN :

In compliance with the provisions of the Code, prescribing the duties of Port Warden, I herewith submit my report of the workings of this department for the year ending October 31st, 1871.

The amount appropriated for this department for the past year, was one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, ($182,750,) which, together with the amount received and due from other sources, ($14,293.52,) makes a total of one hundred and ninety-seven thousand forty-three dollars and fifty-two cents, (197,043.52,) of which there has been expended one hundred and thirty-three thousand twenty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, ($133,024.96,) leaving a balance unexpended of sixty-four thousand eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, ($64,018.56.)

There has been removed from the harbor and back basin during the past season, two hundred and forty thousand and twelve cubic yards of sediment, which has been deposited at the dumping ground at the Marine Hospital and inside the sea wall below the dumping ground. This dumping ground

is being rapidly filled up, and some more suitable place will have to be selected early in the present year to deposit this sediment. There is yet considerable space inside the sea wall, but our facilities are not sufficient to deposit it all in this place.

During the early part of the season, I had the two State machines at work on the fort bar, from which twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-two cubic yards of sediment was removed, which has been a decided improvement to the entrance to the harbor, giving us an addition of one hundred feet in width and of an average depth of twenty-four feet: and as the channel of the Patapsco river leading to Baltimore is being deepened very rapidly, vessels drawing from twenty-two to twenty-three feet of water will soon be able to reach our wharves at Canton and Fell's Point, as I have, in connection with this river improvement, been cutting a channel two hundred feet wide at the entrance, gradually decreasing to one hundred feet, from the Lazaretto to Henderson's wharf, with a depth of twenty-four feet, thence in a westerly direction to Abraham's wharf twenty feet, thence to the Boston steamship wharf seventeen feet, and thence to Bowly's wharf fourteen feet. I have also cut channels leading to the coal wharves and other places where most required.

On the south side of the basin there is an immense accumulation of sediment, caused by the wash from the upper portion of the harbor and the current from Jones' Falls, to remove which it would require the entire force of this department for about two-thirds of a season, and as all the machines cannot be spared for this work at one time, I have been dredging at this point with what force I could command. I calculate that there is about one hundred and eighty thousand cubic yards of sediment in this deposit, and I have succeeded in removing considerable of it, as well as opening a channel on each side, on the north about eighteen feet in depth, and on the south from nine to ten feet.

Since the first of October, I have been removing the sediment in the vicinity of Light and Pratt street wharves, and shall continue the work as long as the weather permits. There is an accumulation on the surface of the bed of the harbor, at this place, of from two to three feet thick, caused by drainage from the hotels and other large buildings, the decayed vegetable matter that is thrown into the river, and by the drainage from the streets. This sediment, during the past summer, has emitted a very unpleasant odor, which, at times, was almost unbearable to persons in this section of the city, and the vapor or gas arising from this decayed matter discolored everything with which it came in contact, and entailed considerable expense on owners of property in this vicinity, especially among the steamboat companies. An artificial current at the head of the basin, which could be made by placing water mains in such localities as might be deemed expedient, would tend to freshen the water and would carry off a considerable portion of this accumulation. This unpleasant oder does not exist to such an extent below the falls, as the water from that place creates a current which keeps the water in this portion of the harbor much purer than in the upper part, where there is no current whatever. In my last report, I recommended the passage of an ordinance making it obligatory on owners of private docks from Bowly's wharf to Jones' Falls, to have the same cleaned once in three years.

In my estimate for the present year, I have not included the Spring Gardens, as I deem it impracticable to make any further improvement in the channel above the bridge, until something is done to relieve it of the wash from Chatsworth run. I have, during the past season, cut a channel at the entrance, abreast of Fort McHenry, to the wharves on the north-west side, about seventy feet wide, with a depth of twenty-two feet, and as there is considerable business being

done in this locality, especially in the oil trade, I think it would be advisable to make some additional improvement in this channel during the present season.

The large bank of sediment that had been accumulating for a number of years at the Marine Hospital, has been leveled, making a considerable addition to the property owned by the city at this place.

The work on the sea wall has been vigorously prosecuted during the past year. I have built six hundred feet additional, making the entire length eighteen hundred feet. Cap logs have been placed on the twelve hundred feet built by contract; and, to prevent the sediment from pressing too heavily against it, I have lined the bulk head with about sixty thousand bushels oyster shells, which will prevent too great a pressure, and make a much more substantial wharf.

The tug boat mentioned in my last report as being built in the city yard, was completed early in the year, and has been fully equal to the expectations formed of her, being very fast and capable of performing all the work required of her.

The discharging machine has also been completed, and has been at work during the entire season discharging the sediment from the box scows inside the sea wall.

My attempt to remove the shoal known as the Middle Ground, has been frustrated, from the fact that the accumulations at this place are of such a nature—being composed principally of iron ore—that the machinery now used by this department is inadequate to remove it.

I have done nothing with the appropriation (approved June 23d) for cleaning Harford run, the place being in such a filthy condition, it was deemed advisable to let it remain in its present condition until the cold weather should set in. I shall have it thoroughly cleaned during the winter, and have included it in my estimate for the present year.

There is now owned by the city three tug boats, five dredging machines, and thirty-seven scows, which, together with those under the direction of the Patsapsco River and Harbor Commission, makes a total of four tug boats, seven dredging machines, and forty-two scows, available for the use of this department.

The wharves in the back basin are in a very dilapidated condition, and need considerable repairs. The subject of the improvement of Jones' Falls being as yet unsettled, I have made no repairs except where it was absolutely required. I would recommend that granite be used whenever it becomes necessary to rebuild any of the public wharves, as it is much more durable than wood.

Although the subject of dredging in the lower channels will be presented to you by the Harbor Commission, in their annual report, it may not be improper for me to state that the machines under their control have been at work in the Brewerton and Craighill channels since the fifteenth of June, and have removed therefrom sixty thousand five hundred and thirty two cubic yards of sediment. If this work is properly continued for another year, the large steamers which for some time past have been trading between our city and European ports, will have sufficient depth of water at all times to enter and leave our harbor without fear of detention by low tides.

My estimate for this department for the fiscal year beginning Nov. 1st, 1871, is ninety-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, as follows:

Harbor and back basin	$70,000 00
Sea wall	10,000 00
Repairing wharves	5,000 00
Repairing machinery	5,000 00
Cleaning Harford run	2,750 00
	$92,750 00

You will find herewith a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31st, 1871.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. COOPER,

Port Warden.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by JOHN H. COOPER, *Port Warden, for the Year ending October 31st*, 1871.

		Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Harbor and back basin		$147,500 00		
Amount received for private dredging	$6,661 14			
" due " "	6,937 68			
" received from sale of old materials	694 70			
		14,293 52		
		$161,793 52	$115,960 89	$45,832 63
Repairing wharves		10,000 00	612 76	9,387 24
Webster street		2,500 00	1,047 25	1,452 75
Sea wall		10,000 00	9,845 18	154 82
Repairing machinery		10,000 00	5,558 88	4,441 12
Cleaning Harford run		2,750 00		2,750 00
		$197,043 52	$133,024 96	$64,018 56

REPORT

OF THE

PATAPSCO RIVER AND HARBOR COMMISSION.

REPORT.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE—CITY YARD,
Baltimore, Dec. 13th, 1871.

HON. JOSHUA VANSANT,

Mayor of Baltimore City.

DEAR SIR:

In my annual report, presented to you some time since, I only incidently mentioned the work done by the State machines in the lower channels, and thinking the subject might not be properly brought to your notice by the Patapsco River and Harbor Commission, I have considered it requisite, in order that you may properly bring the matter to the attention of the Council, to give you some of the details of the work done in this part of the river, as well as what is yet required to meet the demands of our commercial interests, and through this means to enlist a proper appreciation of the importance of doing all in our power to bring these approaches to our harbor as near perfect as possible.

Comparatively few people, outside of the mercantile community, know anything about this matter. They see the surface only, and know that the steamers plying the Chesapeake Bay and its numerous tributaries, carry them safely to their destination, and they of course do not know the difficulties attending the navigation of the bay and river by heavy draft vessels, although, during the past year or two, and more especially since the establishment of steamship communication

between this and European ports, a more general interest has manifested itself in the community, to remove all obstacles that have heretofore been experienced, and that our harbor and the channels leading thereto may be placed in such a condition as at all times to meet the demands of the largest class of vessels.

About the fifteenth of June, I placed the State machines in the Brewerton channel, abreast of North Point, in a place closed to vessels drawing over 19 feet of water, and where the sediment extended entirely across the channel, and running parallel with it, a distance of about two miles. A large amount of sediment has been removed from this place, and the channel deepened to 24 feet, with a width of 150 feet. I then went to work in the upper part of the channel, with a depth of from 18 to 19 feet, from Sparrow's Point to Hawkins' Point, a distance of about three miles, and made three parallel cuts 24 feet deep and 100 feet wide. This was absolutely essential, as this was about the most difficult part of the channel to navigate. A considerable bank of sediment had accumulated abreast of Leading Point, which was caused by the action of the tides on the deposits at the Marine Hospital, and which has been gathering for the past ten years. At this point, the depth of water at common tides is from 19 to 19½ feet, but as the sediment is very soft, there is much less difficulty in navigating it than where the bed of the river is hard.

The average improvement to these channels during the past season, is about 18 inches. Heretofore vessels could only load in our harbor to a depth of from 19 to 19½ feet during this season of the year, and were obliged to finish taking in their cargoes at Annapolis Roads, but during the present season, the large steamers of the Allan line have loaded at Locust Point to a depth of 20½ and 21 feet, and were enabled to go through without any difficulty. This cer-

tainly is a decided improvement, as it not only insures quick dispatch, but is a saving to the Company in each case of about three hundred dollars. I have rendered them every facility in my power to prevent detention, and have always accompanied them through the channels, assisting the pilots until they become perfectly familiar with all the bearings to successfully navigate these channels. I have heretofore worked on the principle that it is the duty of the city authorities to render to these enterprises all the assistance in their power, as the establishment of this line of steamers is doubtless the precursor of other lines of the same class, and as we have a magnificent harbor, there is no reason why we should not have communication by steamers with all points of the globe, as our facilities for distributing the products of foreign countries are fully equal to any of our American cities.

The average decrease of tide during the winter months is about 15 inches, and during the balance of the year vessels drawing 21 feet will experience no difficulty in reaching our port.

The Brewerton channel requires widening, and it is necessary to deepen the lower part of it. Considerable improvement has also been made in the Craighill channel during the past season. Several knolls have been removed and a number of places deepened. This channel being the principal entrance from the bay to Baltimore, is of the greatest importance, as it shortens the distance to sea about six miles, and being situated on the west side of the bay, is comparatively clear of ice during the heavy weather. It is situated due north and south, and the current running parallel with it at the rate of three or four knots an hour, will have a tendency to widen it. Vessels using this channel avoid the most difficult part of the river, viz: from North Point to Swan Point. There are no range beacons for this channel: our only guide being the buoys, which are liable to be removed

at any time by the ice; but I have been assured by Major Wm. B. Craighill, U. S. E. C., that the subject of the erection of these beacons has been brought to the attention of the general government, with every prospect of speedy success. The appropriation by Congress for the improvement of this channel, has been expended under the supervision of Maj. Craighill. He has had several machines at work during the past season, and has pressed the work forward with all possible vigor, evincing a desire to remove all obstructions calculated to impede the progress of our city in the position it is now assuming, of a great commercial centre.

A liberal appropriation by Congress, in connection with our own exertions, will, during the next year or two, place us in such a position that we can open our port to the largest class of steamers at all seasons of the year.

The property under the control of the Commission consists of one tug boat, valued at twenty thousand dollars; two dredging machines valued at ten thousand dollars each; and eight scows, valued at six hundred dollars each; making a total valuation of forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

I have received from the City Comptroller the following statement of receipts and disbursements by the Commission for the year ending October 31st, 1871:

Amount of appropriation by the Council, Ord. 139,	$24,600 00
" received from State Treasurer, auction duties	11,876 31
Total	36,476 31
Amount expended	40,778 81
Showing a deficiency of	$4,302 50

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. COOPER,

Port Warden.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES FOR THE POOR

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

FOR THE

Year Ending Oct. 31st, 1871.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Board of Trustees.

GEORGE H. PAGELS, *President.*
EDWARD J. CHAISTY, M. D., *Secretary.*
CAPT. GEO. A. COLEMAN.
JAMES A. HENDERSON.
LEWIS A. THOMAS.

JOHN MILLER, Superintendent.
GEN'L WM. H. NEILSON, Agent.
MRS. MARY MILLER, Matron.
JACOB F. COOK, Clerk.
BENJ. F. SAPP, Farmer.
WM. BAKER, Engineer.
JOHN B. O'HARA, Assistant Engineer.
HENRY L. FREELAND, Messenger.
CHARLES JONES, Baker.
WESLEY SAPP, Assistant Messenger and Gardener.

Medical Department.

GEO. G. FARNANDIS, M. D., Visiting Physician.
ROBT. H. GOLDSMITH, M. D., " "
JOSEPH T. BARTLETT, Apothecary.

REPORT

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, October 31st, 1871.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The Trustees of the Poor of Baltimore City beg leave to submit, in compliance with the law, this their annual report of the condition of Bayview Asylum.

The detailed reports of the Superintendent and Agent, furnish a complete history of the finances and work done for the year ending this day.

A condensed view of the finances for the year is as follows:

Cash on hand January 1st, 1871	$	843 32
Cash received of the City Treasurer		44,500 00
Cash received from pay-patients and other sources.		3,642 43
Interest rec'd from Chesapeake Bank, on deposits.		127 00
		$49,112 75
Cash disbursed for the year		47,595 68
Cash balance on hand October 31st, 1871	$	1,517 07

TABLE 1.

The following Statement exhibits the gross cost of maintaining the Institution for the ten months ending 31st of October, 1871, also the sum received by the Trustees during the year, and the sources from whence derived, and the purposes for which expended.

TRUSTEES— DR.		CR.	
To cash balance on hand, 31st December, 1870	$843 32	By sum paid for supplies of poor, clothing, fuel, beds and bedding	$31,271 78
Received from Comptroller on account of appropriation	44,500 00	By sum paid for salaries of officers and hire account	8,544 41
Received from resident physicians	1,300 18	By sum paid on account of general expenses	4,001 17
Received from inmates of institution	1,520 82	By sum paid resident students	73 50
Received from farmer for sale of live stock	183 90	By sum paid for hospital stores, surgical instruments, &c	918 93
Received for sale of barrels, bones, &c.	246 62	By sum paid farm account	1,955 89
Received for sale of medicines	18 50	By sum paid donations	286 00
Received from labor of inmates	200 00	By sum paid per diem of Trustees	544 00
Received from making carpet balls	172 41		
Received interest from the Chesapeake Bank on deposit	127 00	Gross cost of maintaining the institution	$47,595 68
	$49,112 75	Cash balance in hands of Trustees October 31st, 1871	1,517 07
To cash balance brought down.	$1,517 07		$49,112 75

It will be a matter of interest to the taxpayers who support the institution, to know that the cost of maintenance of patients in this hospital bears a favorable comparison with that of former years, and also with that of similar institutions in other cities, as will be seen by the following:

During the year of 1868, as per annual report, this hospital cost $2.04 per week for each patient, the year 1869, $1.83 per week, the year 1870, $1.82 per week. This year the cost is $1.74 per week, including officers and employees, whilst that of Cincinnati cost $3.89½ per week, the city hospital of Hartford, Conn., $5.50 per week, the Louisville Hospital $4.97 per week, the Pennsylvania Hospital $6.51 per week, and the general hospital of Massachusetts $12.70 per week.

PAY PATIENTS.

The public generally is not aware that pay patients are received in this institution at rates far below, and with equal if not better accommodations than can be had in similar institutions in this or any other city in the country.

LABOR.

The Board, impressed with the universally conceded truth, that "idleness is the mother of evil," have inaugurated a system of labor, compelling those who, on account of habits contracted, are unable to procure situations in respectable families, to spend a portion of each day in making carpet balls.

INMATES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Remaining in the institution December 31st, 1870, 659; admitted from January 1st to October 31st, 1871, 1,569; born in the institution during the same period 60; transient lodgers admitted 353; making the total number who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution 2,631. The daily average of inmates during the ten months was 630 $\frac{8}{10}$: the transient lodgers are not included in this average. The number of in-

mates on the 31st of October, 1871, was 657; of this number 213 are insane—males 103, females 110.

Of the 1,629 admitted during the ten months 1,007 were born in the United States, and 622 were of foreign birth. Of the 60 infants born in the house, 29 were white and 31 colored. Of the 657 inmates on the 31st of October, 1871, 503 were white and 154 colored—229 white males, 253 white females, and 21 white children; 51 colored males, 83 colored females, and 20 colored children.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

The sanitary condition of the institution is now and has been during the past season very good. The institution has been free from all epidemic diseases. For tabular statement of cases treated, we would most respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the attending physicians.

Drs. George G. Farnandis and Robert H. Goldsmith, with the resident physician, still continue to be most faithful and earnest in their great labor of attending daily to the wants of the sick poor committed to our care.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We beg leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again call the attention of your honorable bodies to the inadequate supply of water in the institution, to the very imperfect ventilation of the building, and bad construction of the water-closets, which several subjects have been repeatedly presented to the honorable Council, both by the present and former Board of Trustees. We would respectfully suggest that the matter be referred to the proper committee, with a view to bringing the subject in detail as to necessity and cost before you at the earliest convenience.

The Board of Trustees in their last annual report recommended an appropriation of $75,000, for the maintenance of the institution. For reasons there stated, they beg leave to say that they have discovered no cause why this amount

should not be placed to their credit, unless it should be the vague assertion of unthinking men, "make an appropriation to any department and they will consume it." This has been successfully refuted both by the present Board and their late predecessors. There should always be a surplus in the appropriation to enable the Trustees to provide against unforseen contingencies.

The Trustees are greatly indebted to the different ministers and Christian gentlemen who have administered spiritually to the wants of the inmates, also, to kind friends for much valuable and interesting reading matter, presented for use in the hospital. And here we may say, that books, periodicals or interesting moral reading matter of any kind is always acceptable.

Many thanks to the Health Department, for furnishing gratuitously, such quantities of fertilizers as they could haul from the dumping ground.

The Trustees take pleasure in stating that the Superintendent has fully sustained his character for integrity, kindness and high executive ability. They also declare their approbation of the manner in which the Agent, and all the other officers of the Institution have discharged their several duties.

Before closing their report the Trustees would tender their thanks to Mr. Jacob F. Cook, Clerk and Storekeeper, for the accurate and neat manner in which he has kept his accounts, thereby lightening and rendering pleasant and agreeable, the labors of the Board.

For interesting statistics you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Agent, Physicians, Apothecary, Baker and Farmer.

GEO. H. PAGELS, *President.*
EDWARD J. CHAISTY, M. D., *Secretary.*
JAS. A. HENDERSON,
GEO. A. COLEMAN,
LEWIS A. THOMAS.

Report of the Superintendent.

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, OCT. 31ST, 1871.

To the Honorable,

The Board of Trustees of the Poor of Baltimore City.

GENTLEMEN:

I respectfully beg leave herewith to submit to you my third annual report of the cost of maintaining the Institution during the year just closed. For details, I would respectfully refer you to tabular statement, marked "A" to "M."

I beg leave to again call your attention to the much needed improvements at this Institution, such as the planting of shade trees, and otherwise improving the ground in the rear of the building, the construction of bath-rooms, supply of water, removing of water closets, ventilation, &c.

I am under many obligations to the Board, for the uniform kindness with which I have been treated.

To the Medical Staff, Officers and Employees, one and all, my most sincere thanks are hereby tendered, for the earnest and faithful manner in which they have assisted me during the year.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN MILLER, *Superintendent.*

TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons admitted, born, discharged, bound out, died, and eloped, also the number remaining at the expiration of each month, from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

Date.	Admitted.	Born.	Discharged	Eloped.	Died.	Bound.	Remaining.
January	190	5	64	61	19	.....	700
February	130	9	79	44	23	1	692
March	140	3	142	70	10	1	612
April	140	7	66	73	22	.....	598
May	153	4	74	68	19	.....	594
June	152	6	64	72	16	4	596
July	138	8	82	37	27	1	595
August	176	4	84	56	8	1	626
September	179	6	77	80	16	.....	638
October	171	8	68	68	24	.... .	657
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,569	60	800	629	184	8	6,308

On the books December 31, 1870	649
Total ingress	1,629
	2,278
Total egress	1,621
In the House October 31, 1871	657

TABLE B.

Showing the birth place of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

Natives.		Foreigners	
Almshouse	72	Germany	257
Baltimore	367	England	40
Maryland	273	Ireland	261
Virginia	100	France	10
Pennsylvania	45	Scotland	14
New York	20	West Indies	6
Delaware	12	Canada	7
Rhode Island	1	Denmark	2
Massachusetts	13	Poland	3
North Carolina	6	Turkey	1
South Carolina	6	Wales	2
New Jersey	7	St. Helena	2
Kentucky	5	Switzerland	1
District of Columbia	12	Bohemia	6
Illinois	2	South America	2
Georgia	7	Holland	5
Ohio	7	Italy	3
Louisiana	6		
Texas	1	Foreigners	622
Kansas	2	Natives	1,007
Connecticut	3		
Maine	1	Total	1,629
Alabama	2		
New Hampshire	1		
Florida	1		
Vermont	1		
Unknown	33		
Tennessee	1		
	1,007		

TABLE C.

Showing the ages of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

Under 1 year	66
From 1 to 5 years	36
" 5 to 10 years	16
" 10 to 15 "	28
" 15 to 20 "	173
" 20 to 30 "	482
" 30 to 40 "	274
" 40 to 50 "	209
" 50 to 60 "	180
" 60 to 70 "	82
" 70 to 80 "	39
" 80 to 90 "	7
Unknown	37
Total	1,629

TABLE D.

Showing the period of residence in the City of all persons admitted into the Almshouse from Jan. 1st, 1871, to Oct. 1st, 1871.

Born in Almshouse	72
Born in Baltimore	367
Less than one week	102
One week, and less than one month	60
One month, and less than three months	59
Three months, and less than six months	42
Six months, and less than one year	52
One year, and less than two years	113
Over two years	716
Period of residence unknown	46
Total	1,629

TABLE E.

Showing the habits of persons admitted into the Almshouse from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

Intemperate adults	675
Temperate adults	782
Adults whose habits are unknown	44
Children of intemperate adults	23
Children of temperate adults	91
Children of parents whose habits are unknown	14
Total	1,629

TABLE F.

Showing the monthly average of persons in Almshouse from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

Date.	WHITE.			COLORED.				WHERE FROM.		
	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	City.	Elsew're	Total.
January	257	253	23	67	94	12	700	284	416	700
February	243	256	30	58	94	11	692	322	370	692
March	190	255	22	49	86	10	612	261	351	612
April	187	244	26	48	85	8	598	288	310	598
May	184	248	21	45	84	12	594	287	307	594
June	195	244	23	34	86	14	596	293	303	596
July	196	248	25	32	82	12	595	294	301	595
August	221	257	20	38	83	7	626	310	316	626
September	234	258	12	40	76	18	638	311	327	638
October	230	253	21	50	83	20	657	317	340	657
	2137	2516	223	455	853	124	6308	2967	3341	6308
Monthly average	213_{10}^{7}	251_{10}^{6}	22_{10}^{3}	45_{10}^{5}	85_{10}^{3}	12_{10}^{4}	630_{10}^{8}	296_{10}^{7}	334_{10}^{1}	630_{10}^{8}

TABLE G.

Showing the number of persons committed to the Almshouse by Magistrates from January 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871, and their age, sex, color, and period of commitment.

DATE.	SEX AND AGE.					COLOR.			PERIOD OF COMMITM'T.			
	Males over 21.	Males under 21.	Females over 18.	Females under 18.	Total.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 months and over.	Total.
January	31	1	19		51	43	8	51	40	9	2	51
February	20	2	7		29	26	3	29	21	8		29
March	15		23		38	31	7	38	28	5	5	38
April	13	5	11		29	24	5	29	24	4	1	29
May	21	4	14		39	30	9	39	27	9	3	39
June	12	2	18	2	34	25	9	34	28	4	2	34
July	21	5	16		42	30	12	42	29	2	11	42
August	27	2	14		43	39	4	43	40	2	1	43
September	29	2	9	1	41	30	11	41	39		2	41
October	14	4	16	1	35	30	5	35	34	1		35
Total	203	27	147	4	381	308	73	381	310	44	27	381

TABLE H.

Showing the birth place of persons committed to the Almshouse as vagrants by Magistrates, from January 1, 1871, *to October* 31, 1871.

NATIVES.		FOREIGNERS.	
Almshouse	5	Germany	51
Baltimore	89	Ireland	87
Maryland	55	England	3
Virginia	28	Wales	9
Pennsylvania	10	France	2
Alabama	2	Bohemia	1
New York	2	Belgium	2
Kentucky	3	Switzerland	1
Ohio	3	Italy	2
Georgia	1	W. Indies	3
New Jersey	2	Scotland	4
Massachusetts	3	Denmark	1
District of Columbia	1		
Delaware	2	Foreigners	166
North Carolina	1	Natives	215
New Orleans	3		
Nova Scotia	1	Total	381
Unknown	4		
	215		

TABLE I.

Showing the work done by inmates from 1st of January, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

8302	Days	labor, at $1.50	$12,453	00
1768	"	Washing and Ironing, at 50 cents	884	00
620	"	Carpenters' work, at $2.50	1,550	00
284	"	Painting and Glazing, at $2.50	710	00
124	"	Blacksmithing, at $1.50	186	00
198	"	Tinners' work, at $2.00	396	00
581	"	Cobblers' work, at 1.50	871	50
27	"	Harness makers' work, at $1 50	40	50
884	"	Tailoring, at $1.50	13	26
513		Shirts made, at 15 cents	76	95
377		Under garments, at 15 cents	56	55
189		Frocks, at 25 cents	47	25
23		Infants' slips, at 10 cents	2	30
154	prs.	Stockings, knit, at 20 cents	30	80
3	"	Socks, knit, at 15 cents		45
193		Bed ticks made, at 15 cents	28	95
478		Pillow cases, at 6 cents	23	90
125		Bed sheets, at 6 cents	7	50
24		Cotton Jackets, at 25 cents	6	00
76		Aprons, at 5 cents	3	80
148		Towels, at 5 cents	7	40
12		Quilts, at $1.60	19	20
44		Slips, at 25 cents	10	01
61	pr.	Drawers, at 15 cents	9	15
20		Muslin Caps, at 10 cents	2	00
			$17,437	46

TABLE K,

Showing the quantity of Clothing issued to the inmates from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

DATE.	Shoes.	Shirts.	Men's Hose.	Pants.	Vests.	Jackets	Aprons.	Caps.	Flannel Shirts.	Slips.	Frocks,	Women's Stockings.	Drawers.	Women's Jackets.	Flannel Petticoats.	Under Garments.
January	34	76	21	20	1	3	16	5	.....	18	22	.....	17	28	5	59
Februray.....	23	95	17	27	1	6	6	1	1	10	33	9	37	2	2	35
March.....	30	83	11	22	...	4	.....	...	.....	7	15	7	33	.....	17	23
April ...:.....	39	43	4	33	...	5	28	8	1	85	58	10	17	1	15	130
May.....	25	30	.....	7	...	1	12	...	.....	22	29	5	....	.....	.....	45
June.....	13	50	.....	23	...	11	13	8	2	27	30	5	....	3	2	49
July.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.	.....	.....	39	1	....	.....	.....	90
August.....	47	86	.....	39	1	2	13	6	.....	44	42	5	....	.....	.....	57
September	70	55	.....	20	...	...	10	7	.....	23	26	40	6	8	.....	50
October	70	55	2	30	...	...	26	9	1	16	46	51	10	11	.....	73
November	.....	.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
December....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	351	593	55	2 1	3	32	124	44	5	252	340	133	120	53	41	611

TABLE L.

Showing the number of births and deaths in each month; also the sex and and color, from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

Date.	Births.					Deaths. adults.				Deaths. children.				
	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
January	1	...	1	4	6	5	4	2	5	1		2	...	19
February	1	2	2	4	9	6	3	7	4	...	...	3	...	23
March	1	1	1	..	3	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	10
April	2	2	1	2	7	2	7	5	6	...	...	2	1	23
May	...	1	3	...	4	3	4	7	2	...	1	1	...	18
June	3	1	1	1	6	2	3	4	4	...	...	...	3	16
July	4	2	1	1	8	13	3	6	3	1	..	..	1	27
August	1	1	2	...	4	1	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	8
September	...	...	3	2	5	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	16
October	1	5	...	2	8	8	5	2	7	1	1	...	...	24
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	....
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Total	14	15	15	16	60	54	38	36	36	5	2	8	5	184

TABLE M.

Showing the names, quantity, and average cost of articles purchased for the House, from January 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1871.

A.			
Arrow Root	14 lb	$	70 per lb.
Advertising proposals, &c			60 67
B.			
Beer	3½ bbls		10 26 per bbl.
Brownstout	1 dozen		2 00 per doz.
Brandy	1 gallon		4 00 per gall.
Buckets, oak, night	2 dozen		24 00 per doz.
" "	2		1 50 each.
" water	2 dozen		3 00 per doz.
Brushes, shoe	1 dozen		4 80 "
" whitewash	1½ dozen		16 32 "
" paint	½ dozen		1 40 each.
" floor scrubs	3 dozen		3 42 per doz.
" clamp "	2 dozen		7 50 "
" sweeping	2 dozen		16 50 "
Butter	3,785 lbs		31 per lb.
Beans, white	99½ bush		2 55 per bush.
Brooms, corn	14 dozen		4 09 per doz.
" hickory	6 dozen		3 00 "
Books and Stationery			295 34

TABLE M—Continued.

Buckwheat flour	75 lbs	4 50	per cwt.
Bacon, shoulder	17,150 lbs	8 75	"
" ham	3,134 lbs	17 25	"
Beef	26,319 lbs	6 18	"
Beef and steak	8,931 lbs		15 $\frac{4}{16}$ per lb.
Beef spiced, tongue, &c		25 20	
Beef essence	2 dozen	6 50	per doz.
Breast strap		5 00	
Bed-ticking	1,817$\frac{1}{4}$ yards		20 per yard.
Baskets	14	5 85	
Bricks	1,000	12 00	per M.

C.

Cart Saddle		5 00	
Cigars	2,500	50 00	per M.
Chalk	10 lbs		5 per lb.
Crackers, water	1,156 lbs		7$\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.
" soda	282 lbs		8$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Calico	299$\frac{1}{2}$ yards		11$\frac{1}{2}$ per yard.
Candles, adamantine	120 lbs		15$\frac{1}{3}$ per lb.
Cheese	373$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs		15$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Corn meal	6,000 lbs	1 96	per cwt.
Coal, George's Creek, by contract, delivered at Bay View	518$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{0}$ tons	5 92$\frac{3}{4}$	per ton.
Coal Lykens' Valley, by contract, delivered at Bay View	34 tons	6 90	per ton.
Coal, Lykens' Valley, non-contract, delivered at Bay View	36 tons	7 89$\frac{1}{2}$	per ton.

TABLE M—Continued.

Coffee, Java	1,128 lbs		23½ per lb.
" Imperial	3,250 lbs		9 "
Canteleups	750		3 each.
Cakes, assorted	5 barrels	10	00 per barrel.
Counterpanes	100	1	35 each.
Crash	159¾ yards		18½ per yard.
Chamois skins	2	1	12½ each.
Corn	435 bushels		85¾ per bush.
Cement	2 barrels	2	50 each.
Charcoal	1 load	21	25
Cotton Bats	79		9 each.
Cow	1	43	00
Cast steel	66½		17 per lb.

D.

Drugs		793	95
Duck	16 yards		36 per yard.

E.

Earth Closets	4	20	00 each.
Engineer's Stores		136	46

F.

Flannel	119¾ yards		15 per yard.
Flour, family	23 barrels	10	13 per barrel.
Flour, superfine	788 barrels	7	57¼ "

G.

Glass	5 boxes	3	50 per box.
Glass and Queensware		21	00
Gum Camphor	10 lbs		85 per lb.

TABLE M—Continued.

H.

Herring	15 barrels	5 88	per barrel.
Hominy	45 bushels	2 26¾	per bush.
Hardware	202	71	
Hops	70 lbs	31	per lb.
Hay	56,818 lbs	1 25¾	per cwt.
Hand-cuffs	2 pair	4 00	per pair.
Horse Syringe		5 50	

I.

Irons, leg	6 pair	6 50	per pair.
Iron, bar	340 lbs	4	per lb.
Iron, cast	3,269½ lbs	4½	per lb.
Iron, hoop	56 lbs	5¾	per lb.
Indigo blue	2 lbs	1 50	per lb.
Ice	9,775 lbs	40	per cwt.

L.

Lard	1,292 lbs	12½	per lb.
Lime	140 bushels	40	per bush.
Leather, sole	340¼ lbs	32	per lb.
" harness		8 00	
Lumber, culls	10,072 feet	3¼	per foot.
" mixed	2,018 feet	7	per foot.
Leg, artificial		60 00	
Lamp-chimneys	2¼ dozen	60	per dozen.
Lamp-wicks	1 gross	1 00	per gross.

M.

Men's wear	1,493¼ yards	33½	per yard.
Muslin, brown	2,142¼ yards	13	per yard.

TABLE M—Continued.

Matches	40 gross	2 30	per gross.
Men's Hose	49 pairs	23	per pair.
Malt	5½ bushels	2 00	per bushel.
Molasses	697 gall	32⅔	per gall.
Mackerel	10½ barrels	10 12	per barrel.
Middlings	601 bushels	38	per bushel.
Mutton	28,175 lbs	4 85	per cwt.
Marline	20 lbs	25	per lb.

O.

Oilcloth	12 yards	60	per yard.
Oats	710 bushels	63	per bushel.
Oil, coal	87½ gallons.	28	per gallon.
Oil, gargling	2½ "	2 50	"
Oil, linseed	2 "	1 00	"
Oil, neatsfoot	1 "	1 50	"
Oil, lard	12 "	1 16	"
Oil, fish	2 "	1 00	"

P.

R.

Plants and flowers		11 70	
Paints, Varnish, &c		136 58	
Plaid, domestic	1,408 yards	20	per yard.
Putty	726 lbs	5	per lb.
Potatoes, Irish	505 bushels.	1 26½	per bush.
Potash	500 lbs	12	per lb.
Peaches	22 boxes	50	per box.
Repairing Lightn'g Rods		20 00	
Residium,	51 barrels	5 63	per barrel.

TABLE M—Continued.

Rice	5,803 lbs		8½ per lb.
Roach poison	2½ dozen	2	25 per dozen.

S.

Subscription Med. Journ'l		22	00
Slip stuff	247¾ yards		19¾ per yard.
Salt	90 bushels		76 per bushel.
Salt, ground alum	6 bushels		50 "
Salt, rock	103 lbs		2 per lb.
Syrup, golden	4 gallons		95 per gallon.
Solder	30 lbs		27⅔ per lb.
Starch	86 lbs		8 per lb.
Stoves, grates and repairs		58	25
Surgical instruments		30	00
Spices		79	50
Spectacles	1 dozen	6	00 per dozen.
Sacks, damaged		15	00
Soap, toilet and shaving		15	30
Soap, chemical	985 blocks		4 ¾ per block.
Soap, country	4,469 lbs		5¾ per lb.
Shoes, men's	193 pairs	1	60 per pair.
Shoes, women's	54 pairs	1	40 per pair.
Slippers, women's	52 pairs		68 per pair.
Shoe findings		16	01
Snuff	395 lbs		60 per lb.
Sugar, brown	15,223 lbs		10¾ per lb.
Sugar, white	1,963 lbs		12¾ per lb.
Sponges, carriage	2		50 each.
Straw	44,890 lbs		85 per cwt.
Sauce, Worcestershire	4 dozen	5	00 per dozen.
Seed, turnip	5 lbs		75 per lb.

TABLE M—Continued.

Seed, cabbage	4 lbs	3	12½ per lb.
Seed, radish	2 lbs	1	13 per lb.
Seed, cauliflower	2 oz	2	00 per oz.
Seed, pepper	2 oz		50 per oz.
Seed, carrot	2½ lbs	1	50 per lb.
Seed, potato	69½ bushels	1	95 per bushel.
Seed, spinach	1 lb		75 per lb.
Shoeing and repairs		588	20

T.

Table cover	18 yards		75 per yard.
Tea, gunpowder	72 lbs	1	52 per lb.
Tea, imperial	397½ lbs.		88½ per lb.
Tea, black	394¼ lbs.		82¾ per lb.
Tobacco	957 lbs		70 per lb.
Tinplate	3 boxes	16	92 per box.
Tinner's soldering irons		1	86

V.

Vinegar	274½ gallons		25½ per gall.

W.

Water tax		17	00
Whips	2	1	75 each.
Whiskey	75 gallons	3	62½ per gal.
Wood, pine	20¾ cords	6	36 per cord.
Water cooler	1	12	00
Wire		10	56

Y.

Yeast powders	5 dozen	163 per dozen.

REPORT OF THE

Visiting Physicians

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

REPORT.

To the Honorable

The Board of Trustees of Bayview Asylum.

GENTLEMEN :

We have the honor to submit the usual "Tabular Statement," showing the number, variety and results of diseases treated in the Hospitals of "Bayview Asylum" during the past ten months.

As we have heretofore explained, this does not include cases of a trivial character—very numerous, though unrecorded—which have daily received medical attention.

The mortality will be found to be, actually and relatively, less than during the same period in preceding years—a fact gratifying in itself—but attributed by us, as well to the generally favorable "Medical Constitution" of the current year, as to the absence of any epidemic influence—which tells so fearfully, (when it does appear,) particularly on the negroes and insane.

In our first "report," we called attention to various points of defective "Hygiene," (or sanitary condition,) and particularly to the imperfect ventilation ; insufficiency of water; and offensive sinks. Several years have passed, and yet these are crying nuisances. We are consequently compelled to advert to them again, with the follwing accompanying qualification, however, regarding ventilation.

Experience has demonstrated clearly that, with proper attention and judicious management, the defects in this respect, (inherent, we are convinced, in the architectural plan of the building,) may be, if not almost wholly removed, certainly counteracted at least, to such an extent as scarcely to justify, in our opinion, the expensive experimental improvements which have been of late suggested or contemplated.

We confidently assert that the most important requirement of the Institution is a sufficient supply of water. At present, the quantity furnished is wholly inadequate to meet imperative wants—much less to furnish bathing facilities for sick or well.

We would earnestly recommend, that this matter receive the earliest possible attention—and the supply *being* furnished—that a system of compulsory ablution be inaugurated; feeling satisfied that this alone will contribute, not only to the comfort and health of the inmates, but will greatly aid in any future efforts to secure more perfect ventilation. An increased supply of water would also materially diminish, if not remove the risk and nuisance arising from the sinks—should it be deemed inexpedient to deal otherwise, for the present, with the latter.

There are some minor evils to which we might refer, but, considering the recommendations already made of paramount importance, and as meeting, to a great extent, the actual necessities of the Institution, we do not deem it advisable to occupy further the attention of the Board upon subjects of this nature.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, we are

Your obedient Servants,

GEORGE G. FARNANDIS,

(Authorized,) R. H. GOLDSMITH.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the number of cases treated in Bayview Asylum, for the year ending October 31, 1871.

DISEASE.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess	15	15	.....	.....	.....
" Mammary	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Aenemia	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Albuminuria	4	1	1	2	.....
Amputations	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Anasarca	3	1	.....	1	1
Aneurism	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Ascites	10	4	3	1	2
Asthma	4	1	3	.....	.....
Ataxia, Locomotor	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Balantitis	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Brain, softening of	5	.....	.....	5	.....
" concussion of	3	.....	1	2	.....
" inflammation of	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis, acute	12	6	4	.....	2
" chronic	8	.....	4	3	1
Bright's Disease	8	.....	5	3	.....
Burns	6	4	.....	1	1
Cancer of duodenum	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" of eye	2	.....	1	.....	1
" of mouth	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" of tongue	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" of uterus	4	2	.....	2	.....
Carbuncle	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Caries	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Cataract	6	4	2	.....	.....
Catarrh	30	30	.....	.....	.....
Cellutitis	6	1	.....	1	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining
Cerebritis	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Chilblain	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Cholera, infantum	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" morbus	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Choroiditis	3	1	1	.....	1
Colic	5	1	.....	4	.....
Conjunctivitis, acute	15	10	5	.....	.....
" granular	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Constipation	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Contusions	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions	30	28	.....	2	.....
Corneitis	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Coxalgia	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Cystitis	8	5	2	1	.....
Debauch	38	37	.....	1	.....
Debility	20	6	4	9	1
Delirium Tremens	15	15	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhœa, acute	18	16	.....	.....	2
" chronic	5	1	.....	3	1
Dislocations	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Dyspepsia	3	.....	2	.....	1
Dysentery, acute	5	5	.....	.....	.....
" chronic	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Eczema	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Elephantiasis	3	1	2	2	.....
Emphysema	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Epididimitis	12	10	2	.....	.....
Epilepsy	22	5	17	.....	.....
Epistaxis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Epithelioma	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	14	9	3	2	.....
Fever, cerebral	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" conjestive	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" intermittent	132	123	.....	.....	9

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Fever, typho, malarial	3	2	.....	1	.....
" remittent	12	12	.....	.....	.....
" typhoid	14	12	.....	2	.....
" typhus	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Fistula, in ano	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" recto-vaginal	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fractures	9	8	.....	.....	1
Frostbites	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Frozen	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Furuncle	20	19	.....	1	.....
Gangrene	5	1	.....	4	.....
Gastritis, acute	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Heart, diseases of	14	.....	9	4	1
Hemiplegia	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hemorrhage	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hemorrhoids	11	6	5	.....	.....
Hepatitis	11	10	.....	1	.....
Hernia	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Hydrocele	5	3	1	.....	1
Hysteria	2	1	1	.....	.....
Inanition	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Injury from fall	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Iritis	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Keratitis	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Laryngitis	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Liver, cirrhosis of	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Lumbago	20	11	9	.....	.....
Lupus	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Malingerers	18	18	.....	.....	.....
Marasmus	6	3	1	2	.....
Measles	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Menorrhagia	9	8	1	.....	.....
Moribund	15	.....	.....	15	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Necrosis	13	4	8	.....	1
Neuralgia	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Odontalgia	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Onychia, maligna	10	4	6	.....	.....
Ophthalmia, purulent	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Otitis	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Ozoena	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis	7	2	3	2	.....
Paraplegia	2	1	1	.....	.....
Paraphymosis	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Paronychia	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Pericarditis	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Periostitis	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis, tubercular & puerperal	7	.....	1	6	.....
Phlebitis	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Phlegmon, diffuse	13	11	1	.....	1
Phthisis	100	.....	43	48	9
Pleurisy	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Pleurodynia	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	22	18	.....	4	.....
Poison, lead	6	4	2	.....	.....
Prolapsus, uteri	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Pyoemia	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Retention of urine	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Rhuematism, acute	27	23	.....	.....	4
" chronic	13	.....	12	1	.....
Scabies	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula	6	1	2	2	1
Scurvy	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Senility	25	.....	.....	6	19
Sprains	7	6	.....	.....	1
Stillborn	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Stricture, uretha	6	4	2	.....	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

DISEASE.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.
Suicide	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Synovitis	8	4	4	.....	.....
Tetanus	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Tonsillitis	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Tumor	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" ovarian	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Ulcers	43	32	4	.....	7
Unhealed stump	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Uterus, Hypertrophy of	14	.....	14	.....	.....
" inflammation of	20	20	...	.....	.....
Varicose veins	30	.....	30	.....	.....
Venereal diseases	156	114	23	2	17
Wounds, contused	5	5	.....	.....	.....
" incised	12	12	.....	.....	.....
" lacerated	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" of throat	3	3	.....	.....	.....
	1551	984	303	169	91
INSANE PATIENTS.					
Females	127	.....	10	7	110
Males	119	.....	8	8	103
Total	1797	984	321	184	304

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, November 1st, 1871.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees—

GENTLEMEN :

Permit me most respectfully to present this, my Report, as Gardener of the Institution for ten months, ending October 31st, viz :

ARTICLES.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number.	Prices.	Amount.
Cabbage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,292	4	$371 68
Tomatoes	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	399 75
Turnips	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	10 50
Parsnips	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	12 75
Beets	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30 00
Horse Radish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	4	4 32
Radishes	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18 00
String Beans	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	4 00
Lima Beans	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	22 00
Rhubarb	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6 60
Green Corn	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10 05
Peas	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	8 00

REPORT OF THE GARDENER—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number.	Prices.	Amount.
Parsley			930					2	18 60
Onions			4,845					2	96 90
Canteloups							188	3	5 64
Potatoes	212							1 00	212 00
Sweet Potatoes	3							1 00	3 00
Egg Plants							440	2	8 80
Lettuce							312	5	15 60
Onion Sets	7							5 00	35 00
Corrots	35							1 00	35 00
Peppers							500	25	1 35
Pickles							2000	2 50	5 00
Kale Sprouts	32							25	8 00
Cabbage Sprouts	460							30	138 00
Spinach	35							30	10 50
Calves							4	10 22½	40 90
Pigs							18	2 64	47 52
Horse							1		10 00
Calf Hides							1		1 00
Cows									

REPORT OF THE GARDENER—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number.	Price.	Amount.
Eggs		179						25	44 75
Milk					2816			25	704 00
Butter				273				35	95 55
Cream					153			1 00	153 00
Ice						50		2 50	125 00
Labor									50 00
Total									$2,762 66

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. SAPP,

Gardener.

REPORT OF THE BAKER.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, November 1st, 1871.

Honorable Board Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I respectfully present my report as Baker of this Institution for the last ten months, ending October 31st, 1871.

CHARLES JONES, *Baker.*

Flour received		787 bbls.
Loaves of bread baked	183,207	
Sent to store-room	183,018	
On hand November, 1, 1871	189	
Weight of Bread Baked		229,008 lbs.
Average weight of each loaf		1 lb. 4 oz.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES, FINANCE COMMITTEE AND AGENT

OF THE

McDonogh Educational Fund,

AND INSTITUTE,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

McDonogh Educationl Fund & Institute

1871-72.

	Office.	Residence.
Wm. A. Stewart	8½ St. Paul street	133 Lanvale street.
Wm. Keyser	Balt. & Ohio R. R.	125 Park street.
H. Clay Dallam	51½ St. Paul street	269 N. Eutaw street.
Sam'l H. Tagart	43 Lexington street	84 W. Madison street.
John Donnell Smith		85 Park street.
David E. Bartlett	24 Light street	57 Hollins street.
Thomas Bond	Cor. Calvert and Pratt	99 N. Bond street.

PRESIDENT:

SAM'L H. TAGART.

Vice-President:

WILLIAM A. STEWART.

Secretary and Agent:

H. CLAY DALLAM.

Finance Committee:

SAM'L H. TAGART.
WILLIAM KEYSER
DAVID L. BARTLETT.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
McDONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE,
BALTIMORE, 31*st October*, 1871.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute, beg leave respectfully to report: That during the past year, as heretofore, they have managed the fund committed to their charge by your Honorable Body, with a view to its further augmentation, and to accomplish with it, as far as practicable, the views and wishes of the founder. By an inspection of the Report of the Finance Committee, herewith transmitted, it will be found to amount, at the end of the fiscal year, to the sum of $704,208.02. It will further appear, that this fund has been managed by the Board of Trustees, not only with prudence in its investments, but with the most rigid economy.—The whole investment has been made in the loans of our own State and city, which ensures its security, and enables us to rely upon the proceeds without doubt.

The question of the purchase of a farm, suitable for the School in every respect, has been the source of great anxiety to the Board, involving, as it may, to a considerable extent the success of the Institute. The delay in the purchase of the arm has, in no wise, been attributable to a disposition on t he

part of the Board, or even any member of it, for postponement, but has been caused by circumstances beyond their control.

During the past year, there have been several changes in the members of the Board, and their successors required necessarily, some time to inform themselves of the duties imposed upon them.

By reference to the report of the Agent, you will perceive, that Moses Fox, of New Orleans, has again revived his pretended claim against the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, under a codicil attached to the will of Mr. McDonogh. This claim has heretofore been passed upon by the Courts of Louisiana, and the codicil pronounced a forgery. Whilst we have no doubt that his present appeal will share the same fate, we cannot know, with absolute certainty, the result of any case until it has been finally adjudicated, which will, we are assured, be done the present winter, and we have deemed it the more prudent course to wait until the fund is not subject to any contingency. To mature the plans for the operation of the Institute (after the purchase,) has been and still is, a work requiring great reflection, and has engaged the attention of the Board. Without much light to guide us in the outset, we have determined to move cautiously, that we may so conduct the Institute as to do the greatest good to the greatest number, thereby gratifying, as far as possible, the requirements of the will of Mr. McDonogh.

The very full report of the Agent, upon the condition of the trust in Louisiana, will enable your Honorable Body to understand its situation, and the remoteness of realizing funds from that source.

Very respectfully,

S. H. TAGART,

President of Board of Trustees.

Report of the Finance Committee.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh
Educational Fund and Institute.

GENTLEMEN:

The Finance Committee respectfully submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements during the past year:

RECEIPTS.

1871.					
Jan'y	1,	To balance on hand			$3,715 95
"	13,	" interest on	$ 75,150	State Stock	2,254 50
"	13,	" " "	20,000	City "	300 00
April	5,	" " "	270,000	" "	8,100 00
"	5,	" " "	20,000	" "	300 00
May	4,	" " "	255,000	" "	7,650 00
June	13,	" " "	16,500	" "	495 00
July	6,	" " "	75,150	State "	2,254 50
"	6,	" " "	20,000	City "	300 00
"	7,	" " "	40,000	Mortgage	1,200 00
Sept.	5,	" " "	270,000	City Stock	8,100 00
Oct.	13,	" " "	30,000	" "	450 00
"	31,	" " "	276,000	" "	8,280 00
					$43,399 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

1871.				
Jan'y	30,	By cash paid Murphy & Co's bill, printing Annual Report		$34 00
Mar.	14,	By cash paid sundry expenses as per voucher		62 59
"	14,	" cash paid Janitor		5 00
April	20,	" " " for $ 1,000 Water Stock		953 75
May	6,	" " " " 3,500 " "		3,438 75
June	22,	" " " " 16,500 " "		16,170 00
"	22,	" " " interest on loan of $16,190		72 77
Sept.	9,	" " " for $10,000 City Hall, 1909		10,000 00
Oct.	21,	" " " Janitor		10 00
"	21,	" " " Expense to Foxleigh		3 82
		Amount carried forward		$30,750 68

					Amount brought forward.....		$30,750 68	
Oct.	31,	By cash paid for $4,600 Con'd July, 1890.....						
"	31,	"	"	"	" 1,500 5 Million L "			
"	31,	"	"	"	" 990 " "			
"	31,	"	"	"	" 3,000 City Hall, 1884.....			
"	31,	"	"	"	" 3,000 Water, 1875.....		12,482 50	
"	31,	"	"	"	J. Murphy & Co's bill for printing, &c.....		22 75	
"	31,	"	"	"	Jno. Ward & Co.'s bill for carriage hire.....		86 00	
"	31,	"	"	Balance cash on hand.....			58 02	
								$43,399 95

The investments now held by your committee are as follows:

In Six per cent. Stock of the City of Baltimore.

The Defence Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st.

Certificate, No. 293.....			$200,000 00

The Exempt Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st.

Certificate, No. 236.....			70,000 00

The Water Stock of 1875.

Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st.

Certificate, No. 8213.....		$250,000 00	
" " 8214.....		5,000 00	
" " 8717.....		20,000 00	
" " 8719.....		1,000 00	
" " 8840.....		3,000 00	
			$279,000 00

The Floating Debt of 1900.

Interest payable quarterly, Jan'y 1st, April 1st, July 1st and Oct. 1st.

Certificate, No. 21.....			20,000 00

The City Hall Stock of 1900.

Interest payable quarterly Jan'y 1st, April 1st, July 1st and Oct. 1st.

Certificate, No. 35.....			10,000 00
Amount carried forward.....			$579,000 00

Amount brought forward		$579,000 00

The City Hall Stock of 1884.

Interest payable quarterly, Jannary 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st. Certificate, No. 421		3,000 00

The Consolidated Loan of July, 1890.

Interest payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st. Certificate, No. 3224		4,600 00

The Five Million Loan of 1890.

Interest payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st. Certificate, No. 14404	$1,500	
" " 14408	900	
		2,400 00

In Stock of State of Maryland.

The Defence Loan.

Interest payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st		
Certificate, No. 62	$15,000	
" " 443	20,150	
" " 481	20,000	
" " 515	20,000	
		75,150 00

Mortgages on Real Estate, due May 1st, 1879.

Interest payable semi-annually May 1st and November 1st	40,000 00
	$704,150 00
1871.	
October 31st, Balance cash on hand	58 02
	$704,208 02

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. TAGART,
WM. KEYSER,
D. L. BARTLETT,
Finance Committee.

Report of the Agent.

BALTIMORE, 31*st October*, 1871.

To the Board of Trustees of the
McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute:

GENTLEMEN :

In my Report to you of the 1st of January, last, I charged myself with a cash balance, then in my hands, of		$9 90
During the present year I have received through Messrs. Semmes & Mott	$500 63	
And from A. Pitot	1,000 00	
		1,500 63
Total		$1,510 53
And for the same period I have expended the following amounts:		
Paid for telegrams, stamps and copies	$19 55	
Paid Agent's salary from 1st of December, 1869, to 1st of June, 1870, six months	750 00	
		769 55
Leaving balance in my hands of		$740 98

There has been collected during the year, in Louisiana, the further sum of $2,053 80

Of which amount, Messrs. Semmes & Mott expended, in paying for certified copies of the proceedings and testimony in the Moses Fox's case, under authority from the Board	$350 00	
And Mr. Pitot has expended and accounted for the balance, as follows:		
Paid for copy of lease	$4 00	
Clerks and Sheriffs' fees in suit vs. Lauve	116 40	
Copy of Deed	3 00	
Taxes of 1870	307 29	
Attorneys' fees in suit vs. Lauve	500 00	
Copy of deed to Theard and recording	6 50	
Costs suit vs. Fassman	9 00	
Telegrams	5 55	
Retained by Pitot for taxes for 1871, costs of suit vs. Walliche, and contingent expenses	752 06	
	1,703 80	
		$2,053 80

The several suits which were pending, at the date of my last Report, and of which I gave a history, have all been tried, and have resulted, with the exception of Johnson's suit, to assert the builder's privilege, against the Orleans Theatre property, successfully to the City of Baltimore.

From the judgment in the Johnson case, the City of Baltimore under the advice of its attorneys has appealed, and a decision of the case is looked for at an early day.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States vs. The heirs of John Lynd, was recently rendered.

The decision in this case was, by agreement of counsel, to be received as final, as to the construction of the treaties and United States Statutes, affecting the rights of the City of Baltimore to the lands in the Florida Parishes of Louisiana devised by Mr. McDonogh's will; which properties had been originally derived under Spanish and French titles in 1803, and subsequently.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the United States District Court of Louisiana, which was in favor of the heirs of Lynd, establishing the rights of the claimants under the treaties and acts of Congress.

Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the Court. I quote a portion of it.

"We cannot avoid the conclusion, therefore, that the Act of June 22d, 1860, was intended to validate all grants which were made by the Spanish Government, to *bona fide* grantees of lands in the disputed territory, whilst the government remained in possession of the territory, and claimed sovereignty over it, subject of course to the express exceptions of the treaty of 1819, and the supplementary declaration of the King of Spain finally annexed thereto. . . . . .

"This view of the subject relieves us from the ungracious task of construing treaties, and reviewing the conduct and policy of the Government. Congress, by the Act of 1860, has

declared its own policy, and has left us simply the office of judicially carrying out its enactments in individual cases as they come before us.

"Congress has laid down the general rule, by placing the grants in question on a platform of equality with grants made by our own Government, and has left to the tribunals the duty of examining the merits of particular applications.

"An examination of the case before us shows that the grant to John Lynd was made in due form, and after regular surveys, and that the consideration was duly paid to the Spanish Government. Nothing has been developed in the case which goes to assail the *bona fides* of the transaction, unless it be the fact of obtaining the grant from Morales (who was Lynde's father-in-law,) after the treaty of concession, and when it was known that the United States claimed the territory. But as this can be said of all these grants, and was one of the considerations that must have been patent to the mind of Congress when it enacted the law of 1860, we must presume that it was waived by that body, and has ceased to be a valid ground of objection. *Decree affirmed.*"

Mr. Louis Janin, to whom the conduct of the suits in behalf of Baltimore was entrusted, and who was also counsel for Lynd's heirs, is now in New Orleans, endeavoring to procure a settlement of Baltimore's claim.

If Baltimore recovers the whole amount she claims, it will yield to her, after deducting the attorney's fees, (which are entirely contingent upon success,) about 56,000 acres of scrip, with the right of locating the same upon United States surveyed lands, subject to private entry.

The Moses Fox case has been decided in the lower Court. Messrs. Semmes and Mott argued the case for the city of Baltimore.

The plaintiff's cause was represented by eight attorneys; the judgment of the Court, however, fully sustained the defence

of *res adjudicata*, which the city of Baltimore had interposed to the further prosecution of the plaintiff's action. The case was tried in April last, at New Orleans, before Judge Duvigneaud, of the 2d District Court, who, after full argument, dismissed the petition of Fox.

In pronouncing the judgment of the Court, the Judge says :

"Moses Fox has filed a petition before this Court, asking for a second time, that a document, purporting to be a codicil of the late John McDonogh, in which the petitioner is a legatee in the sum of $300,000, be duly probated according to law.

"The cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, the residuary legatees of the late John McDonogh, in answer to the petition served upon them, have filed the plea of *res adjudicata*. The same document now presented by the petitioner had been presented before this Court some years ago, for the same purpose. The cities of Baltimore and New Orleans then filed an answer, in which they alleged that the document, purporting to be a codicil, signed and dated by the late John McDonogh, was a forgery. Upon this issue, this Court, on 9th of January, 1862, rendered a judgment, in which it was declared, that the said codicil was a forgery, and rejected the petition of plaintiff, and gave a peremptory and final judgment in favor of the defendants.

"From the judgment the present plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which, after having listened to the greatest and most learned efforts on behalf of this plaintiff, purely and simply concurred in their reasons with the Judge *a qua*, and confirmed his judgment.

"To establish a plea of *res adjudicata*, the parties must be the same, and in the same capacities, the same cause of action and the same thing demanded.

"The present demand of the plaintiff in this action is the same as in the other suit, is against the same parties, for the same cause of action, and in the same capacities.

"The judgment of this Court rejecting the codicil, as being a forgery, and giving a peremptory judgment in favor of defendants, and being afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court, becomes *res adjudicata*, between the parties.

"It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the exception of *res adjudicata*, filed by the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans be maintained, and that the petition of plaintiff, Moses Fox, be rejected with costs."

With a characteristic persistency, the plaintiff is still pressing his claim, and has again appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

It is expected the case will be argued in that Court sometime during this winter.

In my report of last January will be found a detailed history of this case, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of Lousiana, when the petitioner was formerly before it, seeking to establish the identical paper that he is now setting up again, as the alleged codicil to Mr. McDonogh's will.

The Judgment of the Court, at the former trial, was adverse to his claim, upon the ground that the alleged codicil was not in fact a codicil to McDonogh's will, but was a forged paper.

The Iberville property continues a source of trouble. All efforts to realize anything from the lease of Mr. Lauve having failed, a suit was instituted by direction of the Board, and judgment in favor of the city has been recovered.

Mr. Lauve was a debtor to the city of Baltimore in the sum of about $10,000 for money loaned him by a former Board of Trustees. He had also, under a contract of lease of the Iberville property, obtained in 1867, (the stipulations of

which are set forth in a previous report,) some 3½ years of the term still to enjoy, the lease having originally been for seven years.

After the rendition of the judgment against Lauve for the above amount, the Board determined, under the advice of counsel in Louisiana, to issue execution on the judgment and levy the same on Mr. Lauve's interest in the above mentioned lease. This was done, and the city of Baltimore became the purchaser, at the Sheriff's sale, of the unexpired term for $5,000. Having thus regained our control of the Iberville property, a new lease, under direction of the Board, was made, beginning in April last, to Simon F. Walliche of New Orleans. The lease was made for one year at a rental of $300 per month, payable in advance, with stipulations in the lease that, on the lessee's making default, the rent for the whole period should become due and demandable.

This arrangement worked very well for the period of five months, and the instalments were promptly paid. When the sixth month's rent became due, (1st September,) the lessee failed to pay, and proceedings were taken immediately to compel payment. Judgment has been obtained against Walliche for the rent, for the balance of the year, and the execution thereon will issue in January, and the property again revert to us.

There is no present prospect of selling this property. The general prostration of the agricultural interests in Louisiana, while it has thrown much property in the market, has, at the same time, destroyed the ability of buyers to purchase. I think it advisable to put a keeper on the property to protect the timber, with which the tracts abounds, and which must become very valuable at some future day.

General Blanchard has completed his survey and made his report thereon of the land near New Orleans, (the Livaudais' tract,) and the case of the city of Baltimore *vs.* the City of

New Orleans, and the heirs of Daniel, which will ascertain and determine the respective rights of the two cities to this property will be tried in December.

In conclusion, it will be gratifying for the Board to know that, during its administration of the trust, that of the various suits in which it has been unavoidably involved, as well in the prosecution of claims due the estate, as in the defence of the properties belonging to it, only *one*, thus far, has been decided adversely, and in that, our attorneys hope to reverse the judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

H. CLAY DALLAM, *Agent.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, Set:*

I hereby certify, that on this 9th day of December, A. D. 1871, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city and State aforesaid, Samuel H. Tagart, President of the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute; H. Clay Dallam, the Agent and Secretary thereof, and William A. Stewart, one of the Trustees thereof, and did each make oath, in due form of law, that the matters stated in the foregoing Reports are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

GEO. McCAFFREY.

Justice of the Peace as aforesaid.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Visitors to the Baltimore City Jail

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31, 1871.

Officers of the Baltimore City Jail.

FOR 1871.

Board of Visitors:

WM. H. PERKINS, *President.*

JOHN RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H. BYRNE,
THOMAS COBURN, JOHN STARR.

Warden:

JAMES H. IRVIN.

Physician:

Dr. JACOB W. HOUCK.

Clerk:

WM. H. H. TURNER.

Deputy Wardens:

WILLIAM HOWARD,
CHARLES CARROLL, F. M. HANEY,
ANDREW JACOBS, C. HERGESHEIMER,
JOHN F. CARTER, GREENBURY WILSON

Watchman:

JOHN RONEY.

Engineers:

ISAAC S. SANNER, *Chief.*
JAMES ROBINSON, *Ass't.*

Baker:

LEWIS PLACK.

Matron:

ELIZABETH DEITER.

REPORT.

City Jail, Baltimore, October 31st, 1871.

To the Honorable the
Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Gentlemen:

We herewith enclose to you the Report of this Institution, giving in detail its condition for the period ending October 31st, 1871. This does not comprise a full year, but only eleven months. The City Council by ordinance has changed the fiscal year, making the same terminate 31st October. This report has, therefore, been prepared with reference to said change.

The statement of the Warden accompanying this, designated as Table A, shows the expenditures and receipts for the current year.

The former amounted to the sum of $47,383.68. The latter amounted t $47,383.68, derived as follows:

October 26th, By balance		$61 10
	United States docket	1,718 50
	City docket	1,152 32
	Accommodation docket	16 20
	Mayor and City Council	44,287 62
	Balance cash on hand	147 94
		$47,383 68

Table B exhibits the daily and monthly average of prisoners. An examination of it will show an increase thereof of 153 for eleven months, over last year.

Table C enumerates the crimes and misdemeanors for which the prisioners were committed.

Table D shows the number of prisoners committed during the year—white and black; the number of those discharged from custody, in what manner discharged, and the number still remaining in Jail.

All these tables are full and accurate, and may be absolutely relied on. They were prepared by Mr. Wm. H. H. Turner, the clerk of the Jail. To Mr. Turner's well-known diligence there has now been added the constant experience of three years continual service, performed with entire satisfaction to the Board.

This Board has, in its t preceding Annual Reports, invited your earnest attention to the evil in the Jail, arising from the incarceration of so many prisoners on such slight and frivolous charges.

This subject has given the Board deep concern, and we are fully persuaded that the establishment of work shops to which this class of delinquents can be sent, and in which, by compulsory enactments, they shall be made to work, will be a progressive step towards their amelioration; these work shops should be established separate from the Jail, and should be under an independent organization and board of control, charged with their management and responsible for it.

It will appear from Table C that 8,367 prisoners committed for various offences during the last preceding eleven months, 6,640 were committed on charges of drunkenness, breaking the peace and vagrancy.

In our last report in speaking of this class of criminals, we say: "By far, the larger portion of these offenders are not hardened criminals, and their piccadillos are more frequently

the result of idleness than any thing else. They shun all work and employment, and not unfrequently, after being discharged from the Jail, in a short time are again returned to it. With them, shelter and food three times a day, provided the same can be had without work, and at the expense of the public, is the end and aim of existence; lost to all self-respect and without pride and ambition, the confines of a prison house is not to them a repulsive abode. The material wants are there supplied, and lounging in idleness can be enjoyed without the fear of starvation and want which are the inevitable consequences of it—outside of the prison. Is there no corrective that judicious legislation might apply to this? If this class of offenders had to choose between working within the prison walls, under the discipline of prison exaction, or working outside of a prison and under the more agreeable, untrammeled rules and regulations that society imposes, is it not reasonable to believe that they would cease to invite, as they now do, arrest and imprisonment? Knowing that equally in the Jail as outside of it, they must work—if they would eat."

"Besides this, the effect of employment is salutory in itself, and if these offenders were now subjected to it, who doubts that when they are restored again to society, after a full period of their imprisonment, that to say the least, the chances of their being reformed would be more encouraging than they are now. In this connection too it should be considered whether to some extent, by the foundation of the work shops, the Institution might not realize a return from the work of the inmates, which would diminish the burden of its support now imposed entirely on the public."

The baneful influence of idleness is probably no where more pernicious than within the walls of a prison—with each recurring year the magnitude of the evil increases; and the Pysician of the Jail, Dr. Houck, in his report accompanying this paper, feels constrained, by a sense of duty, to make special

mention of it. " I would suggest," says he, " the absolute importance of labor of some kind for the many able bodied men and women who are confined here from year to year. Satisfied with a bed to lie upon, and food to satisfy their hunger, they care for nothing else, and it is indeed lamentable, that so many lazy and worthless vagabonds should be maintained at the public expense."

We invite at your hands such legislation as shall abate this very great evil.

Another subject to which we have heretofore called attention, and the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, is the evil of incarcerating colored children in the Jail, rather than providing a house of industry or farm and manual labor school for them. We expressed the hope in our last report that the benevolent action of some of our citizens, aided as it has been by a liberal appropriation from the State, would result, before the close of another official year, in the establishment and organization of such a school. Our anticipations have not been realized and the evil continues.

The matter of incarcerating witnesses has been the subject of much consideration by the members of the Board.

It is well known that in many cases, persons whose testimony in criminal causes is highly necessary to the ends of justice, are poor, unknown and friendless. When asked by the committing magistrate to give a recognizance for their appearance at the trial of the committed party, they are unable to do so. There are none to whom they can go, and failing to give security for their attendance at court, and their testimony being valuable, and in many cases indispensable to the State's case, they are forthwith committed to the City Jail, there to be held until needed to testify at the trial of the cause, which is often weeks, and not unfrequently months after they are committed.

It is repulsive to the natural sense of justice that this class should be treated as criminals. Some provision other and different should be provided for them. We would suggest the erection of a separate building apart from the Jail, and a treatment that should discriminate between a criminal and a witness. The influence on the parties themselves is highly pernicious, and not unfrequently, he who has entered the prison to be held as a witness to aid the State in upholding its *peace and dignity*, leaves it as a criminal, soon to return upon an indictment for violating its peace and dignity.

The general santary condition of the Jail has been satisfactory. The report of the Physician gives full details on this subject.

The timely response made by your predecessors, to our demands for money, to improve the drainage, sewerage and ventilation of the building, has accomplished all that was expected, and we believe the condition of the Jail is to-day, in all respects, better than at any previous time.

We ask your honorable body to direct that the necessary steps shall be taken to open Buren street—it will prove a great convenience as well to the public as to the Jail.

It is always pleasant to recognize the services of faithful servants, and we are sure that to you, as it has been to us, it will be gratifying to know, that in a municipal department so important as our City Jail, that those connected with it—*the Physician*, *the Warden* and *other officers* of the Institution—have deserved and received the entire commendation of the Board.

The Prisoners' Aid Society, of which the Rev. Penfield Doll is agent, organized some two years ago, and whose benevolent work among the fallen and guilty, it has more than once been our pleasure to acknowledge, is continuously at work, and making its influence for good widely felt.

Religious services too, have been continuously held during the year, which all prisoners have the privilege to attend.

In this Christian work, the zeal and devotion of G. S. Griffith, Esq., have been marked; and again it is the pleasure of the Board to thank him for his disinterested labor of love among the ignorant and the erring.

For the ensuing year the Board would respectfully ask, that an appropriation of forty thousand dollars be made to defray the expenses of the Institution.

W. H. PERKINS,
W. H. BYRNE,
THOMAS COBURN,
JOHN STARR,
JOHN RICHARDSON.

TABLE A.

DR. *Being a Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending October 26th, 1871.* CR.

1871.			1871.		
Oct. 26—To officers' salaries—physician and baker		$15,606 77	Oct. 26—By balance		$61 10
" " Subsistence of Warden's family, officers and sick.		3,324 86	" " United States Docket...		1,718 50
" " Subsistence of prisoners...		14,039 73	" " City Docket		1,152 32
" " Fuel		2,922 61	" " Accommodation Docket		16 20
" " Expense account		3,572 75	" " Mayor and City Council		44,287 62
" " Gas		936 44	" " Balance		147 94
" " Water rent		270 00			
" " Advertising and stationery		67 24			
" " Repairs		4,990 04			
" " Repairs on steam engine boilers, &c		168 70			
" " Blankets, beds, &c		699 92			
" " Refurnishing dwelling, plumbing, &c		40 14			
" " Labor		744 50			
		$47,383 68			$47,383 68

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. IRVIN, *Warden.*

TABLE B.

Showing the Monthly or Daily Average of Prisoners from November 27, 1870, to October 26, 1871.

1870—December		360
1871—January		347
"	February	356
"	March	346
"	April	328
"	May	351
"	June	370
"	July	382
"	August	457
"	September	498
"	October	443
		4,238

Daily average for	1871	385	3–11
" " "	1870	348	8–12
" " "	1869	346	4–12
" " "	1868	419	10–12

BABLE C.

Showing the Number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending Oct. 26, 1871.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women		Men.	Women		
Peace and Drunkenness	3529	945	4474	1256	634	1890	6364
Larceny	286	29	315	265	110	375	690
Assault and Battery	232	29	261	85	30	115	376
Vagrancy	119	87	206	38	32	70	276
Assault with intent to kill	75	2	77	45	4	49	126
Obtaining goods under false pretences	44	.....	44	23	1	24	68
Burglary	31	.....	31	21	.....	21	52
Violation of ordinances	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6
Witness for the State and United States	30	7	37	22	10	32	69
Common thief and vagabond	26	1	27	12	.....	12	39
Contempt of courts and magistrates	8	1	9	5	.....	5	14
Absconding seamen	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	6
Murder	7	2	9	4	1	5	14
Violating Internal Revenue laws	22	.....	22	8	1	9	31

Rape and attempt	8	.....	8	3	.....	3	11
Destroying property	10	.....	10	3	.....	3	13
Resisting officers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Perjury	4	.....	4	5	.....	5	9
Keeping disorderly houses	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	9
Indecent exposure of person	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Mutiny on high seas	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Passing counterfeit money	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Forgery	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	6
Felony	10	.....	10	5	.....	5	15
Receiving stolen goods	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5
Smuggling	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Conspiracy to defraud	3	.....	3	1	1	2	5
Embezzlement	14	.....	14	7	.....	7	21
Bastardy	7	.....	7	5	.....	5	12
Peddling without license	13	.....	13	2	.....	2	15
Bigamy	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	8
Keeping gambling house	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5
Selling liquor without license	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	5
Abortion	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Cruelty to animals	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	7
Inciting riot	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Malfeasance in office	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arson	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Incest	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Sodomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE C—Concluded.

Showing the Number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending Oct. 26, 1871.

CHARGES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Men.	Women.	Total White.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored.	Grand Total.
Picking pockets	4	1	5	3	.....	3	8
Manslaughter	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Adultery	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Insulting ladies on the street	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Suspicion of poisoning	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Swindling	8	.....	8	4	.....	4	12
Enticing to prostitution	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Cruel treatment to sailors	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Defaming character	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fugitives from justice	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Gambling	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	8
Selling lottery tickets	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Selling goods without license	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
							8367

TABLE D.

Showing the number of Persons committed and how discharged for the year ending October 26, 1871.

Total number of prisoners committed			8,367
Sent to Penitentiary	White men	36	
	White women	1	
		—	37
	Colored men	43	
	Colored women	9	
		—	52
Removed cases	White men	26	
	White women	3	
		—	29
	Colored men	25	
	Colored women	2	
		—	27
Sent to Bayview Asylum	White men	21	
	White women	11	
		—	32
	Colored men	4	
	Colored women	7	
		—	11
Sent to House of Refuge	White boys	3	
		—	3
Pardoned by President U.S.	White men	6	
		—	6
	Colored women	1	
		—	1
Pardoned by Governor of Md.	White men	14	
	White women	1	
		—	15
	Colored men	1	
	Colored women	3	
		—	4
Number carried forward			217

TABLE D—Concluded.

Number brought forward		217	
Died in Jail	White men	8	
	White women	1	
		—	9
	Colored men		
	Colored women	1	
		—	5
Discharged by Courts, magistrates, expiration of sentence and otherwise		7,712	
Remaining in Jail October 26, 1871		424	
			8,367

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, November 1st, 1871.

To the Board of Visitors
of the Baltimore City Jail:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my report of the number of cases treated in the Baltimore City Jail, from November 26th, 1870, to October 26th, 1871, inclusive.

Although using every precaution in my power to prevent a recurrence of the fever which made its appearance in the Institution last year, the disease manifested itself again in the early part of January last.

The fever of the past year was beyond all question imported into the building. This year it clearly orginated in it, starting with a sentenced prisoner who had been confined therein for several months. The disease then spread until thirty-nine cases were sent to the hospital connected with the Institution.

The type of disease was not of the malignant form as that of the previous year. The cases being transferred to the better ventilated apartments of the Hospital—the majority of them assumed the character of Typho-malarial fever, and yielded readily to treatment. Of the thirty-nine cases reported but one death occurred.

Every effort shall be made by thorough disinfection, and ventilation this winter, to prevent if possible a third visitation of the disease.

Since my last report sixteen large dormer windows ave been added to the building. The effect of this improvement has been most marked; the upper tiers of cells heretofore badly lighted, and worse ventilated, have undergone a re-

markable change, and the inmates express much gratification at the alterations.

I would respectfully suggest that at least four more be added to the two wings of the building.

I would also urge the removal of the kitchen from its present position, and placed outside of the building, and entirely disconnected with it. I think it would add much to the health and comfort of the Institution.

I would also strongly urge the absolute importance of labor of some kind for the many able bodied men and women who are confined here from year to year. Content with a bed to lie upon, and food to satisfy their hunger, they care for nothing else; and it is indeed lamentable that so many hundreds of lazy and worthless vagabonds should be maintained at the public expense.

There has been in all, 683 cases of disease treated since my last report, out of 8,367 persons admitted, of which fourteen died. The causes of death will be found in the annexed report.

It will be observed that the largest number of deaths was occasioned by congestion of the brain, superinduced by the excessive use of spirituous liquors; these occurred among the worst cases of inebriates, who are sent to the Jail yearly by thousands, and in nearly every instance takes place a few hours after their admission, and before medical relief can be offered them.

But one death has occurred among the sentenced prisoners, or those awaiting trial, since my connection with the Institution.

In conclusion, I would again return to you, gentlemen, as well as to the Warden and his deputies, my cordial thanks for the many courtesies extended.

Very respectfully,
Your obe't servant,
J. W. HOUCK, M. D.

Report of Cases treated in the Baltimore City Jail from November 26, 1870, *to October* 26, 1871.

Abcess	10	Hepatic derangement	59
Asthma	6	Insanity	2
Burn	6	Menorrhagia	5
Catarrh	30	Meningitis	1
Child-birth	2	Miscarriage	2
Cholera morbus	20	Neuralgia	15
Colic	20	Necrosis	3
Conjunctivitis	6	Orchitis	4
Constipation	61	Phymosis	3
Consumption	5	Piles	5
Delirium tremens	94	Sprains	3
Diarrhœa	35	Stricture of urethra	6
Dysentery	22	Syphilis, primary	28
Dysmenorrhœa	11	Syphilis, secondary	20
Fever, intermittent	70	Suicide, attempt at	1
Fever, remittent	6	Stomatitis	4
Fever, typhus	39	Tonsillitis	10
Frost bite	5	Ulcers	15
Glandular enlargement	6	Wound incised	7
Gonorrhœa	25	Heart disease	4
Hemorrhage of lungs	3	Wounds, gunshot	4
Total			683

SUMMARY.

White males	352
White females	149
Colored males	119
Colored females	63
Total	683

RESULT OF TREATMENT.

Cured	640
Relieved	20
Died	14
Sent to Bayview	5
Under treatment	4
Total	683

CAUSES OF DEATH.

*Congestion of brain	10
Dysentery	1
Epilepsy	1
Meningitis	1
Typhus fever	1
Total	14

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	8
White females	1
Colored males	4
Colored females	1
Total	14

*Superinduced by excessive use of spiritous liquors.

REPORT

OF THE

City Solicitor

AND

INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1871.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, November 1st, 1871.

To the Honorable

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the requirement of Article 12, Section 3, of the Baltimore City Code, I herewith respectfully submit my annual report:

There is now depending in the Court of Appeals one case to which the City is a party, in the Superior Court five cases, in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City two cases, in the Court of Common Pleas eight cases, in Baltimore City Court twenty cases, fourteen of which are appeals from Justices of the Peace, and in the Circuit Court for Howard County one case.

Besides the above, the city is a nominal party to a number of cases in the Superior Court and City Circuit Court.

The case of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been tried and decided since my last report.

This was an action by the City to recover from the Railroad Company, three per cent. of interest on what is known as the Five Million Loan, which the Company has retained from the first of October, 1863, alleging that the internal revenue officers claimed and exacted the same under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Act of Congress, of July 1st, 1862.

The City of Baltimore disputed the legality of the abatement and brought suit to recover the amount withheld by the Company. This suit was bought in the Superior Court on the 3rd September, 1864, and was subsequently duly removed into the United States Circuit Court for the Maryland District. The decision of the case in that Court was adverse to the City, and the case was taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court decided that as the Company had notified the City that the tax was demanded of it by the Government, and that the officers of the Government were about to proceed to enforce its collection, it was the duty of the City to have stepped in and taken upon itself the burden of testing the legality of the assessment, but that it was not in a condition to test that question in a suit against the Company which had paid the tax after notice to the City and under protest. The decision of the Court below was therefore affirmed.

From 1864 to 1870, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declined to pay this tax either to the City or to the government, until the question should have been finally determined as to whether the same was payable to the goverment or not. After the decision above referred to, the government brought suit against the Company, in the United States Circuit Court for the tax accruing between the dates above mentioned; the City intervened to defend this suit and was here in a position to raise the question of the legality or constitutionality of the tax.

The Court decided that the tax was unconstitutional as against the investment of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by way of loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and judgment was rendered for the defendant. The United States has sued out a writ of error. If the decision of the Court below is sustained by the Supreme Court, the City will be entitled to receive from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company a sum equal to the income tax on the interest-

of the Five Million Loan, from the year 1864 to the year 1870, otherwise this sum will be payable by the Company to the government.

The case pending in the Court of Appeals is an appeal from a pro-forma decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City in the matter of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Mary L. Forrest and Jacob Hartzell.

In the month of February, 1870, the Public Park Commissioners proceeded, under the power vested in them by law, to condemn certain property of the defendants for the purpose of increasing the width of Madison lane, leading from Boundary avenue to Druid Hill Park. A verdict was rendered by the jury in favor of Mrs. Forrest for eleven thousand dollars and in favor of Hartzell for three thousand dollars.

These verdicts in the opinion of the Park Commissioner so far exceeded the value of the property proposed to be taken, that they determined not to take the same, and proceeded with the widening of said lane without interfering at all with the property of the defendant.

Under the law as it then existed, this was all that was necessary to be done by the Commissioners to invalidate the said condemnation, the condemnation being merely an ascertainment of the amount which the Park Commissioners would have to pay for the property in case they might see fit to take it.

The bill of complaint alleges that on the 4th of April, some person or persons unknown to the complainant, procured to be passed by the Legislature a law containing the following provision:

"In all cases of proceedings to condemn lands, for any purpose whatever, under any law or charter, upon there turn and ratification of the inquisition by the proper Court, and in all cases in which inquisitions may have been heretofore returned and ratified, the said Court shall render a judgment against the persons or corporation for whose use the condemnation

may be so made, in favor of the owners named in the inquisition for the amount of the damages awarded by the jury, and unless within ninety days after condemnation ratified, the same shall be abandoned by written notification to said owners, execution may immediately thereafter issue on said judgment, as in other cases of judgments rendered in courts of law." The bill alleges that ratification took place and ninety days thereafter expired, before any notice was given to the complainant, either of the existence of the said Act of Assembly, or of the intention of the property owners to take action under its provisions, but that judgment was obtained upon the inquisition although the defendants well knew that the said Park Commissioners were proceeding with the widening of said lane, leaving the property of the defendants untouched.

Other property having been condemned at the same time, one of the owners, Dr. N. T. Dashiell, compromised with the Park Commission for one half of the sum awarded him by the jury.

At the time the judgments were obtained by the defendants, the Acts of Assembly of 1870 had not been published, and the Park Commissioners had no notice of its existence. It is contended by them that the proceedings of the defendants in obtaining judgment worked a surprise upon them, and the law being retroactive in its operation it could not have been expected of them to be on the lookout for legislation of such exceptional character.

An injunction was prayed for to restrain execution upon the judgments.

By consent, an order was passed pro-forma, refusing the injunction, and the case taken to the Court of Appeals where it stands for trial at the present term. Since my last report the case of Page and others vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, has been tried and decided in the Court of Appeals.

This was the case of an appeal from the action of the Commissioners for Opening Streets in the manner of widening Light street. The jury on the trial in Baltimore City Court affirmed the assessments of the Commissioners. It was contended by the counsel for the appellants, that Light street was already a public highway, to the extent of the proposed widening, by virtue of existing Acts of Assembly, and that consequently no damages could legally be awarded to those claiming to be the owners of the bed of the street, and no benefits assessed against property holders who might be supposed to be benefitted by the said widening. The Court of Appeals, however, were of a different opinion, and decided that the owners of the fee of the bed of the street were entitled to damages for the taking of the same, and that the action of the Commissioners for Opening Streets must stand.

During the past year, a case of peculiar character and of considerable interest to the City, was tried in the Circuit Court for Howard County; the circumstances were these: In the year 1860, Hugh Gelston, conveyed to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, about seven and three quarters acres of land now constituting a portion of Druid Hill Park, for the consideration of $5000, the deed containing as is usual no warranty of title except the special warranty against the acts of Gelston himself Gelston claimed title to the land, under a deed to him from Elizabeth Constantine, executed in June, 1836, for the consideration of $500. Mrs. Constantine claimed under an alleged will of her husband, Richard Constantine, made in December, 1832, and duly probated in the office of the Register of Wills of Baltimore County, and there recorded in February, 1833.

The heirs of Richard Constantine brought an action of ejectment against the City for the recovery of this property, claiming that the alleged will was not genuine, and that the said Richard Constantine had died intestate. The will was per-

fectly regular on its face and purported to have been witnessed by Wm. Henry Beale, Henry Davis, and Thomas Yeager, the two last sons-in-law of said Constantine.

On the trial of the case the plaintiffs showed title in their ancestor and proved their descent from him; the defendant then relied upon the will and produced a certified copy of the same and of the probate; this being under our code prima facie evidence of the due execution of the will, the burden of proving the contrary was cast upon the plaintiffs. They produced as a witness Wm. Henry Beale, the person whose name appeared as the first of the attesting witnesses to the will, who was present with said Constantine during his illness and at the time of his death, and who subsequently married his daughter.

This old man, who was more than eighty years of age, testified that he had never attested any will of Richard Constantine' and was sure he would have remembered it had he done so.—This testimony however would not have decided the case, as the witness was shown his own name written by him but two or three months before the trial, and could not remember having signed it, and he would not swear that the signature to the will was not written by him, but asserted in very positive terms that he had never witnessed such a will, but he further testified that Henry Davis, the second subscribing witness, whose name was written in full and without mark, *could not write at all.*

The testimony as to the inability of this subscribing witness to write his name was fully corroborated by his widow and children, and the burden was thus cast upon the defendant of proving, under the ruling of the Court, that the said subscribing witness took some active, manual part, in signing of his name to the said will by holding the pen while his name was written by another.

This of course after the lapse of so many years was impossible, especially as the only surviving witness Mr. Beale not only did not remember the circumstances of the execution of the will, but actually denied that he himself had ever witnessed it. The counsel for the City then relied on the statute of limitations to bar the claim of the plaintiffs, of whom there were seven; four of the seven were held not to be barred by the statute as they had by reason of marriage been under a legal disability to sue until within less than ten years prior to the bringing of the suit; against the other three the defence of limitation prevailed, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for four undivided sevenths of the property and for the defendants as to the remainder. By the first section of Chapter 39 of the Acts of 1870 of the General Assembly, the Act of 1867 Chapter 341 was amended by the insertion of the following proviso: "Nor shall any tax of any kind be assessed, levied, or *collected*, on any mortgages of any kind or on any mortgage or bill of sale of property in this State."

The Collector of the City, desiring to have a judicial construction as to whether this provision was prohibitory of the collection of taxes on mortgages which had been levied and assessed but not *collected* prior the passage of the Act, suit was brought by the City in Baltimore City Court against a mortgage holder whose tax was levied before the Act, but who declined payment. The question was submitted to the Court on an agreed statement of fact, and the Court decided that as the Act provided that no tax of any kind should "be assessed, levied, or *collected*, on mortgages," and contained no words of exception as to taxes theretofore levied, the action could not be maintained and judgment was rendered for the defendant. It is believed that this judgment involved a correct construction of the law.

The case in the Circuit Court for Howard County is that of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. John Lee

Chapman, which had been postponed from term to term in the Superior Court by reason of the absence or indisposition of counsel when the case was reached. The case was assigned for a special day at the present term, but before the arrival of that day the defendant exercised his constitutional right of removal by making oath that he did not believe he could have a fair and impartial trial in this Court.

The case was thereupon removed to Howard County.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. D. MORRISON,

City Solicitor.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Gas Meters.

REPORT.

Office Inspector of Gas Meters,

Baltimore, Oct 31st, 1871.

To the Hon.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen.

In compliance with section 8th, of the Ordinance entitled An ordinance to provide for the Inspection and Sealing of Gas Meters in the City of Baltimore, approved May 22d, 1861, I herewith respectfully present my report from January 31st to Oct. 31st, inclusive. In compliance with the Resolution of the Mayor and City Council, making the Fiscal year end Oct. 31, the total number of meters inspected by me, for both Companies, during the ten months from January 31st to Oct. 31st, 1871, were four thousand one hundred and ninety four, (4194,) classed as follows: 1880 three light Meters, 1755 five light, 402 ten light, 93 twenty light, 2 thirty light, 3 forty-five light, 1 fifty light, 3 sixty light, 1 eighty light, 3 one hundred light, 3 one hundred and fifty light, and 1 two hundred and fifty light. Of the meters inspected for the Gas companies 90 were condemned, some for fast registry, some for non registry and various other causes. I also tested 61 meters at the request of citizens, 9 of which were condemned and from 4 to 12 per cent. were refunded them by the Company on their bills. Mistakes in the bills of the following amounts were corrected by me: Edwin Akers

$30; John F. Finley $20. The City Council at its last Session passed an Ordinance, compelling the Gas Companies to put up two hundred (200) meters in Lamp Posts, 10 in each ward, and the balance of the City Lamps to be averaged by the amount consumed by them. The highest amount consumed by any one Lamp that I have seen amounted to 1600 feet, this would average about 1200 feet a month per Lamp, which I think is the outside limit and will bring the cost per Lamp to $30. The Companies have so far put up between 45 and 50 meters in Lamps, and will put in the balance as soon as the weather will permit. If the meters are placed in charge of the Inspector of Gas Meters it will require an Assistant, as it will be impossible for the Inspector to attend to the duties of his office and to the Lamp Post Meters without one.

All of which is Respectfully Submitted,

HENRY COLLIER,

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

REPORT

OF THE

Building Committee

OF THE

NEW CITY HALL.

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1871.

REPORT.

Baltimore, November 1st, 1871.

To the Honorable

the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned, the Building Committee of the New City Hall, have the honor to submit a report of their expenditures from the date of their last report December 31st, 1870, up to and inclusive of October 31st, 1871.

The following amounts have been expended during the said ten months, and for the objects specified, viz:

Marble and Marble Work	$182,198 20
Bricks	23,373 87
Brickwork	11,555 10
Cement	11,188 18
Ironwork, Hardware & Spouting	6,709 28
Lumber	4,847 16
Carpenter's work	12,965 37
Sand	805 64
Painting	38 00
Advertising	327 24
Rent	1,125 00
Insurance and Wharfage on Lumber	365 62
Hauling dirt away from Building	117 56

Salaries, Architect's commission, measurement of work, pay of watchmen, laborers, &c.	8,501 36
Miscellaneous	156 88
Making in the gross	$264,274 46
From the above gross sum should be taken the following amount which has been deducted from the bills of the contractors for empty barrels, materials, &c., sold to them	782 07
Showing amount of drafts upon Comptroller	$263,492 39
Deduct from the above, cash received by the Committee from rentals, and paid to City Register	274 38
And it will be seen that the net expenditures for the last ten months was	$263,218 01

In compliance with the statement made in their last report of the Committee's intention to report, from year to year, to your Honorable Body, and through you, to the citizens of Baltimore, the entire cost of the Building as it progresses, they would respectfully submit the following statement, exhibiting the total amount of the disbursements on account of the erection of the New City Hall from the time the excavation of the ground commenced up to October 31st, 1871.

For excavating, furnishing and laying stone, concreting and sinking wells in the cellar department	41,179 20
For Marble and Marble work	566,045 28
" Bricks	82,213 01
" Brickwork	46,014 98
" Cement	66,110 67
" Ironwork and Hardware	63,144 86
" Lumber	27,393 30

For Carpenters work	28,629 65
" Sand and Lime	5,785 37
" Spouting	2,485 00
" Painting	831 79
" drawings, plans and specifications as per ordinance of August 5, 1868	10,000 00
" Architects commission as per ordinance	4,700 00
" Measurement of work, salaries of officers and watchmen and pay of laborers	28,242 79
" advertising	1,595 21
" rent of office building &c	2,125 00
" Insurance on lumber worked out and in the rough	340 50
" wharfage on lumber	828 38
" hauling away dirt and removing debris from the site of the building	4,189 90
" Miscellaneous accounts	4,338 43
Total	$986,193 35
Deduct from the above total, the amount deducted from the pay of the contractors, for marble and other materials and empty barrels sold them, and also cash returned to the City Register, derived from the sales of old materials and from rentals	8,765 95
And the net aggregate amount paid on account of construction, according to the books of the Building Committee is	$977,427 40
From the foregoing it appears that the sum expended for construction proper up to October 31, 1871 was	$977,427 40

Under the City Ordinance, the Building Committee was required to retain 10 per cent

on all contracts, until said contracts were completed. Out of these contracts, there was retained to October 31st 1871, the sum	76,583 16
which makes the cost of construction....	$1,054,010 56
The Ordinance of the City authorized the issue of $2,000,000 00 of City Stock redeemable in 1884 and 1890; out of the sales of said stock, the Comptroller has charged to the account of Building New City Hall, the buying out of the ground, on which the structure is being built, the sum of...	137,236 90
The depreciation of stock below its par value and the expenses of engraved Stock plates &c., will be about.....	90,000 00
	$1,281,247 46
Deduct the last named amount from the $2,000,000 of City Stock issued, and to be issued when the Committee shall require the same, and it will show a balance to be used in construction of.....	$718,752 54

The Architect has recently made an estimate that the entire cost of the Building will be $2,347,000 00 including ground, depreciation of stock &c. According to said estimate, there will be required an additional appropriation to complete the structure of $347,000 00. He says he has allowed a sufficient margin for contingencies and errors of calculation. Experience has demonstrated to the Committee, that estimates seldom if ever exceed the ascertained cost, and hence they are not quite as sanguine as to the accuracy of the estimate, as the Architect. They think it would be better to provide five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000 00) to finish the building. Even if the appropriation should be greater than may be re-

quired, it will not change the determination of the Committee, to practice the most rigid economy in discharging the trust imposed upon them.

The funds at their command exceed the amount that will be expended in all of the year, 1872; but inasmuch as the State Legislature will not, after the ensuing session of 1872, meet again until the year 1874; it will be necessary if the Mayor and City Council desire to use the credit of the City in the finishing of the Building, to apply to the Legislature of 1872 for the passage of an Act, that will enable the Corporation of Baltimore to borrow the money that may be required

The Committee are fully satisfied that the New City Hall will, unless some great mistake shall take place, be one of the most commodious and substantial municipal structures in the United States, and that it will in the construction cost less than most persons supposed it would.

They hope to have it ready for occupancy in the year 1873.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servants,

JOSHUA VANSANT,
SAMUEL H. ADAMS,
J. H. PLEASANTS,
J. W. COLLEY,
ICHABOD JEAN,
Building Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Police & Fire Alarm Telegraph.

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31, 1871.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore, Oct. 31st, 1871.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to submit my report regarding the present condition and the operations of this department for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1871.

On assuming charge of the department April 1st, 1871, by the death of our Superintendent, Mr. Whitman, a great deal of work left by him has been finished; the old and rotten poles replaced with new ones, six (6) new additional fire alarm boxes erected and lines extended, and three (3) old boxes replaced with new ones, which now gives us upon the fire circuits seventy-five (75) stations from which an alarm of fire can be sounded in the city--viz: Street alarm boxes sixty-three (63), Engine and Trucks eight (8), Police stations three (3), Central Station one (1).

In my opinion there are not a sufficient number of alarm boxes upon the streets, and I would suggest that a number of additional boxes be erected; this not only to protect property in remote sections of the City, where valuable improvements are continually in progress, but to secure more safety from fires in the thickly settled districts.

The delay in preventing a serious fire frequently occurs from the fact that the person about to give the alarm has to pass over so much ground before reaching the box, that the fire has come to such proportions that large losses accrue before the alarm can be sounded. If the boxes were in closer proximity, a great saving of property would be the result.

In the extension of the fire circuits heretofore referred to, it has become necessary, in order to keep pace with these improvements, to increase the working powers of the batteries —the circuits now extend over seventy miles around the City, and to keep them in proper working order a much greater amount of battery material has to be used; in view of these facts, I have asked for a much larger appropriation than formerly.

The batteries of this department having increased to such a great extent, requires the constant attention of the lineman, he, if compelled to leave the office for the purpose of repairing the lines, must necessarily neglect in a measure, the battery.

I would respectfully ask, in this connection, the appointment of an assistant lineman, whose services are decidedly needed.

The fire circuits, during the past year, have worked well, the new boxes giving the alarms always correctly and intelligible, thus preventing any delay in communicating with the fire department.

The Police and Fire Alarm work for the year ending October 31st, 1871, was as follows:

Messages sent	2668
" rec'd	1742
Total sent and received	4410
Lost children recovered	293
Horses and vehicles recovered	48
Cattle "	8

During the year there were one hundred and fifty-one alarms of fire rung for the following causes:

For actual fires	141
Commissioners' tests	4
False alarms	4
Chief Engineer's test	1
Mayor's test	1
Total	151

In addition to the above, there were nine (9) calls for extra engines and four (4) general alarms.

The expenditures of the department will be seen by the report of the Comptroller.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY P. LUCAS,

Superintendent.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

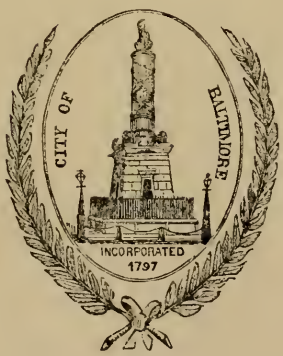
OF

Public Schools,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the ten months, ending October 31st, 1871.



BALTIMORE:
PRINTED BY JOHN COX.
1872.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

In compliance with the ordinance of the City, the Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore respectfully present this their Forty-third Annual Report of the condition of the schools under their charge. They also submit the accompaning reports of the Superintendent of Instruction, and the Committee on Accounts, which contain most valuable and interesting information connected with the schools, with a complete and accurate account of all the receipts and expenditures for the year 1871, together with an estimate of the requirements of the same for the present year.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we can congratulate you upon the present status of the schools under our charge, which we can safely declare have never presented at any previous time a more improved and prosperous condition. Throughout the whole system, from the lowest classes in the Primaries, up to the highest classes in the High Schools, the most marked improvement has been observable. Our great object has been to teach thoroughly the subjects that are

taught, so that the pupil shall possess an intelligent comprehension of them, and for the success that has been thus achieved we are indebted to the devoted labors and high attainments of the most able corps of instructors now in our employ. The history of the schools during the past year has not been marked by any unusual occurrence. There has been no invasion of any epidemic disease to interfere with the health of the children or create any panic or alarm. The general attendance of the pupils has been most excellent, and the increase in their number will compare favorably with that of previous years.

New school-houses have been erected and occupied. Old ones have been remodeled and improved, and many necessary and desirable improvements have been designed and effected through the prompt and efficient energy of the Inspector of Public Buildings, and the City Commissioner. There remains, however, much yet to be done in this direction to secure the comfort and health of the children. Many of the school buildings erected when the system in its infancy required only moderate accommodation for limited numbers of pupils, are now so overcrowded as not only to interfere most materially with the operations of the teachers in affording proper instruction to their classes, but also to operate most perniciously upon the health of the children confined therein from the imperfect and inadequate ventilation inseparable from their condition.

This is a serious evil, and should be remedied as speedily as possible, though it would be perhaps impracticable to accomplish the whole work during any one year; but, it would be expedient to adopt some system by which these important matters could be gradually accomplished, year by year, in regular succession, and thus in a comparatively short time this condition could be remedied without increasing greatly, if at all, our annual estimate for necessary repairs to

buildings. There are some schools which have been presented yearly as sadly needing improvement and enlargement; No. 1 Grammars and Primaries, for instance, which are among the largest and most important schools under our jurisdiction, have not been improved, whilst other buildings not so needy in many respects have secured necessary alterations through the active interference and influence of especial friends. We do not desire to neglect any, but wish a system to be introduced by which all would be attended to in regular order, and the present desultory method of operating discontinued.

The frequent changes in the representation of the Board of Public School Commissioners, is a matter of very serious moment in its relation to their usefulness in connection with the interests of the schools under their charge. Each year the constitution of the Board is materially changed. Numbers are retired, and new members appointed. This sometimes involves a majority of the Board, and cannot but operate prejudicially. The services of valuable members who have gained the experience of years are often thus lost to the city and the schools, and no equivalent advantage thereby gained, for by the time the new members have acquired a useful experience they are in like manner liable to removal, and new ones again appointed. If any good resulted from these frequent changes, there could be no objection to this course, but as on the contrary much evil and injury to our school system may be thereby incurred, we would respectfully submit that an ordinance be passed looking to the greater permanence of the Board by changing only one-fourth of their number annually, thus securing the services of a majority of the members for a longer period. To secure and retain the services of the ablest and most zealous friends of our school system for the longest time they may be willing to serve, should be the object most desired.

The subject of compulsory education is one whose vast im-

portance is now agitating the minds of the profoundest thinkers and statesmen of Europe, and should occupy our calm and deliberate attention, if not immediately, at least in the very near future. The results obtained have proved of most significant benefit in those countries where it has been already adopted. In Saxony, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, not more than three per cent. upon an average of the whole population are to be found who cannot read, write, and work the common rules of arithmetic. We are bound to protect the public interest, in every possible manner from the spread of vice and ignorance, its foster parent, and at no time can these tendencies be so hopefully contended with, and so successfully eradicated as in youth. As a matter of wise economy, aside from the moral effects secured, would it not be far better to incur the increased expense of educating all the children of the community of every class, color, and condition, with the hope of making them useful citizens, rather than subsequently to be taxed for their maintenance in our alms houses, and punitive institutions, whither the want of proper education and moral discipline so frequently lead them in their after lives, degraded in their manhood, wrecked and ruined in the hope of usefulness forever. The record of all our institutions for the punishment of crime will show the very large proportion of their inmates composed of those who can neither read nor write. Let us prepare by wise legislation to throw around the young, all those protective influences which our educational system affords.

The subject of physical education is of very deep importance, as affecting vastly the future welfare of our children. Perhaps, whilst we have been busily engaged in developing the intellectual faculties, and intent upon promulgating the most advanced and improved method of imparting knowledge, and cultivating the mind most carefully and efficiently in its

development, we have not considered as fully as the subject demands, the value of the physical training of the body. Some simple system of exercise during recess in which all would participate, would be a very great improvement upon the method now in use. Many delicate and sensitive children shrink from the turbulent and sometimes rude plays now too prevalent, and are thereby deprived of that healthful recreation which they need far more than those who, differently constituted, enjoy an overflow of health and spirits.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

That subject of chronic lamentation,—the Baltimore City College Building,—which for the past fifteen years has afforded annually such abundant matter for melancholy regrets, notwithstanding all the fervent promises and eloquent professions of interest that have been from time to time extended, still remains as a crumbling monument of our withered hopes and blasted expectations.

We had credulously trusted that during the past year we should certainly have seen the foundations laid of a building worthy of this city, and suitable in all respects to the requirements of this our most prominent school; but history must write the sad record of our disappointment. We hoped much and have obtained nothing. However, we do not altogether despair, our hopes are revived once more, and we look with great confidence to the present municipal authorities to accomplish this long delayed and much needed work.

In connection with this subject of establishing the Baltimore City College in a suitable building, there arises the most important consideration of enlarging the sphere of its usefulness, and the propriety of elevating the course of studies therein, so that it shall be placed upon an equal footing in all respects to that of a first class collegiate institution. The curriculum of our City College, as now constituted, is con-

fessedly incomplete and imperfect as a College course of instruction, and it becomes our duty to afford our pupils every possible facility to obtain a complete and thorough education in every respect, which will but serve to make them the more useful and accomplished as citizens, and enable them to meet upon more equal terms in the great arena of life, those who have had the means and opportunities to secure to themselves these great benefits in other institutions.

We cannot but think that the enlightened public sentiment which has always characterized our entire community upon the subject of Public Education, will not fail to sustain this important improvement, the results of which will be to confer such great and permanent blessings upon their children.

It may be urged that the changes here proposed will extend our course of instruction much farther than was originally contemplated by our school system. This may be true, but systems of education, in order to prove satisfactory by securing and developing continued beneficial results, must necessarily be progressive. If any education be good and desirable, then it follows that the highest education we can obtain must be the best and most desirable. The imparting of instruction is a science, and the mind of man, with all its rare endowments and wonderful powers of acute analysis and refined investigation, has never yet succeeded since the world began in exhausting any subject of science or art, however ardent and zealous the pursuit may have been, nor is it likely to do so in all future ages. Perfection is never really actually attained, but is always only approximated.

That condition of our schools which was received as altogether satisfactory five years ago, would not be accepted as such at present; and that which is satisfactory to us now, will not be up to the requirements demanded five years hence. We cannot afford to remain stationary; not to progress is to retrograde.

The cost of maintaining the school in its proposed improved condition, will not be increased above what it now is. The present most efficient corps of professors would be amply sufficient to supply all the requirements of such Institution for some time to come.

An Act of Incorporation obtained from the Legislature of the State, with an annual appropriation less than that now bestowed upon the Agricultural College, or the College of St. John's, will secure the benefits of a first-class education to a very large and increasing class of boys in this community now hopelessly deprived thereof. Very many of these boys are the children of parents of limited means who cannot afford to sustain the expense of sending them away from their homes, and thereby subjecting themselves to the increased outlay necessary for their board, as well as for the fees for tuition thereby incurred. This Institution, located in their midst, would be accessible to them without any increased expense.

The Baltimore City College, with the changes proposed, would then form a fitting cap-stone to our present otherwise most admirable system of instruction, and render it complete in all its parts. We do not, however, design that these benefits should be exclusively appropriated to the boys of our Grammar Schools alone, but as it is for the promotion of the public good in its widest sense that it shall be accessible on equal conditions to the pupils from all private schools who may desire to avail themselves of its advantages.

The very great advantage obtained by educating the young at home, must be obvious to all who will duly reflect upon the dangers and temptations to which inexperienced youths, away from home attending at any of our best Educational Institutions, are exposed, and the vicious habits thereby often contracted, extending their baneful influences over their subsequent lives, wrecking their fondest hopes, and frequently involving also in wretchedness and ruin their dearest relations in life.

All must acknowledge the immense benefit obtained by educating boys, especially, where they will be surrounded by all the purifying and restraining influences which cluster around their homes. As faithful custodians of their best interests, and responsible as we are necessarily in a very large degree for their moral training, and for the character of those influences which must be developed in their future lives, to render them high-toned estimable citizens, useful in their day to the community at large, ought we to neglect a matter so vital in its consequences as affecting themselves and the public generally by not giving this most interesting and weighty subject all that careful consideration which its vast importance demands?

As stated above, this may be accomplished without any increased cost: there will be an actual decrease in the cost of maintaining the school to the extent of the amount of the State's appropriation, and the tax levy of the city for the support of the Public Schools will be correspondingly diminished thereby.

In submitting the above views to your consideration, we have been impelled solely by a sincere desire to promote and secure the best interests of the important charge you have confided to our care, and we earnestly solicit your most favorable and prompt action therein. It affords us great pleasure in suggesting the improvements adverted to, that we find our views entertained and the position we have advanced corroborated and sustained by the ample experience of such a high educational authority as Professor Newell, the President of the Board of State School Commissioners, who in his recent Annual Report to the Governor of the State, just published, says: "Colleges, or to speak more accurately, a university is a necessity to the perfection of a Public School System." It would be regarded too, in some degree, as but a just and proper compensation for the many vexatious delays and disappointments heretofore incurred in connection with the Bal-

timore City College, that now, when a new location and appropriate buildings are contemplated, the propitious opportunity should be availed of to invest it with increased dignity and more extended facilities for usefulness and permanent benefit.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Female High Schools, we are gratified to state, continue to maintain the distinguished position in our system that they have already so long and so satisfactorily occupied, under the efficient corps of teachers attached thereto. The results they have attained have been most gratifying to all those who feel the least interest in the cause of public instruction. We venture confidently the assertion that the graduates thereof will compare most favorably in thoroughness and completeness of knowledge of the subjects taught, with the graduates of any similar school throughout the country. The good work they are accomplishing is constantly being realized in the homes of many of our citizens whose daughters have received the benefits of an education of a high character, fitting them for all the most useful spheres of life which are accessible to highly educated and accomplished women.

At the commencements, which took place in the month of July, were graduated the largest classes in the history of these institutions. The exercises upon each occasion were of the most creditable and eminently satisfactory character; the pieces composed by the respective graduates were of distinguished merit, and elicited marked commendation from all who had the pleasure to hear them.

The Trustees of the Peabody Institute, through their Committee on Music, have granted our application for the admission of a certain number of graduates of the Female High Schools to their School of Music. Three young ladies from the Eastern, and a like number from the Western High School

were recommended by the Board, and were admitted upon presentation of certificates signed by the Secretary of the Board, to all the privileges of instruction afforded by that distinguished institution. We hope to secure the same advantages for the boys of Baltimore City College, many of whom exhibit musical talent in no small degree.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

In this department of our school system, it must be confessed that we have not succeeded in accomplishing all that we have either expected or desired; the number of pupils in attendance during the past year has been two thousand and forty-eight, showing a small comparative increase.

We have undertaken the performance of these duties, with an earnest desire to make these schools as successful in every respect as our other schools, and we are bound in good faith to accomplish our purpose. We desire to show our sincere interest in this class of our citizens not by empty professions, but by active deeds in their behalf. The great difficulty has been all along, to provide suitable accommodations for them, the buildings we have been obliged to occupy have not been desirable in any respect,—low, dark, and badly ventilated apartments such as we now use, have been very disadvantageous to their success, and must justly continue unattractive to that class of our community. We respectfully urge, in order to enable us to fulfil our obligations, that suitable buildings should be erected in such localities as may be deemed most desirable for their accommodation, in the different parts of the city, where the course of instruction may be extended so as to include all studies of the Grammar School for the more advanced pupils. This may be accomplished without any very great expense. Six buildings will be all that will be required at present, one or two of which may be erected yearly in those localities where the need is most pressing, and thus

in a year or two we will secure all the benefits of education in its most favorable form to this class of our citizens. We have already in successful operation an excellent school in the building formerly known as the Winans' Chapel, which has been purchased and fitted up by the city expressly for this purpose.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The duties of the Superintendent of Instruction have been increased so greatly of late that it is now altogether impossible for him to perform the multiplied duties imposed upon him, though devoting his whole time and attention to the service of the schools. He is required to prepare the questions for all examinations of applicants for the position of teachers, and personally to superintend the same; to examine the candidates for admission to the Normal School; also all the pupils that pass from the Primary to the Grammar Schools; also the quarterly reports of the different schools, over 120 in number. Besides many other important duties connected with the schools and the office of the Superintendent, which occupy his time very considerably, he is required to visit every school as often as practicable and examine the progress of the different classes in their several studies, as well as to notice the general efficiency of the teachers employed. This supervision being exercised, without any notice to the teachers or the classes, has a most beneficial and healthy effect upon the schools, and contributes very largely to the satisfactory results obtained. We are convinced that the appointment of an assistant is now imperatively required to aid and assist in the performance of these duties, and that the schools would reap most material benefit thereby. Whenever the duties of teachers are increased so as to render their due performance imperfect, we appoint an assistant, so that the schools shall not suffer in their interests ; the same rule should hold good in the

more important position of the Superintendent. We therefore earnestly urge that we shall be authorized to appoint an Assistant Superintendent.

WANTS OF THE SCHOOLS.

As faithful custodians of the important trust confided to our care as Commissioners of the Public Schools of this city in the honest performance of our duties, our constant desire has ever been to obtain the best results in the most economical manner. Every expenditure for any purpose exceeding in amount the sum of fifteen dollars, is referred to the Committee on Expenditures, who thoroughly investigate the subject, and every bill presented for payment is subjected to the strictest scrutiny by the Committee on Accounts, who report their action weekly to the Board for confirmation. All bills passed by the Board must be signed by the Commissioner authorizing them, with the endorsement of the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, and receive the signature of the President and Secretary of the Board before they can be presented to the City Register for payment. It will be thus seen that we have endeavored to protect ourselves from any imposition or overcharge.

It is with great pleasure that we refer to the fact set forth in the annual report of the Committee on Accounts, that the expenditures for the current year for all necessary purposes, exclusive of salaries of teachers, as compared with those of the previous year, has been less by the sum of eleven thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars and eight cents. The items are as follows:

	10 months of 1870.	10 months of 1871.
Books and stationery	$26,173 79	$29,060 33
School furniture	7,953 24	4,930 23
Rents and ground rents	14,691 96	12,325 82
Fuel	10,890 65	9,839 90
Repairs and cleaning	13,721 32	12,489 91
Incidental expenses	7,710 14	8,850 54
Colored schools	4,289 60	5,009 78
	$85,430 70	$82,506 51
Additional expenses for Nov. and December	20,299 05	11,828 16
Total	$105,729 75	$94,334 67

The estimate for the present year of 1872, as presented by the Committee on Accounts, will amount in round numbers to the sum of $500,000. The item of most important increase it will be seen is for the colored schools, where certainly most important work remains to be performed, and to which we stand justly pledged. It is to be hoped that our authorities will acknowledge this obligation, and give us the necessary means whereby it may be accomplished.

The receipts from the pupils have been satisfactory as compared with those of former years. The number of schools of all grades at present is 119 with 25,357 pupils on roll and 19,486 in actual daily attendance.

We must reiterate the request of our predecessor, and respectfully urge that it should not be disregarded. The lots adjacent to Male and Female Grammar and Primary schools, at the corner of Green and Fayette streets should be purchased, so as to enlarge the respective buildings and secure adequate yard-room, which is very much needed by these large and flourishing schools. No. 3 Female Grammar School, in Aisquith street, near Fayette, is most unfortunately

situated for its prosperity, being too near to Nos. 13 and 14 Female Grammar. We would suggest that this property be sold, and that this school be removed to its former location corner of Front and Fayette streets, now occupied by No. 23 Male and Female Primaries, and that the building now occupied by No. 24 Primaries in South Frederick street, be sold and the two schools consolidated in a new location south of Baltimore and west of High street. By this arrangement very little outlay would be required in addition to the sums derived from the sale of the two properties, and a great improvement made, as the location of No. 24 has for a long time been considered undesirable. Nos. 26 and 32 Primaries will also require suitable buildings for their occupation at an early day; No. 33 has already a lot ready for building upon in Green near Pratt street, as soon as the necessary funds are furnished. We commend both these schools to your early attention.

In conclusion, we commend to your fostering care the noble institution of Public Instruction already inaugurated and sustained by your wise, judicious, and generous liberality. Our system has already won its way by its own inherent merit, deservedly, in the popular estimation, and upon you now devolves the care of all its interests. The boon of liberal education which has for so many years been extended so freely to all the children of this city almost without money, and with only a nominal price on their part, has returned an ample reward of benefit to all; and certainly there is no other expenditure so well and beneficially bestowed, and which has met with more general approbation.

Respectfully submittted,

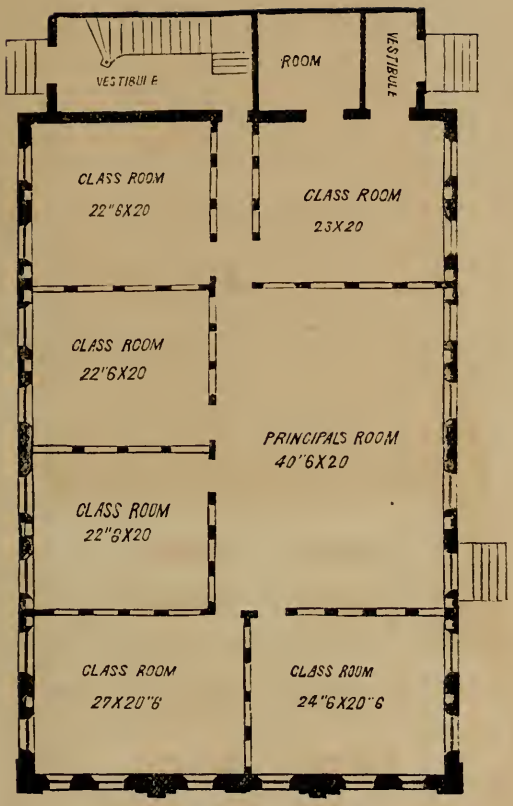
WM. H. DIFFENDERFFER, M. D.

President.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1872.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4,

Sharp street, near Henrietta.



Ground Plan of No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL,

AND

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Baltimore, October 31st, 1871.

To the Mayor and City Council and Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the ordinance of the city relating to the duties of my office, I have the honor of presenting the Annual Report of the Public Schools of Baltimore for the ten months of the year 1871, ending October 31st.

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD.

On the 1st of February, 1871, the following gentlemen were appointed by the City Council, in convention, as representatives to the School Board from their respective wards:

1st	Ward	John Black.
2d	"	George L. Hamel.
3d	"	C. H. Tumbleson.
4th	"	Wm. H. Diffenderffer, M. D.
5th	"	E. G. Hipsley.
6th	"	C. F. Dieterly.
7th	"	John T. McGlone.
8th	"	James Boyle.
9th	"	E. Key Buchanan.

10th " .....H. E. Peyton.
11th " .....John P. Poe.
12th " ..... L. S. White.
13th " .....Daniel Coakley.
14th " .....Charles F. Cloud.
15th " .....G. A. Moore.
16th " .....Samuel White.
17th " .....H. B. Roemer.
18th " .....Dr. H. L. Spicer.
19th " .....P. M. Snowden.
20th " .....B. H. Hobbs.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Board was effected on Tuesday, February 7th, by the election of Dr. Wm. H. Diffenderffer, President, and H. M. Cowles, Secretary.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

C. H. Tumbleson, Esq., resigned his position as Commissioner from the 3d Ward, September 19th, 1871. Wm. C. Atkinson, Esq., was elected by the Council to fill the vacancy. Dr. H. L. Spicer, of the 18th Ward, resigned his position as Commissioner, and F. S. Hoblitzell, Esq., was elected October 13th, 1871, to fill the vacancy. E. G. Hipsley, Esq., of the 5th Ward, and Jas. Boyle, Esq., of the 8th Ward, in consequence of their election as members of the City Council, resigned their places in the School Board, November 14th, 1871. The City Council, in convention, on Friday, 17th November, elected Bernard Cassidy, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the 8th Ward, and Wm. M. Ives, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the 5th Ward,

STANDING COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the Board on Tuesday, February 14th, 1870, the President announced the following Standing Committees:

Baltimore City College—Messrs. White, McGlone, Dieterly, Snowden, and Diffenderffer.

Female High Schools—Messrs. Hipsley, Hamel, Tumbleson, Roemer, Hobbs, Poe, and Diffenderffer.

Grammar Schools—Messrs. Hamel, Cloud, Coakley, McGlone, and Peyton.

Primary Schools—Messrs. McGlone, White, Tumbleson, Boyle, and Dieterly.

Books—Messrs. Moore, White, Hobbs, Hamel, Tumbleson, and Diffenderffer.

Examination—Messrs. Peyton, Spicer, Samuel White, and Superintendent.

Music—Messrs. Roemer, Moore, Snowden, White, and Buchanan.

Health—Messrs. Spicer, Samuel White, Moore, Black, and Hamel.

Accounts—Messrs. Snowden, White, Hobbs, Moore, and Poe.

Conference—Messrs. Poe, Cloud, Spicer, Snowden, and Peyton.

Buildings and Insurance—Messrs. Coakley, Poe, Hipsley, Hamel, and Peyton.

Furniture—Messrs. Hobbs, Boyle, and Coakley.

Printing—Messrs. Cloud, Black, and McGlone.

Bi-Weekly—Messrs Buchanan, Boyle, and Dieterly.

Normal School—Messrs. Tumbleson, Boyle, and Dieterly.

Expenditures—Messrs. Boyle, White, Roemer, Coakley, Black, Dieterly, and Diffenderffer.

Discipline—Messrs. McGlone, Hipsley, White, Roemer, and Diffenderffer.

Drawing—Messrs. Hamel, L S. White, Snowden and McGlone.

COMMITTEES ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No.	1—	Male and Female...	Messrs.	Cloud and Poe.
No.	2—	" " ...	"	Tumbleson and Hamel.
No.	3—	Female...	"	Dieterly and Hipsley.
No.	4—	" " ...	"	Moore and Roemer.
No.	5—	" " ...	"	Boyle and Hipsley.
No.	6—	" " ...	"	Hobbs and White.
No.	7—	" " ...	"	Black and Hamel.
No.	8—	" " ...	"	Spicer and Cloud.
No.	9—	" " ...	"	Buchanan and Peyton.
No.	10—	" " ...	"	Roemer and Moore.
No.	11—	" " ...	"	Dieterly and McGlone.
No.	12—	" " ...	"	Sam'l White and Moore
No.	13—	" " ...	"	Hipsley and McGlone.
No.	14—	" " ...	"	Hamel and Tumbleson.
No.	15—	" " ...	"	Snowden and Spicer.
No.	16—	" " ...	"	Black and Hamel.
No.	17—	" " ...	"	Hamel and Black.
No.	18—	" " ...	"	Coakley and Snowden.
No.	19—	" " ...	"	White and Hobbs.
No.	20—	" " ...	"	McGlone and Boyle.

COMMITTEES ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No.	1—	Male and Female...	Messrs.	Poe and Cloud.
No.	2—	" " ...	"	Tumbleson and Hamel.
No.	3—	" " ...	"	Black and Tumbleson.

No. 4—Male and Female...Messrs. Moore and Roemer.
No. 5— " " ... " McGlone and Boyle.
No. 6— " " ... " Hamel and Tumbleson.
No. 7— " " ... " Hipsley and Dieterly.
No. 8— " " ... " Dieterly and Tumbleson.
No. 9— " " ... " Peyton and Buchanan.
No. 10— " " ... " Spicer and Cloud.
No. 11— " " ... " Snowden and Coakley.
No. 12— " " ... " Moore and Sam'l White.
No. 13— " " .. " Dieterly and McGlone.
No. 14— " " ... " White and Hobbs.
No. 15— " " ... " Spicer and Snowden.
No. 16— " " ... " Boyle and Hipsley.
No. 17— " " ... " Roemer and Moore.
No. 18— " " ... " Hobbs and White.
No. 19— " " ... " White and Poe.
No. 20— " " ... " McGlone and Boyle.
No. 21— " " ... " Hobbs and White.
No. 22— " " ... " Spicer and Sam'l White.
No. 23— " " ... " Dieterly and Hipsley.
No. 24— " " ... " Buchanan and Peyton.
No. 25— " " ... " Black and Hamel.
No. 26— " " ... " Dieterly and McGlone.
No. 27— " " ... " Black and Tumbleson.
No. 28— " " ... " Roemer and Moore.
No. 29— " " ... " Moore and Roemer.
No. 30— " " ... " Hamel and Black.
No. 31— " " ... " Boyle and Hipsley.
No. 32— " " ... " Spicer and Snowden.
No. 33— " " ... " Cloud and Sam'l White.

COMMITTEES ON COLORED SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female...Messrs. Buchanan and Poe.
No. 2— " " ... " Hipsley and McGlone.

No. 3—Male and Female...Messrs. Sam'l White and Moore.
No. 4— " " ... " White and Hobbs.
No. 5— " " ... " Black and Hamel.
No. 6— " " ... " Roemer and Moore.
No. 7— " " ... " Cloud and Spicer.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Baltimore City College	1
Female High Schools	2
Male Grammar "	18
Female " "	19
Unclassified "	2
Male Primary "	28
Female Primary "	31
Evening Schools	5
Day Schools (Colored)	10
Evening Schools "	3
Whole number of schools	119
" " " teachers	578

MALE TEACHERS.

Professors Baltimore City College	10
Female High Schools	2
Male Grammar "	34
Professor of Physiology and Hygiene	1
Professors of Music	4
Evening Schools	19
Male Teachers	70

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Female High Schools	21
Female Grammar Schools	127
Male and Female Primary Schools	291
Male Grammar Schools	69
Female Teachers	508

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Again it becomes necessary to call attention to the absolute need of a new building for the City College. The building now occupied is crowded to an extent totally incompatible with the proper performance of school duties. The classrooms are small and badly ventilated; and if the physical comfort of pupils be worthy of consideration, something must be done at an early day to remedy the evils which are apparent to any fair mind that will examine this subject. Over two hundred boys were admitted in September from the Grammar Schools. This number added to the number of those who returned, increased the school to nearly four hundred. The building was hardly sufficient in the size and number of the class-rooms for the school of last year; and yet without any enlargement, it is required to work the school with nearly twice the usual number. Professors may labor faithfully, but their success must be materially obstructed by such difficulties as now surround them. It is unreasonable to expect a school of the kind to accomplish the best results under such embarrassing circumstances.

The City College is the crowning excellence of our Public School system. Its course of study affords opportunities to the boys of the community to secure an education equal to that furnished by the best schools of this grade in the country, and it should be placed upon an equality with similar institu-

tions, that it may return to the public the greatest amount of benefit for the cost of its maintenance. It cannot do this under present circumstances.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

These schools have secured a popularity which, while it is creditable to them to have, has a tendency to diminish the necessary care which should be taken in guarding against the admission of those who are not fully prepared to carry on the course of study.

Our schools, in common with the schools of the country, are liable to suffer from causes that grow up with the extension and popularity of the system. So long as there are High Schools, the patrons of Grammar Schools will look to the former (and they do so properly) as the place where their children should go after a certain amount of time spent in the Grammar Schools. This natural desire on the part of parents begets an anxiety for the promotion of their children, which is transmitted to the teacher, and as a consequence, haste and insufficient preparation are too often substituted for a substantial mental growth and careful training.

If the public will require of teachers to force their children into the High Schools, the teachers ought not to be held accountable for subsequent results that may attend those who are not qualified to pursue vigorously an advanced course of study.

I have spoken of this evil in every report I have written, and I allude to it again with the hope that at the next annual examination the standard of admission will be firmly adhered to, and those only allowed to enter Baltimore City College and the Female High Schools who give satisfactory evidence of the possession of the required amount of information—whatever that amount may be.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The work of this grade of schools was somewhat interrupted during the last year by the omission of the study of Algebra, except so far as the first four elementary rules are concerned. The Board has restored this subject to its former position among the required studies for admission to Baltimore City College, and as several months of the year had elapsed before this was done, it will be proper to have this fact in remembrance at the next examination.

In the other subjects of study there has been exhibited the usual amount of careful teaching. The Grammar School teachers, as a class, are faithful and industrious laborers in the cause of Education. That they are not sufficiently compensated for services rendered, is indisputably true, and he who knows the character of the work, and the amount of responsibility imposed upon the Principal of a Grammar School, will not hesitate to concur in this opinion.

Low salaries, says Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, will in the long run give us poor teachers, and with poor teachers we cannot have good schools. In my judgment the wise policy is to pay the teachers competent salaries.

I submit, herewith, a schedule of salaries paid to the Principals of Grammar Schools in some of the principal cities of our country.

1.	Boston	$4,000
2.	New York	3,000
3.	Brooklyn	2,250
4.	Cincinnati	2,200
5.	Chicago	2,200
6.	San Francisco	2,200
7.	St. Louis	2,000
8.	Cleveland	2,000
9.	New Haven	2,000

10.	Providence	1,900
11.	Detroit	1,800
12.	Newark	1,700
13.	Lowell	1,700
14.	Rochester	1,500
15.	Albany	1,500
16.	Louisville	1,500
17	Baltimore	1,500

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The schools of this grade have made a marked improvement during the year just closed. I do not mean to say that they are what they ought to be, but in systematic training, in the use of proper means to secure good results, in a willingness upon the part of teachers generally to do the best work possible, they are moving in the right direction, and the issue cannot be otherwise than profitable.

The results of the last two examinations are appended to this report, and will give some idea of the success of these schools.

The work done, which is on file in the Superintendent's office, will show that what was once considered impossible, can now be well done by Primary School children.

PENMANSHIP.

This much neglected art has received a large share of attention during the year in the Primary and Grammar Schools. The improvement made in consequence, has been extremely gratifying to me and creditable to the teachers. It is now generally accepted, though a few years ago universally denied, that any teacher may be able to give instruction in Penmanship. Those who have made this art a special study have re-

duced it to a few elementary principles, and these with a little attention may be acquired by any intelligent person. These principles when daily practiced never fail to produce good results. The old plan of teaching, or rather of not teaching writing, was to give the pupil a prepared copy for imitation, and if he learned to write well he was considered a good writer, and if he did not, it was said, and generally believed, that he could never learn to write. There are some at this time, probably, who will say the same thing. Facts are very stubborn things. Whole schools have been taught to write so well, that specimens of Penmanship taken at different dates from the same scholars, would scarcely be recognised as the product of the same pupils. In our Primary Schools among the small children who are but beginning in this difficult art, the most astonishing improvement has taken place.

DRAWING.

This subject has been taught in our schools very irregularly. The schools that have paid proper attention to it have made reasonable progress. As to the importance of this branch of popular instruction, there cannot be any doubt. With us the great difficulty seems to have been to find time to give it merited attention. I would suggest to the Committee lately appointed to take charge of this subject, the propriety of employing the young ladies of the High Schools who have shown proficiency in the art. We would thus advance the real interest of our pupils, and by giving employment to native talent open a new field for the benefit of those who may be skillful in teaching Drawing.

The Cincinnati Committee on Drawing, recently made the following report:

It is not strange that, in the first awakening to the real importance of this study, expectation should sometimes take on

an unpractical, even a visionary, form. The majority of parents naturally think the progress of their children in drawing is indicated by their ability to make creditable copies of pretty pictures, while the majority of artists and special teachers naturally set up a standard of excellence unattainable by the great body of children in any community. It is of the first importance, just now, that no such false theories and expectations should be grafted on our schools. The practical questions are these: How can the fifty-seven per cent. of our school children who remain only five or six years in our Public Schools be taught the elements of drawing in the brief time, one hour and thirty minutes per week, which is all that can be gained from the common branches of education? How can the three or four thousand children who continue in our Intermediate Schools, and the few hundred who reach the High Schools be carried along in equal brief time, amid the pressure of severe studies, to anything like desirable results in Drawing? Your Committees unanimously believe that any system of Drawing which calls for more time within or imposes tasks outside of school hours is utterly inadmissible. Our course of study fully equals the average capacity of our children, and this strain is chiefly produced by the ever-increasing demands of special subjects. If we desire to sustain ourselves before an intelligent community, in our present broad course of Common School Training, we must propose only what can be done by the mass of children, and rigidly adhere to what we propose.

We believe the most successful experts in teaching Drawing in Public Schools are united in these general views—that such instruction should aim at the training of the eye and the hand by the practice of the simplest rudimentary forms; aiming perpetually at accuracy of execution, a perfect understanding, and a gradual development of every step in the process. This is all that can be reasonably attempted in the District

Schools, and this is all that it is worth while to attempt. If we succeed in this, our children will gain the esthetic culture that comes from the truthful appreciation of those simple forms which lie at the basis of art, and they will be prepared to take up the pencil, and go on in after life to any degree of success in mechanical drawing for which they may have a natural aptitude. In the Intermediate Schools they may be carried forward to some knowledge of perspective and drawing from natural objects. The High School instruction should carry them further; aiming to bring the pupil in contact with nature and develope the inventive faculty, while the Free School of Design should give to our manufacturers a considerable body of accomplished draughtsmen, thus meeting the demand for skilled workmen in every department of industrial life. And it may be said that this training is the best for the development of the artistic genius latent in the children of Cincinnati. We should contemplate the logical connection of the whole system, and, above all, see that no anxiety for hasty results in the earlier years fastens upon the children habits of careless and inaccurate drawing. Neither should we spend the little time at our disposal in the mechanical copying of pictures, either to gratify the family circle or make a display in showy public exhibitions. However gratifying such results may be, they should be kept in strict subordination to that rigid elementary culture without which all popular instruction in drawing is a waste of valuable time.

On the objection of not having time to teach the subjects required, Mr. Philbrick makes the following pertinent remarks:

"I am strongly opposed to what is called high pressure, when applied to pupils or teachers, and I would sacrifice any study rather than the health of pupils. If teachers have too much to do, it is owing to causes impossible to reach by rules and regulations. Possibly it is owing to an exaggerated

standard of attainments set up by teachers, which finds no justification in a fair interpretation of the schedule of study, or to a want of skill on the part of teachers in handling the branches they have to teach. One teacher may work very hard to get his pupils to write a few pages in the copy book in the course of three months, and he has no time for Physical exercises or Drawing. Another finds plenty of time to write more than is required, and his pupils write better, while nothing is behind and nothing is neglected."

TEACHERS.

The following language from the Principal of the St. Louis High School, is most earnestly commended as containing a large amount of good sense and a just comprehension of the situation:

* * "Teachers must be persons of untiring devotion; for none but those enthusiastically interested in the great problem of education will be willing properly to discharge duties so laborious, and for which the material return is so small. We need in teachers the same elements that lead to success in other fields of effort. They must understand their business thoroughly, just as the merchant must be conversant with the conditions upon which his success depends. * * * Business men, sooner than others, learn to judge a man by his efficiency, and not by his professions, or by the accidents of reputation or personal agreeability. Business men, too, soonest learn that, for a judgment to be valid, it must not be a mere caprice, but must be founded upon a thorough knowledge of *what is to be done.* Just as soon as the community learns to apply the same test to teachers, the whole character of instruction will improve. But so long as the community does not know exactly what it ought to expect; so long as our citizens will not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with what has been done and

what is doing; so long as they do not know but that a man of reputed learning is more likely to succeed than one who, with less reputation, has a thousand-fold the judgment and actual ability; thus long, and no longer, will those who spend most of their time in blowing trumpets and beating tambours, rank above those who furnish the real occasion for any heraldry, be preferred to those who, with ability to discharge any responsibility entrusted to them, believe it a higher duty to *completely* discharge the functions of their office rather than confine their efforts to those subjects which most attract public comment. Tried by any such standard, our "first class" teachers are but few, and their number will increase but slowly, just as sterling men are relatively rare and recruit but slowly. But a business man, although unable to at once find employees, each of whom shall be all that he could desire, will, if he himself be in earnest, intend to have as little incompetency as his means and the natural inefficiency of mankind will allow; and with the same purpose upon the part of those who control the appointment of teachers it will gradually become possible to employ only those who will doubly earn all that they receive. * * In teaching, as in any other business, the right man can not always be found; but in choosing between two, each more or less unsatisfactory, there is greater probability of success upon the part of one who is able and willing to learn than in one who has crystalized into some irregular form. For the same reason that it frequently pays a business man to educate his labor, it pays those who have the selection of teachers to educate those of whose ability and ultimate success there is no reasonable doubt, rather than choose more accomplished, but less efficient men. Many a man is fitted for a position in a college who is utterly valueless as a schoolmaster, and many an excellent schoolmaster would make but a sorry figure in a professor's chair."

COLORED SCHOOLS.

By reference to the summary statement it will be seen that the number of pupils in Colored Schools on 31st October, was 2048 as against 1743 at the close of last year. Also that 3409 entered these schools for a portion of time compared with 2939 of last year. This is a small increase, but not what it should be. One of two reasons may partially explain the matter. Either the colored people, as a whole, are not yet sufficiently aroused to the importance of Education for their children, or they are unwilling to accept the opportunities with the meagre accommodations in way of school rooms that are furnished. The Board of School Commissioners has done all that it was able to do. Winans' Chapel has been purchased and refitted for the use of a Colored School. Its interior arrangement is well adapted to the purpose, and the colored people of the west end have now a good school house owned by the city and appropriated entirely to their use. The other Colored Schools are in rented buildings, with the exception of No. 5 on Canton avenue, near Broadway. Some of them are very much crowded, and are absolutely in need of additional room. This is the case with Female No. 1 on Lexington street, and Female No. 2 on Dallas street. Both of these schools are popular, and working very well. No. 4 on Orchard street, is also well filled, and is a very good school, as the colored people themselves seem to know, for they have patronized it from its organization, and taken a great interest in its prosperity.

In order to stimulate the pupils of the Colored Schools; to create favorable impressions upon the colored people, and to elicit from them that interest in the welfare of their own children, which should be prominent, it would be advisable to open one or two schools exclusively as Grammar Schools

This would separate the smaller and backward pupils from the larger and more advanced, and perhaps be the means of creating that proper anxiety upon the part of their parents for their welfare, without which they will but partially succeed.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

General J. W. Watkins, the Inspector of Public Buildings, has been very prompt in attending to the wants of our schools. A considerable number of them have been very much improved. Some have been thoroughly painted and repaired, and others remodeled.

It is not asserting too much to say that the condition of the Public School houses in the City of Baltimore, in the aggregate, is very much better than it ever has been. A new Grammar School, No. 17, was recently finished and is now occupied, giving promise of great success.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

No. 3 Female Grammar, on Aisquith street, is too near No. 13. The building should be sold and the proceeds applied to the erection of a new house in the neighborhood of its old locality, on Front and Fayette streets.

A new house for Male and Female Grammar, No. 5, is under contract, and is now being erected on the south-west corner of Greenmount avenue and Eager street.

MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR, No. 20.

These schools have increased in numbers so greatly in consequence of the rapid improvement of the neighborhood, that

it is necessary to enlarge the building. There are now four schools in the house, not one of which has sufficient room. Fortunately the lot is large enough to admit of an extension to the building, and the Committee on these will, I presume, at an early day ask for an appropriation to make the necessary enlargement.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES, No. 25.

The house occupied by these schools is the centre of the heaviest business of the city, and could, no doubt, be sold at a great advantage.

I have several times called attention to this matter. The school should be removed two or three squares farther east of its present location—away from warehouses and in a neighborhood better adapted to the purpose.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES, No. 26.

These schools on the corner of Caroline and Holland streets, have been very uncomfortably situated for several years. The rooms are small and very much crowded. The yard is so contracted that the recess has to be given by classes. A good site in this locality can now be secured, and the opportunity for doing so should not be allowed to pass away.

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARIES, No. 32.

Rented buildings are always, more or less, inconvenient for the use of Public Schools. No. 32 has occupied three different buildings, neither of which was suitable for the purpose. Its present accommodations are rather better than in the two previous instances, yet it is very unpleasantly situated as regards light and ventilation. This section of the city,

West Baltimore street, near Stricker, is able to fill a large house, and a good lot for a school house can now be obtained at a fair price. The Committee on this school are fully alive to the necessities of the case, and I am sure that they will present this subject for your favorable consideration.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The duties of the Superintendent are varied, and often perplexing. It is my very great pleasure to acknowledge the cordial assistance of the Board of School Commissioners in the performance of my official duties. To the teachers, without whom, all efforts would be useless, I express my grateful acknowledgment for many kind words and encouraging support. Bound together, as we are, in the pursuit of a common object, our aim must be one, our efforts must be conjointly directed to the accomplishment of the same purpose. With an intelligent comprehension of the whole subject, with a true and honest endeavor to do our duty, and with a proper application of zeal and energy to the great trust committed to our care, we cannot fail to place our schools in the front rank of a deserved popular favor.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM R. CREERY.

TABLES

ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Scholars, Number of Free Scholars, the Number on Roll October 31st, 1871, the Average attendance, and the Number of different Pupils in School during the Year.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Baltimore City College.....	344	23	367	345	482
Eastern Female High School.....	279	60	339	295	487
Western Female High School.....	415	53	468	424	646
	1038	136	1174	1064	1615

		Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the year.
Male Grammar No.	1	240	47	287	227	418
" " "	2	188	148	336	300	431
" " "	4	117	114	231	186	357
" " "	5	60	104	164	131	271
" " "	6	249	48	297	255	433
" " "	7	34	78	112	79	159
" " "	8	114	104	218	180	356
" " "	9	93	71	164	149	253
" " "	10	127	119	246	200	359
" " "	11	100	145	245	214	366
" " "	12	74	94	168	134	211
" " "	13	187	71	258	204	368
" " "	14	140	70	210	186	328
" " "	15	261	64	325	255	486
" " "	17	89	83	172	141	281
" " "	18	122	79	201	170	311
" " "	19	105	65	170	141	220
" " "	20	113	75	188	146	288
		2413	1579	3992	3298	5896
Male (unclassfied)	21	130	64	194	167	287
		2543	1643	4186	3465	6183

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Female Grammar No. 1.....	337	74	411	323	613
" " " 2.....	219	128	347	272	488
" " " 3.....	79	47	126	106	186
" " " 4.....	126	116	242	191	358
" " " 5.....	64	114	178	150	267
" " " 6.....	197	63	260	205	369
" " " 8.....	159	112	271	211	402
" " " 9.....	61	72	133	115	197
" " " 10.....	113	112	225	194	329
" " " 11.....	135	153	288	237	403
" " " 12.....	96	91	187	150	291
" " " 13.....	202	77	279	226	390
" " " 14.....	117	70	187	149	255
" " " 15.....	193	67	260	195	428
" " " 16.....	9	68	77	60	143
" " " 17.....	86	79	165	130	248
" " " 18.....	114	77	191	157	271
" " " 19.....	110	47	157	123	229
" " " 20.....	105	100	205	175	295
	2522	1667	4189	3369	6162
" (unclassified) " 21.....	141	94	235	182	334
	2663	1761	4424	3551	6496

			Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Male	Primary,	No. 1	270	163	433	395	630
"	"	" 2	51	111	162	135	255
"	"	" 3	90	192	282	219	393
"	"	" 4	86	190	276	197	420
"	"	" 5	23	234	257	158	299
"	"	" 6	63	143	206	170	328
"	"	" 7	103	159	262	207	403
"	"	" 8	76	117	193	147	307
"	"	" 9	66	167	233	149	396
"	"	" 10	69	156	225	173	370
"	"	" 11	59	175	234	174	360
"	"	" 12	98	176	274	205	435
"	"	" 13	59	175	234	190	356
"	"	" 14	108	96	204	150	307
"	"	" 15	136	121	257	140	339
"	"	" 16	50	221	271	204	396
"	"	" 17	59	217	276	193	404
"	"	" 18	116	63	179	157	285
"	"	" 19	39	133	172	123	292
"	"	" 20	154	227	381	245	561
"	"	" 22	44	151	195	150	315
"	"	" 23	74	55	129	101	206
"	"	" 24	4	50	54	45	101
"	"	" 25	60	130	190	165	307
"	"	" 26	40	120	160	112	250
"	"	" 27	75	131	206	160	291
"	"	" 28	37	162	199	132	302
"	"	" 29	45	161	206	121	313
			2154	4196	6350	4714	9621

			Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the year.
Female	Primary	No. 1	239	136	375	303	551
"	"	" 2	30	130	160	138	253
"	"	" 3	125	187	312	280	399
"	"	" 4	111	129	240	183	380
"	"	" 5	38	184	222	179	333
"	"	" 6	85	143	228	177	322
"	"	" 7	110	135	245	178	370
"	"	" 8	88	90	178	128	263
"	"	" 9	55	168	223	151	382
"	"	" 10	83	133	216	162	341
"	"	" 11	72	167	239	177	367
"	"	" 12	99	231	330	245	491
"	"	" 13	62	153	215	164	304
"	"	" 14	94	79	173	125	274
"	"	" 15	140	110	250	167	388
"	"	" 16	53	190	243	177	377
"	"	" 17	73	225	298	212	448
"	"	" 18	94	63	157	130	259
"	"	" 19	56	90	146	102	240
"	"	" 20	116	163	279	203	445
"	"	" 22	48	192	240	173	348
"	"	" 23	83	51	134	105	197
"	"	" 24	3	59	62	44	101
"	"	" 25	39	101	140	106	228
"	"	" 26	68	122	190	145	261
"	"	" 27	78	112	190	145	286
"	"	" 28	39	136	175	132	264
"	"	" 29	38	137	175	136	225
"	"	" 30	48	132	180	145	278
"	"	" 32	66	125	191	119	356
"	"	" 33	71	57	128	105	194
			2396	4130	6526	4936	9925

EVENING SCHOOLS.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Evening School No. 2.....	1	268	269	111	269
" " " 5.....	0	159	159	69	159
" " " 6.....	3	79	82	35	82
" " " 8.....	12	47	59	38	59
" " " 15.....	2	78	80	38	80
	18	631	649	2 91	649

COLORED SCHOOLS.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Male Colored School No. 1.....	90	66	156	100	352
" " " " 2.....	62	197	259	173	410
" " " " 3.....	80	92	172	148	248
" " " " 4.....	33	24	57	43	144
" " " " 5.....	56	95	151	115	204
" " " " 7.....	12	118	130	89	277
	333	592	925	668	1635
Female Colored School No. 1.....	99	62	161	130	332
" " " " 2.....	75	211	286	190	544
" " " " 3.....	52	158	210	157	292
" " " " 4.....	104	133	237	156	382
	330	564	894	663	1550
Evening School (Colored) No. 3...	62	58	120	105	120
" " " " 5...	47	15	62	41	62
" " " " 7...	43	4	47	18	47
	152	77	229	164	229

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing the Number of Schools, Teachers, Pay Scholars, Free Scholars, Number on Roll October 31st, 1871, Average Attendance, and Number of different Pupils in School during the Year.

GRADES.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pay Pupils.	Free.	On Roll October 31, 1871.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.
Baltimore City College	1	10	344	23	367	345	482
Eastern Female High School	1	11	279	60	339	295	487
Western " " "	1	12	415	53	468	424	646
Male Grammar	18	96	2,413	1,579	3,992	3,298	5,896
Female "	19	97	2,522	1,667	4,189	3,369	6,162
Unclassified	2	9	271	158	429	349	621
Male Primary	28	139	2,154	4,196	6,350	4,714	9,621
Female "	31	143	2,396	4,130	6,526	4,936	9,925
Evening Schools	5	14	18	631	649	291	649
Music Teachers	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prof. of Physiology and Hygiene	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	106	536	10,812	12,497	23,309	18,021	34,489
Day Schools (Colored)	10	37	663	1,156	1,819	1,301	3,180
Evening " "	3	5	152	77	229	164	229
	119	578	11,627	13,730	25,357	19,486	37,898

Number promoted to Grammar Schools	2,537	
Number promoted to High Schools	509	
		3,046
Total number in School during the year		34,852

SIZE OF LOT AND BUILDING, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Baltimore City College,

N. E. cor. of Fayette and Holliday streets.

Lot 72 by 95 feet.
Building 44 $\frac{8}{12}$ by 95 feet.
Value of the building, $40,000.

Eastern Female High School,

N. E. cor. of Aisquith and Mullikin streets.

Lot 102 by 216 feet.
Building 102 by 91 feet.
Value of the building, $97,805 70.

Western Female High School,

Fayette street, west of Paca.

Lot 99 by 148 feet.
Building 77 by 132 feet.
Value of the building, $60,000.

Male Grammar and Male Primary Schools No. 1,

N. E. cor. of Fayette and Green streets.

Lot 58 by 95 feet.
Building 50 by 75 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Female Grammar and Female Primary Schools No. 1,

S. W. cor. of Fayette and Green streets.

Lot 77 by 110 feet.
Building 44 by 70 feet.
Value of the building, $10,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 2,

S. W. cor. of Broadway and Bank streets.

Lot 97 by 141 feet.
Building 52 by 72 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Female Grammar School No. 3,

Aisquith street, near Fayette.

Lot 74 by 110 feet.
Building 45 by 75 feet.
Value of the building, $4,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 4,

Sharp street, near Montgomery.

Lot 100 by 156 feet.
Building 55½ by 85 feet.
Value of the building, $20,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 5,—*New.*

S. W. cor. of Greenmount avenue and Eager streets.

Lot 66 by 150 feet.
Building 55 by 100 feet.
Value of the building $17,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 6

Druid Hill avenue, near Biddle.

Lot 75 by 100 feet.
Building $43\frac{8}{12}$ by 100 feet.
Value of building, $15,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 7, *and Female Primary School No.* 30,

S. E. corner Chesapeake and Hudson streets.

Lot 80 by 100 feet.
Building 32 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $4,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 8,

N. W. corner Fremont street and Ridgely alley.

Lot 74 by 100 feet.
Building $43\frac{8}{12}$ by 65 feet.
Value of the building, $15,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 9, *and Male and Primary Schools No.* 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Lot $89\frac{6}{12}$ by $90\frac{4}{12}$ feet.
Building $44\frac{8}{12}$ by $90\frac{4}{12}$ feet.
Value of the building, $18,350.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 10,

S. E. corner William and Warren streets.

Lot 70 by 140 feet.
Building 44 by 78 feet.
Value of the building, $12,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 11,

N. W. corner of Bond and Jefferson streets.

Lot 70 by 104 feet.
Building 44 by 63 feet.
Value of the building, $10,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 12,

Barre street, west of Eutaw.

Lot 60 by 112 feet.
Building 40 by 80 feet.
Value of the building, $15,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 13,

Aisquith street, near Mullikin.

Lot 55 by 180 feet.
Building 44 by 100 feet.
Value of the building, $20,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 14,

N. E. corner of Gough and Stiles streets.

Lot 50 by 92 feet.
Building 44 by 68 feet.
Value of the building, $9,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 15, *and Male and Female Primary Schools No.* 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Lot 88 by 169 feet.
Building 48 by 120 feet.
Value of the building, $20,000.

Female Grammar School No. 16,

Locust Point.

Rented Building.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 17,

Washington street, north of Hampstead.

Lot 97 by 135 feet.
Building 52 by 67 feet.
Value of the building, $17,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 18,

Mulberry street, near Fremont.

Lot 85 by 136 feet.
Building 54 by 85 feet.
Value of the building, $20,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 19, *and Male and Female Primary Schools No.* 19,

Park avenue, near Preston street.

Lot $91\frac{7}{12}$ by 150 feet.
Building $67\frac{8}{12}$ by $102\frac{8}{12}$ feet.
Value of the building, $31,000.

Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 20, *and Male and Female Primary Schools No.* 20,

N. W. corner of John and Eden streets.

Lot 104 by $159\frac{9}{12}$ feet.
Building 51 by $104\frac{7}{12}$ feet.
Value of the building, $18,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 2,

Stiles street, near High.

Lot 40 by 90 feet.
Building 32 by 55 feet.
Value of the building, $4,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 3,

N. E. corner of Wolfe and Gough streets.

Lot 75 by 95 feet.
Building 35 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 4,

N. E. corner of Hanover and Lee streets.

Lot 76 by 100 feet.
Building 52 by 76 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 5,

S. E. corner of Bond and Chew streets.

Lot 80 by 80 feet.
Building 34 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 6,

Ann street, near Canton avenue.

Lot 45 by 140 feet.
Building 33 by 80 feet.
Value of the building, $5,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 7,

Mullikin street, near Aisquith.

Lot 74 by 80 feet.
Building 45 by 65 feet.
Value of the building, $10,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 8,

Caroline street, near Lombard.

Lot 57 by 93 feet.
Building 32 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $5,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 10,

Hollins street, near Schroeder.

Lot 60 by 133 feet.
Building 32 by 70 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 11,

N. E. corner of Schroeder and Pierce streets.

Lot 60 by 100 feet.
Building 34 by 75 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 12,

S. W. corner of Barre and Warner streets.

Lot 65 by 118 feet.
Building $47\frac{6}{12}$ by $84\frac{6}{12}$ feet.
Value of the building, $18,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 13,

Jefferson street, near Caroline.

Lot 63 by 94 feet.
Building 32 by 94 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 14,

Eutaw street, near Preston.

Lot 45 by 150 feet.
Building 33 by 60 feet.
Value of the building, $6,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 16,

Hillen street, near High.

Lot 58 by 116 feet.
Building 34 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $7,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney streets.

Lot 63 by 94 feet.
Building 32 by 74 feet.
Value of the building, $7,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 18,

Walsh street, near Lanvale.

Lot 60 by 140 feet.
Building 45 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $7,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 21,

Pennsylvania avenue, corner Robert street.

Lot 80 by 154 feet.
Building 50 by 79½ feet.
Value of the building, $18,500.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 22,

Ramsay street, near Scott.

Lot 71 by 125 feet.
Building 45 by 75 feet.
Value of the building, $7,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 23,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Front streets.

Lot 57 by 64 feet.
Building 34 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 24,

Frederick street, near Lombard.

Lot 32 by 87 feet.
Building 25 by 45 feet.
Value of the building, $5,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 25,

Caroline street, near Bank.

Lot 75 by 91 feet.
Building 45 by 65 feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 26,

N. W. corner of Caroline and Holland streets.

Lot $24\frac{5}{12}$ by 89 feet.
Building $21\frac{9}{12}$ by $55\frac{6}{12}$ feet.
Value of the building, $5,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 27,

Corner of Chester and Fayette streets.

Lot $91\frac{6}{12}$ by 120 feet.
Building $48\frac{6}{12}$ by 67 feet.
Value of the building, $18,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 28,

Corner of Batt[illegible] venue and Clement street.

Lot $75\frac{6}{12}$ by $81\frac{4}{12}$ feet.
Building $42\frac{6}{12}$ by $55\frac{7}{12}$ feet.
Value of the building, $8,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 29,

Hill street, near Sharp.

Lot $47\frac{7}{12}$ by $89\frac{9}{12}$ feet.
Building 34 by 50 feet.
Value of the building, $7,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 30,

Corner of Hudson and Chesapeake streets.

Lot 80 by 100 feet.
Building $32\frac{2}{12}$ by 50 feet
Value of the building, $5,000.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 31,

East street, near Douglas.

Rented building.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 32,

Baltimore street, near Calhoun.

Rented building.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 33,

S. E. corner of Green and Lombard streets.

Rented building.

Lot on Green street.

Unimproved.
83 by 83 feet.

Estimated Value of Public School Property.

Baltimore City College	$40,000
Eastern Female High School	97,805
Western Female High School	60,000
Male Grammar and Male Primary Schools No. 1	8,000
Female " " Female " " " 1	10,000
Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 2	8,000
Female Grammar School No. 3	4,000
Male and Female No. 4	20,000
" " " 5	17,000
" " " 6	15,000
" " 7	4,000
" " " 8	15,000
" " " 9	18,350
" " " 10	12,000
" " " 11	10,000
" " " 12	15,000
" " " 13	20,000
" " " 14	9,000
Male Grammar and Primary No. 15	20,000
Female Primary No. 16 (rented building)	
Male and Female Primary No. 17	17,000
" " " " 18	20,000
Male and Female Grammar and Primary No. 19	31,000
" " " " " 20	18,000
Male and Female Primary School No. 2	4,000
" " " " " 3	8,000
" " " " " 4	8,000
" " " " " 5	8,000
" " " " " 6	5,000
" " " " " 7	10,000
" " " " " 8	5,000

Male and Female Primary School No. 10	$8,000
" " " " " 11	8,000
" " " " " 12	18,000
" " " " " 13	8,000
" " " " " 14	7,000
" " " " " 16	7,000
" " " " " 17	7,000
" " " " " 18	7,000
Male and Female (unclassified) No. 21	18,000
" " " " 22	7,000
" " " " 23	7,000
" " " " 24	5,000
" " " " 25	8,000
" " " " 26	5,000
" " " " 27	18,000
" " " " 28	8,000
" " " " 29	7,000
" " " " 30	5,000
" " " " 31 (rented)	
" " " " 32 "	
" " " " 33 "	
Lot on Green street unimproved	
Male and Female Colored No. 1 (rented)	
" " " " 2 "	
" " " " 3 "	
" " " " 4 "	
" " " 5	8,000
" " " " 6	
Male Colored No. 7	6,000
	$709,155

Primary School Examination, February 1st, 1871

	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.		Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
Male Primary No. 1....	43	31	34	Female Primary No. 1...	37	31	31
" " " 2....	30	22	28	" " " 2...	10	10	10
" " " 3....	21	15	15	" " " 3...	23	21	21
" " " 4....	21	20	21	" " " 4...	27	27	27
" " " 5....	13	13	13	" " " 5...	17	15	17
" " " 6....	13	11	11	" " " 6...	11	10	11
" " " 7....	27	26	26	" " " 7...	26	23	23
" " " 8....	20	20	20	" " " 8...	17	17	17
" " " 9....	25	16	16	" " " 9...	14	14	14
" " " 10....	29	25	27	" " " 10...	22	16	20
" " " 11....	29	26	29	" " " 11...	23	16	20
" " " 12....	14	14	14	" " " 12...	25	25	25
" " " 13....	14	14	14	" " " 13...	22	22	22
" " " 14....	32	31	31	" " " 14...	19	19	19
" " " 15...	26	18	26	" " " 15...	25	25	25
" " " 16....	16	4	13	" " " 16...	21	14	20
" " " 17....	24	18	24	" " " 17...	34	33	34
" " " 18....	21	19	20	" " " 18...	22	22	22
" " " 19....	25	22	23	" " " 19...	23	18	19
" " " 20....	41	39	39	" " " 20...	29	28	28
" " " 22....	26	20	22	" " " 22...	18	17	18
" " " 23....	13	4	4	" " " 23...	23	5	8
" " " 24....	4	3	3	" " " 24...	9	8	9
" " " 25....	16	16	16	" " " 25...	12	9	9
" " " 26....	22	16	16	" " " 26...	22	21	21
" " " 27....	22	21	21	" " " 27...	19	19	19
" " " 28....	19	14	19	" " " 28...	17	16	17
" " " 29....	10	8	10	" " " 29...	16	16	16
				" " " 30...	12	12	12
	613	506	554	" " " 31...	16	7	7
				" " " 32...	19	13	18
				" " " 33...	7	7	7
					637	556	586

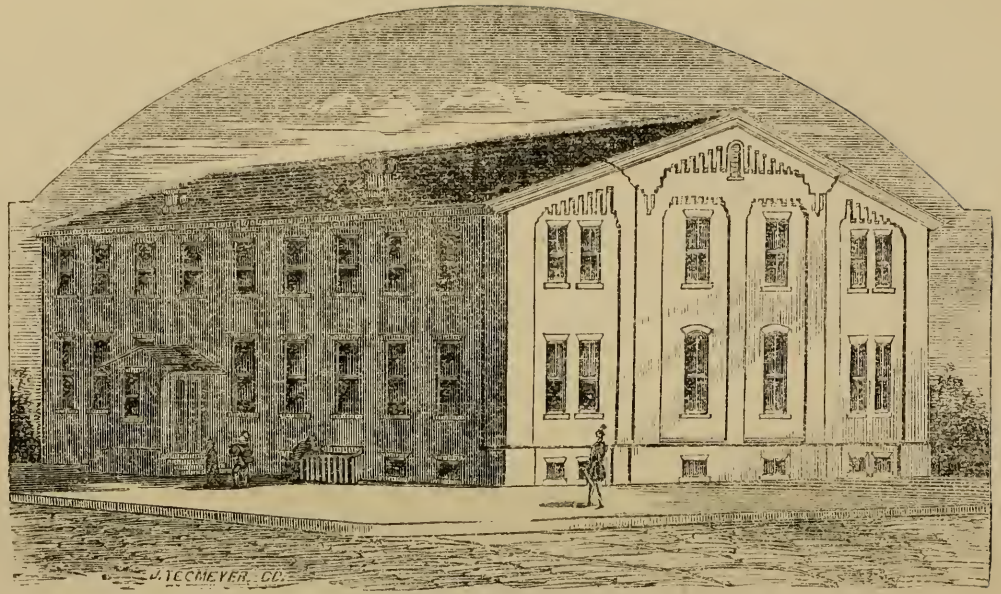
Number of Boys examined February 1st, 1871	613
" " passed " "	506
" " admitted " "	554
" Girls examined " "	637
" " passed " "	556
" " admitted " "	586
Total number Boys and Girls examined February 1st, 1871	1,250
" " " passed " "	1,062
" " " admitted " "	1,140

Primary School Examination, July 1st, 1871.

	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.		Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
Male Primary No. 1....	34	33	34	Female Primary No. 1...	34	34	34
" " " 2....	27	18	22	" " " 2...	14	11	14
" " " 3....	31	27	31	" " " 3...	44	40	41
" " " 4....	25	25	25	" " " 4...	28	28	28
" " " 5....	17	15	15	" " " 5...	17	16	17
" " " 6....	37	34	37	" " " 6...	23	23	23
" " " 7....	25	25	25	" " " 7...	21	20	21
" " " 8....	20	19	20	" " " 8...	23	23	23
" " " 9....	28	25	27	" " " 9...	23	23	23
" " " 10....	23	21	23	" " " 10...	51	51	51
" " " 11....	21	12	14	" " " 11...	39	35	39
" " " 12....	27	27	27	" " " 12...	29	28	28
" " " 13....	33	32	32	" " " 13...	20	19	20
" " " 14....	30	28	30	" " " 14...	25	24	25
" " " 15....	30	23	27	" " " 15...	25	21	22
" " " 16....	20	12	16	" " " 16...	17	17	17
" " " 17....	29	27	29	" " " 17...	34	34	34
" " " 18....	25	23	25	" " " 18...	22	20	22
" " " 19....	24	23	24	" " " 19..	18	14	16
" " " 20....	38	32	32	" " " 20...	31	28	30
Unclassified, " 21....	9	5	5	" " " 22...	20	20	20
Male Primary No. 22....	20	20	20	" " " 23...	22	4	17
" " " 23....	21	16	18	" " " 24...	6	6	6
" " " 24....	6	5	6	" " " 25...	17	17	17
" " " 25....	21	21	21	" " " 26...	21	18	21
" " " 26....	33	10	25	" " " 27...	24	24	24
" " " 27....	22	22	22	" " " 28...	20	17	20
" " " 28....	16	16	16	" " " 29...	19	18	19
" " " 29....	15	12	15	" " " 30...	18	18	18
				" " " 31...	12	9	12
	707	606	663	" " " 32...	20	14	19
				" " " 33...	11	11	11
					748	655	734

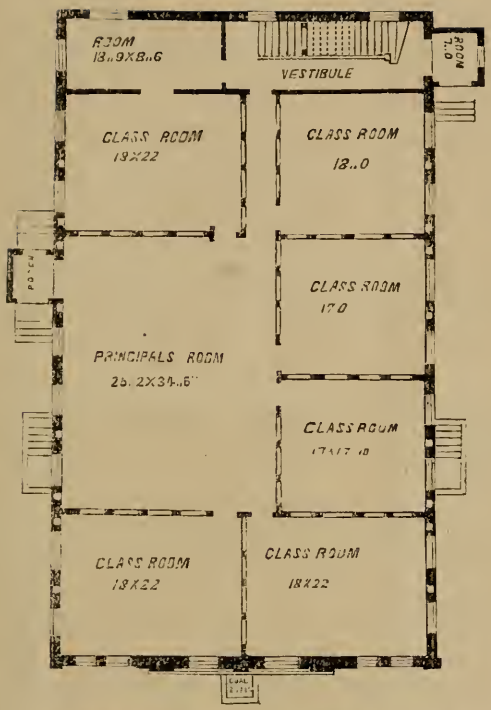
Number of Boys examined July 1st, 1871	707
" " passed " "	606
" " admitted " "	663
" Girls examined "	748
" " passed " "	655
" " admitted " "	734
Total number Boys and Girls examined July 1st, 1871	1,455
" " " passed " "	1,261
" " " admitted " "	1,397

1871	Number of Boys and Girls examined from Primary Schools	2,705
	" " " passed " " "	2,323
	" " " admitted " " "	2,537



Male and Female Primary Schools No. 12,

S. W. CORNER BARRE AND WARNER STREETS.



GROUND PLAN OF NO. 12.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF

BALTIMORE CITY,

From January 1st to October 31st, 1871, inclusive.

REPORT.

The Committee on Accounts of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, respectfully submit the following Report (in tabular statements,) showing the receipts and disbursements of the funds appropriated by the City and State authorities for Public School purposes. The Committee invite a careful examination of the same, feeling confident, that if properly understood, no part of the Public Fund will be more cheerfully paid by the entire tax-paying community, than that assessed for the education of the children of our city.

The total receipts from all sources for the support of the Public Schools of the City of Baltimore for the ten months ending 31st day of October, 1871, (including the Colored Schools,) amounted to $423,842 16; and the total expenditures of the same amounted to $421,604 51; being $2,237 65 less than the receipts.

The total appropriations made by the City Council for the support of the schools for the year 1871, amounted to $502,370 50; deducting, however, the average for two months, or two-twelfths of this amount, will make the total appropriation for ten months, $426,985 42. By a comparison, therefore, of the total expenditures, to wit: $421,604 51, with the total appropriations as above, it will be seen that the estimates made by the City Council exceed that of the *actual expenses* in the sum of $5,380 91.

The Committee desire also, to call especial attention to several important items of public interest in connection with

this report. The first is, that the entire cost of all the books and stationery used in the schools for the fiscal year, have not only been paid for by the patrons, but, in addition thereto, have added to the City Treasury the sum of $3,244 94. (See Exhibit A.) The second item is, that there is a *saving* in the miscellaneous expenses, as compared with the previous year of $11,395 08. (See Exhibit D.) The third item is, that the expenditures for repairs of the schools and new buildings are $82,864 43 *less* than the corresponding previous year. (See Exhibit D.)

The Committee would further report, that they have carefully examined the accounts of Henry M. Cowles, the Secretary of the Board, for the ten months ending 31st October, 1871, and find them correct. He has received from all sources, the sum of $33,570$\frac{7}{100}$, the full amount of which has been paid over to the City Register, for which receipts have been given by that officer.

PHILIP M. SNOWDEN,
LEVI S. WHITE,
BRICE H. HOBBS,
G. A. MOORE,
JOHN P. POE,
Committee of Accounts.

MEMORANDUM.

The Committee on Accounts consider it proper to state here, that of the amount collected and paid over to the City Register by the Secretary, the sum of $13,870 79, was not paid until November 1st, 1871, consequently it will not appear in that officer's statement for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1871. It, however, belongs to the same, and is included in this report.

TABLE A.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,

Showing Receipts from Pupils and Cost of Books and Stationery for ten months, commencing January 1st and ending October 31st, 1871.

SEVERAL GRADES.	Received from Pupils.	Cost of Books and Stationery.
Baltimore City College	$790 25	$3,019 47
Eastern Female High School	769 00	1,184 90
Western High School	1,293 00	1,361 55
Male Grammar Schools	7,514 68	6,888 13
Female " "	7,749 46	6,030 44
Male Primary "	6,673 85	4,832 73
Female " "	7,336 72	4,550 12
From the several Night Schools	26 00	19 15
From the Colored Schools	1,299 48	1,266 01
General expenses	118 75	1,173 75
	$33,571 19	$30,326 25

TABLE B.

Expenditures for Evening Schools during the months of January, February and March.

Paid for salaries	$2,154 00
Paid for incidental expenses	430 80
Total	$2,584 80

TABLE C.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Cost of Books and Stationery for each School, and Receipts from Pupils from January 1st to October 31st, 1871.

SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Received from Pupils.	SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Received from Pupils.
Male No. 1	$162 13	$192 25	Female No. 1	$159 02	$210 70
" " 2	197 37	82 75	" " 2	212 41	190 72
" " 3	30 00	105 49	" " 3	70 97	82 84
" " 4	62 85	103 70	" " 4	107 63	205 10
" " 5	79 01	28 50	" " 5	32 93	9 25
" " 6	56 25	32 05	" " 6	31 54	33 00
" " 7	63 90	23 13			
	$651 51	$567 87		$614 50	$731 61

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR COLORED SCHOOLS.

Paid for salaries	$18,950 50
" " rents of school houses	2,517 63
" " books and stationery	1,266 01
" " fuel	326 04
" " incidental expenses,	900 10
Total cost	$23,960 28
Total receipts from pupils	$1,929 48

TABLE D.

Expenditures authorized by the Commissioners of Public Schools during ten months, from January 1st to October 31st, 1871, and compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

	1870.	1871.
For books and stationery	$26,173 79	$29,060 33
For school furniture	7,953 24	4,930 23
For rents and ground rents	14,691 96	12,325 82
Fuel	10,890 65	9,839 90
Repairs and cleaning	13,721 32	12,489 91
Incidental expenses	7,710 14	8,850 54
Rents, books and stationery, fuel, incidentals, &c., for Colored Schools	4,289 60	5,009 78
Total miscellaneous	$85,430 70	$82,506 51
For salaries (including the Evening Schools)	279,770 01	284,570 80
For salaries, Colored Schools	18,657 50	18,950 50
	$383.858 21	$386,027 81

TABLE D.—Concluded.

Comparative Statement of the Total Expenditures for the entire Years of 1870 *and* 1871.

For the miscellaneous expenses, ten months, as per preceding page, 1870	$85,430 70	
For November and December, '70	20,299 05	
Total for 1870		$105,729 75
For the miscellaneous expenses, ten months, 1871	$82,506 51	
For November and December, '71	11,828 16	— 94,334 67
Balance in favor of 1871		$11,395 08
For the salaries of White and Colored Schools, as per preceding page, for 1870		$298,427 51
For the salaries of White and Colored Schools for November and December, 1870		59,685 79
Total salaries paid in 1870		$358,113 30
For the salaries of White and Colored Schools, as per preceding page, for 1871		$303,521 30
For the salaries of White and Colored Schools, for November and December, 1871		61,704 26
Total salaries paid in 1871		$365 225 56
Balance in favor of 1870		$7,112 26
For general repairs to Public School buildings and new school buildings, 1870		$118,441 13
For general repairs to Public School buildings and new school buildings, 1871		35,576 70
Balance in favor of 1871		$82,864 43

TABLE E.

Expenditures and Receipts.

For salaries	$284,570 80
For books and stationery	29,060 33
For school furniture	4,930 23
For rents and ground rents	12,325 82
For fuel	9,839 90
For repairs and cleaning	12,489 91
For incidental expenses	8,850 54
	$362,067 53
For incidental expenses Colored Schools	5,009 78
For salaries	18,950 50
	$386,027 81

City Commissioner's Department.

For repairs to school buildings	$4,893 41
For new buildings	12,700 00

Inspector of Buildings.

For repairs to school buildings	17,983 29
Total	$421,604 51

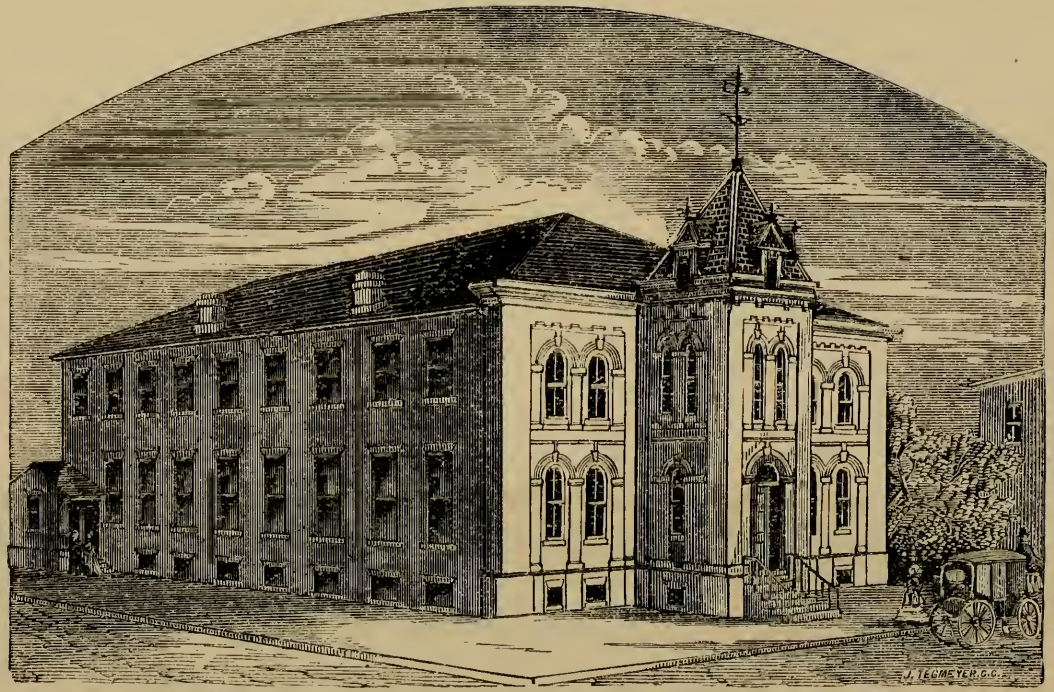
Receipts on Account of Public Schools.

From State Treasurer—State taxes	$138,361 76
From City Collector—City taxes	251,780 68
From pupils in Public Schools	33,570 79
From Legacies, &c	128 93
Total	$423,842 16
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures	2,237 65

TABLE F—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

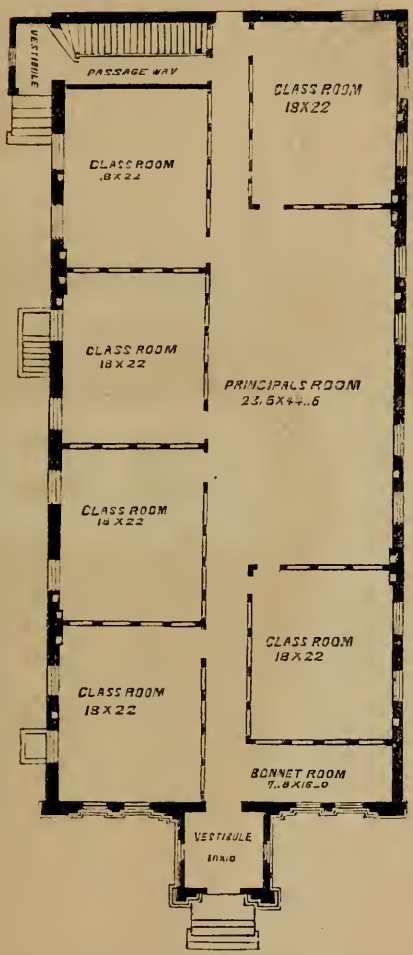
Shewing Cost of Books and Stationery for each School, and Receipts from Pupils during Ten Months, from January 1st to October 31st, 1871.

SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Received from Pupils.	SCHOOLS.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Received from Pupils.
Baltimore City College....	$3019,47	$ 790,25	Female Grammar, No. 1..	$ 481,49	$1040.00
East. Female H. School...	1184,99	769.00	" " 2..	539,—	603 96
West. Female H. School..	1361,55	1293,00	" " 3..	133,61	226,25
Male Grammar, No. 1....	325,96	728.75	" " 4..	358,51	404,50
" " 2....	553,48	611.00	" " 5..	125 71	211.14
" " 4——	227,09	390,00	" " 6..	251,14	620,20
" " 5....	248,94	231 00	" " 8..	436,50	526,00
" " 6....	335,23	767,16	" " 9..	167,91	181.50
" " 7....	151,13	95,00	" " 10..	198,76	370,50
" " 8....	388 11	401,00	" " 11..	342,86	413,25
" " 9....	297,33	292.00	" " 12..	384,48	306.75
" " 10....	302,23	382.60	" " 13..	537,82	644,50
" " 11....	465.70	345.0	" " 14..	176,21	356,66
" " 12....	535,10	259,00	" " 15..	473.90	615,00
" " 13....	366,58	513.65	" " 16..	193,42	33,25
" " 14....	269,10	483,50	" " 17..	369,91	270,00
" " 15....	831,52	761,37	" " 18..	264,26	384,00
" " 17....	294,24	287 50	" " 19..	194,87	337,00
" " 18....	192,45	403,00	" " 20..	397,08	205.00
" " 19....	486,24	369,90	Female Unclassified,..21..	303,44	402 86
" " 20....	614,70	253,25	Female Primary, No. 1..	174,59	649,12
Male Unclassified..21....	210,46	356.40	" " 2..	102,48	93,91
Male Primary No. 1....	157,12	864,25	" " 3..	198,91	311,62
" " 2....	141.91	161,25	" " 4..	161 43	361,00
" " 3....	233,79	257.55	" " 5..	126,70	142.00
" " 4....	223.48	254.00	" " 6..	177,38	228 00
" " 5....	125.74	72.75	" " 7..	123,19	283,02
" " 6....	249,88	205,75	" " 8..	114,46	254,00
" " 7....	140,57	275.50	" " 9..	122,77	189,00
" " 8....	168,62	219,75	" " 10..	173 73	270 37
" " 9....	177,46	183,75	" " 11..	163,70	229,16
" " 10....	179,35	197 25	" " 12..	242,41	317 40
" " 11....	196,54	198,90	" " 13..	90.22	168,25
" " 12....	166,90	242,58	" " 14..	168,40	292.25
" " 13....	96,12	190 50	" " 15..	159,16	299.60
" " 14....	137,20	310 25	" " 16..	174,83	123,50
" " 15....	473,90	344,14	" " 17..	113,86	253,25
" " 16....	193,42	117 75	" " 18..	143,31	270,75
" " 17....	107,04	194,75	" " 19..	150,52	159.75
" " 18....	195,86	356,75	" " 20..	115,26	317,40
" " 19....	197,77	193,50	" " 22..	178,14	144.00
" " 20 ..	208,19	335.25	" " 23..	106,90	222,75
" " 22....	119,98	131,50	" " 24..	31.71	2,50
" " 23....	150,07	195,75	" " 25..	85,32	119,32
" " 24....	69,94	14,50	" " 26..	93,35	161,75
" " 25....	343,17	144,89	" " 27..	111 65	229,59
" " 26....	190,29	142,04	" " 28..	105,90	133.75
" " 27....	151,31	212,35	" " 29..	121,93	108,75
" " 28....	94 34	144.50	" " 30..	154,00	142,45
" " 29....	129,72	155,75	" " 31 .	56 56	11,00
Evening Schools.....	19,15	25 00	" " 32..	130,52	20 ,70
General Expenditures.....	1173,75		" " 33..	76,38	242,50

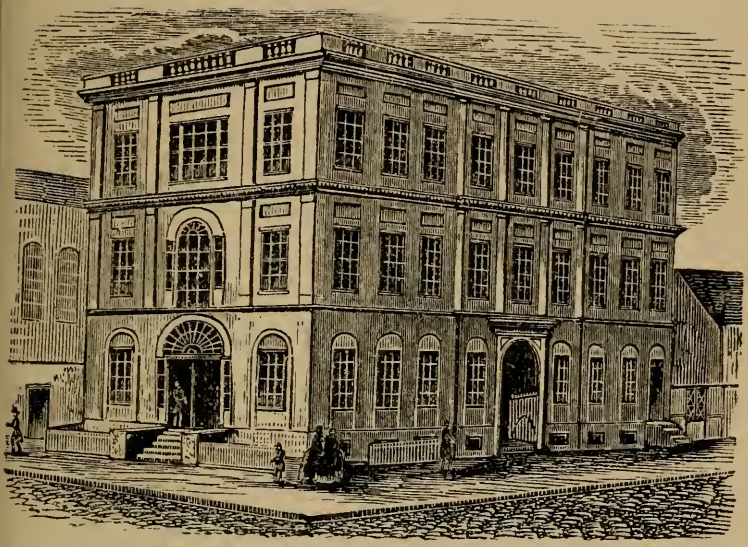


Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 13,

AISQUITH STREET, NEAR MULLIKEN STREET.



GROUND PLAN OF No. 13.



Baltimore City College.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR

A. D. M.DCCC.LXXI.

Committee on Baltimore City College.

LEVI S. WHITE,

10 McCulloh Street.

JOHN T. McGLONE,

15 St. Paul Street.

C. F. DIETERLY,

121 Jefferson Street.

PHILIP M. SNOWDEN,

83 West Fayette Street.

WM. H. DIFFENDERFFER M. D., *ex-officio.*

1 South High Street.

FACULTY OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

THOMAS D. BAIRD, LL. D., Principal,

Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. ASBURY MORGAN, A. M., Vice-Principal,

Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

JAMES McINTIRE, M. D.,

Professor of Astronomy.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jr., A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,

Professor of Writing and Book-keeping.

DAVID T. MILLARD, M. D.,

Professor of Natural Science

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,

Professor of English Literature and History.

ANDREW S. KERR,

Professor of Mathematics.

A. L. MILLES,

Professor of the French Language.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ,

Professor of the German Language.

THE PUBLIC DAY.

The Exercises of the Twenty-first Public Day were held in Holliday Street Theatre, on Tuesday, July 5, 1871.

I. Certificates were given to the following named young men, in testimony of their having completed satisfactorily the course of study of four years:

THOMAS MILTON BEADENKOPF,
WILLIAM BENSON,
VERNON HALL,
FREDERICK ALLEN HANZSCHE,
EDWARD JOSEPH HEALY,
EDWIN HEBDEN,
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER HENSCHEN,
THOMAS HUGHES,
CHARLES HUNT,
CHARLES FRANKLIN MEYERS,
CHARLES WESLEY NASH,
SAMUEL PATTISON,
WILLIAM HAMILTON PENTZ,
BASIL SOLLERS,
JOSHUA DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
WILLIAM WALLACE TUMBLESON,
WILLIAM OSWALD WEYFFORTH,
THEODORE FILLMORE WILCOX,
LEWIS WEBB WILHELM.

II. The following honorary appointments were made by the Faculty:

THOMAS HUGHES, - - - - -	The Honorary Oration.
WILLIAM BENSON, - - - - -	The Valedictory Oration.
THOMAS M. BEADENKOPF, - - -	The Salutatory Address.

III. The Peabody Prizes (in all $500) were awarded by the Faculty and distributed by Philip R. Uhler, Esq., Librarian of the Peabody Institute, as follows:

Of the First Grade, $100 *each*,

WILLIAM W. TUMBLESON. THOMAS M. BEADENKOPF,
CHARLES F. MEYERS.

Of the Second Grade, $50 *each*,

CHAS. W. NASH, WM. H. PENTZ, } Equal. LEWIS W. WILHELM, BASIL SOLLERS.

N. B.—Mr. Thomas Hughes was incapable of competing for the Prizes, having entered the school only two years ago, at the middle point of the curriculum; but was, by the Faculty, assigned the first honor due to the highest "Merit." Mr. Tumbleson, to whom the position of Valedictorian was due, being excused from speaking at his own request, the Faculty appointed Mr. Benson from the Class at large.

REPORT:

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE, December 31, 1871.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

I here present my report for the year 1871, with the usual papers.

The exercises of our Thirty-third Anniversary and Twenty-first Public Day were held in the Holliday Street Theatre, on the 5th day of July. The certificate of this school was conferred upon the nineteen young men whose names are recorded on the preceding page, in testimony that they had satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of study of four years. The Trustees of the Peabody Institute, in presenting the prizes to the successful contestants, were represented by Philip R. Uhler, Esq., their librarian. The exercises seemed to afford much gratification to the large and respectable audience.

The regular annual examination of candidates for admission from the Public Grammar Schools was held July 6th and 7th, in the Eastern and Western High School buildings; also an examination of candidates from other schools was held September 4th and 5th, in the College building. At the first of these examinations 233, and at the other 19 candidates presented themselves, making 252 in all. The result was, that of the 252 candidates examined 183 "passed" on every subject, who, with 35 others, (making 218,) were "admitted" by the

Board; and of these, 199 actually "entered" by claiming their seats on the fall quarter. (For a more particular statement see the table on page 116.)

The roll of the school was made up in September, as follows:

Returned after the summer vacation.....	170
Entered after the summer vacation.....	199
Total roll during the fall quarter.	369

Of the boys who entered this fall I must here say something. My attention has been arrested by much more than usual complaints by my colleagues of the manifestation of unfitness, on the part of these entrant boys, to grapple successfully with the work assigned to our first year. Especially have these complaints come from the departments of the English language and the mathematics, though corroborated by teachers of other branches. The impression is that neither their average knowledge, mental discipline, nor mental development is equal to that of their predecessors. Of course this does not imply that all, or nearly all are in this unfavorable condition; but that many are, and indeed so many as to lower the tone of the classes, retard their progress, and make it necessary that instruction of a more elementary kind be communicated, at the expense of the best and most hopeful members. In a recent report to me upon this subject, the Professor of the English language, (Prof. Shepherd,) says: "There is a marked falling off in the standard of the first year classes in English, as compared with the same classes of preceding years. Many of the boys seem utterly ignorant of primary rules of grammar, and are so immature and undeveloped as to render it almost impossible to impart to them anything beyond the most elementary principles of language. If a higher standard of English is not required for admission to this College, it must inevitably reduce our now flourishing English department to the level of a

mere preparatory school." After more extended remarks upon the subject, he closes by saying: "I make these remarks in no censorious spirit, but only from an earnest desire that this evil may be corrected before it destroys the efficiency of our English department." To the same purport is the language of the junior professor of mathematics.

Seeking for some explanation of this state of facts, I made out the following table, showing the number who actually entered, by schools; the average, the maximum and the minimum ages of those from each school separately, and also of the whole number:

TABLE OF AGES.

Schools.	Entered.	Average Age.			Maximum Age.			Minimum Age.		
		Y	M	D	Y	M	D	Y	M	D
No. 1	10	14	08	01	15	06	00	13	10	00
" 2	16	14	04	23	15	09	12	13	02	13
" 4	13	14	03	02	15	08	00	12	04	20
" 5	8	14	07	07	16	04	11	13	08	11
" 6	28	15	05	00	18	11	23	13	02	09
" 8	9	14	07	06	15	08	19	12	08	10
" 9	14	13	11	28	15	02	00	12	06	27
" 10	7	14	09	11	16	08	00	12	08	11
" 11	13	13	05	26	16	02	11	11	09	10
" 12	2	14	05	28	16	03	20	12	08	07
" 13	15	14	00	09	16	02	12	11	09	29
" 14	8	14	05	24	15	10	00	12	11	24
" 15	21	15	02	18	17	11	00	12	10	01
" 17	6	14	00	00	14	09	23	12	08	00
" 18	13	14	04	04	16	00	20	12	00	05
" 19	2	13	05	15	14	00	00	12	11	00
" 20	5	14	04	22	16	04	00	13	6	02
Private	9	15	00	14	17	11	07	13	10	00
Of all the Schools	199	15	00	14	18	11	23	11	09	10

By an examination of this table it will be seen at once that the average age is quite satisfactory, being over fifteen years, although some of the boys are too young. It cannot be expected that boys of twelve years can keep pace in the same studies with those of the average of fifteen years, other things being equal. Still, however, this consideration does not account for the present difficulty, because this too great disparity of ages has existed all along, and is not likely now to develop any phenomena with which we are not entirely familiar. We are compelled, therefore, to refer it mainly to peculiar causes affecting the preparation of these boys, during their connection with the Grammar Schools. It will be borne in mind that considerable changes were made in the studies of those schools during the very period of time embraced in this supposition, perhaps disturbing to some extent their progress, and diminishing the proportion of time devoted to the more severe and more educational branches, in favor of those merely memoriter, or at least not so disciplinary. I am, therefore, glad to see, by reference to the new edition of the Rules of Order, that the studies of the Grammar Schools, in preparation for this school, have been substantially restored to what they were before the changes alluded to; and I hope in due time we will experience a happy relief from this cause of complaint. It would be very unsatisfactory indeed if, whilst the average age of the candidates is decidedly advancing, (which is the fac,), their qualifications should be retrograding. I cannot but think that, whatever the cause or causes of this singular state of afetts the effect will prove to be quite temporary. In this connection I recommend that the minimum age of admission be fixed at thirteen years, which is the rule in the Female High Schools. There seems to me no reason to suppose that boys can be prepared for our course, or can enter with advantage upon it, at an earlier age than girls can enter those schools, especially when it is considered that girls mature earlier than boys.

Soon after the commencement of school exercises in January last, Dr. Charles H. Moore, our Professor of the French and German languages, was constrained by failing health to obtain a protracted leave of absence from the duties of his chair. In expectation of benefit, he made a journey to the South; but, to the great grief of his friends, this hope proved illusory. He returned to this city, and after lingering for some time, with the alternations of hopes and disappointments, so characteristic of that insidious destroyer consumption, he finally became its victim, yielding up his life to its Author, on the 7th day of July.

At a special meeting of the Faculty, Baltimore City College, July 8th, 1871:

"The Principal announced the death of Professor Charles H. Moore, M. D., which occurred on the 7th instant, whereupon he was requested to prepare a paper expressive of the sense of the Faculty on the occasion. He subsequently presented the following, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded upon the minutes:

"This Faculty having been informed of the decease, on yesterday, July 7th, of Professor Charles H. Moore, M. D., their colleague, and deeply affected by this Divine dispensation toward them, in removing one of their number by the hand of death, and desirous of manifesting toward his memory that affectionate respect which they feel, hereby resolve,

"1st. That in the death of Dr. Charles Hamilton Moore, we have lost a companion and colleague distinguished by a gentle modest and unobtrusive demeanor, by uniform courtesy and affability, and that unfeigned diffidence which conceals the real merits of its subject from all but those who are brought, into the most intimate relations with him. He was a gentleman of abundant scholarly attainments, of remarkable purity of character, without fear and without reproach. He was a

faithful, constant and efficient teacher, discharging with conscientious carefulness his duties as an instructor of the young. His loss will be severely felt by us, whilst we receive it as a solemn warning to greater diligence and faithfulness, in consideration of the brevity and uncertainty of life, and the certainty and nearness of the retributions of the world beyond. His memory we will sacredly cherish; and we now extend our sympathies and condolence under this trying providence of God to his surviving brother, the respected Commissioner for the 15th Ward.

"2d. That, as a further mark of respect, we will in a body attend his funeral, on to-morrow afternoon.

"3d. Resolved further, that a copy of the above action be furnished to Dr. G. A. Moore, and that it be published."

Professor A. L. Milles, who acted as substitute for Dr. Moore during his illness, was appointed his successor. On opening the College, however, after the summer vacation, it was found that an additional teacher was made necessary, on account of our unusually large Roll. The chair of modern languages was divided; Professor Milles retaining the French, and Professor Charles Raddatz, (the new appointee,) taking the German language. Each of these gentlemen gives instruction also in other studies; at present, Professor Milles in Latin, and Professor Raddatz in history.

I must, as usual, refer briefly to the often exhausted topic of a new building. I do not think it necessary or expedient to rehearse again the arguments already frequently presented with a view to convince any one of this need. Such a conviction is, I think, well nigh universal in our Baltimore community, though somehow the urgency of the matter is not felt or understood in its true degree. I know not how to represent the case in terms different from or more impressive than the plain statements of facts contained in reports of former years.

I will, then, only add here that the progress of dilapidation and the increasing numbers of the scholars, both call loudly for the speedy accomplishment of some one of the liberal plans so much and so long talked about. May we not still hope to live long enough to see erected such a college building as the city may well be proud of, conveniently situated with reference to the various parts of this already great and rapidly growing city.

Excepting that we have not had so good an attendance as usual on the fall quarter, on account of malarious sickness, the work of the College in all the departments of instruction and in all the classes, has gone on with remarkable regularity during this year. The attendance and labors of the teachers have been very constant, being but little interrupted by any cause. The studies are well adjusted for the purpose of promoting both scholarly attainments and discipline. On the whole, therefore, notwithstanding its over crowded condition, embarrassing every effort of instruction; notwithstanding the heterogeneous character of the constituents of the first-year classes already spoken of; notwithstanding the greater than usual interruption by sickness, the College is doing, as it has heretofore done, a very good work for the city of Baltimore.

I desire here to refer, with decided approbation, to some remarks in the last Annual Report, pp. 59–61, on prizes in schools, quoted from R. H. Holbrook, Esq. This is a very important subject, demanding a thorough discussion; which, however, I think it best not to enter upon in this place.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS D. BAIRD.

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Elocution,
History of England,
Writing,
Natural Philosophy, (elementary,)
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra, completed,
Geometry, III Books.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Physical Geography,
Physiology,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry,
Mensuration.

THIRD YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
History of Greece,
Natural Philosophy, (full course,)
Astronomy, commenced,
Latin, continued,
German, continued,
Greek, commenced, (optional,)
French, commenced,
Surveying, Leveling and Navigation.

FOURTH YEAR.

Original Speeches and Elocution,
English Literature,
History of the Ancient Empires,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry and Geology,
Latin, continued,
Greek, "
French, "
German, "
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy, completed,
Review of Mathematics.

RECITATIONS OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

65th and 66th TERMS.

I. RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE SEVERAL PROFESSORS.

PROF. BAIRD.—Latin, 12 times; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3; Constitution of the United States, 1; Review, 1.....17

PROF. MORGAN.—Latin, 14 times; Greek, 8.....22

DR. McINTIRE.—Astronomy, 4 times; History, 4..... 8

PROF. ELLIOTT.—Analytical Geometery, 4 times; Surveying, 4; Geometry and Trigonometry, 14.....22

PROF. WEBSTER.—Book-Keeping, 8 times; Writing, 16.....24

DR. MILLARD.—Chemistry, 3 times; Natural Philosophy, 13; Physiology, 6.22

PROF. SHEPHERD.—English Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; English Analysis, 18.22

PROF. KERR.—Algebra, 20; Arithmetic, 4.....24

PROF. MILLES.—French, 5; Latin 15; History, 2.....22

PROF. RADDATZ.—German, 13; History, 9.....22

II. RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

H CLASS.—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4; French, 2; German, 2; Analytical Geometry, 3; Astronomy, 1; Chemistry, 3; English Literature, 2; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3; Constitution of the United States, 1.....25

G CLASS.—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4; French, 3; German, 3; Astronomy, 1; Surveying, 4; Natural Philosophy, 4; Rhetoric, 2.....25

F CLASS.—Latin, 5 times; German, 4; Geometry, 5; Astronomy, 1; Book-Keeping, 2; Physiology, 3; History, 2; English Analysis, 3.....25

E CLASS.—Same as F. 25

D CLASS.—Latin, 5 times; English Analysis, 3; Algebra, 5; Arithmetic, 1; Geometry, 1; Natural Philosophy, 2; History, 3; Writing, 4; Book-Keeping, 1 25

C CLASS.—Same as D 25

B CLASS.—Same as D.....25

A CLASS.—Same as D 25

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Students of Baltimore City College,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR COMMENCING SEPT. 1, 1871.

FOURTH YEAR—18.

H Class.—George F. Baily, John H. Blacklock, William H. Cooper, William G. Davis, John S. Deale, Daniel H. Doyle, Edward S. Farrow, Charles T. A. Fisher, Philip H. Friese, John W. H. Geiger, Jacob Goodman, George Hollander, Decimus J. Juvenal, John McElmoyle, Stephen F. Norris, Lewis W. Randolph, Henry C. Sultzer, William Teal.

THIRD YEAR—53.

G Class.—John M. Adams, Samuel C. Appleby, William Bergner, Simon Bernei, Alexander Bond, Charles D. Boyd, F. A. Buschman, James E. Carr, Frank S. Chapman, Joseph Clendenin, Henry Cook, James C. Dalrymple, Andrew P. Davis, Edward De Lacour, John Donnelly, Samuel H. Dosh, Thomas C. Donahue, William Early, Thomas I. Elliott, Solomon Frank, Matthew Gault, Harry R. Grimes, Henry B. Gwyn, Monticello Hall, Jarrett Harmon, William N. Hill, George V. Jenkins, Alexander F. Jones, Edgar F. Kirwan, Benjamin H. Lambright, David Laughlin, Theodore W. Mar-

shall, Merrill Meushaw, G. Emory Morgan, Y. Peyton Morgan, Thomas R. Morse, Arthur D. Murray, Stockton R. Murray, Henry F. New, Henry Shirk, Richard H. Smith, William T. Smyth, Melanchthon Striewig, John Templeton, Frank E. Timanus, Lewis C. Toner, George A. Trott, Harry M. Wagner, Samuel H. H. Walker, Charles R. Watson, William R. Webb, John A. White, Charles L. Wilson.

SECOND YEAR—91.

F Class.—Orville Aler, Frank Arnold, John T. Baker, Wm. B. Baker, Edward P. Barrington, Louis Blumenberg, Wm. G. Brown, Elias H. Buckingham, Joseph J. Campbell, Millard F. Charlton, Frank W. Coale, Geo. Coburn, Saml. S. Cole, Wm. L. Cole, William F. Coppinger, Benjamin W. Corkran, John W. Croswell, Thomas O. Daneker, George E. Davis, John H. Davis, Charles H. Diggs, Thomas H. Disney, Frank Dorsey, William W. L. Edwards, William A. J. Evans, Michael E. Flynn, Robert W. Forsyth, William G. Fosbenner, Laurence N. Frederick, Chas. Gemundt, Leonard V. Gordon, Simon Grauer, William M. Hackett, Edward R. Hatch, John T. Hill, William N. Hitzel, Richard Janowitz, William W. Kenly, George F. Kessler, Eugene G. Lang, Edward T. Lawrence, Lewis J. Lederer, William H. McCormick, George W. McCreary.—44.

E Class—Louis Manko, John Markell, Davis J. Marshall, Charles A. Medinger, Milton H. Mettee, James B. Miller, William J. Miller, Mersereau D. Minor, William D. Morgan, William G. B. Mules, James J. Newman, Geo. F. Nicolassen, Winter D. North, John J. Nugent, Wesley M. Oler, John J. O'Neill, Millard F. Pancoast, Samuel W. Pattison, James Phillips, Jacob Putzel, James J. Radigan, Daniel J. Roberts, Joseph Rosenberg, Benjamin Row, Herman Schaefer, William H. Schaefer, Albert Schlinkman, James W. Schwartze, Gillis J. Shaw, Howard M. Somers, Frederick A. Torsch, Frank B. Trei-

ber, John H. Trimble, William M. Vansant, Samuel B. Walker, Francis K. Walsh, Charles A. Wardenburg, Joseph M. Watkins, Geo W. Wayson, Bernard Wiesenfeld, Richard B. Winder, Philip Winter, Charles E. Woods, David R. Wright, Hamilton B. Wylie, William J. Young, George W. Zirkler—47.

FIRST YEAR—207.

D Class.—Charles W. Addison, James W. Boyd, Samuel W. Donaldson, Paul E. Dubreuil, Lewis A. Gusdorff, James M. Healy, Charles I. O'Neill, George L. Shaw, Frank Sitler, Jacob G. Altman, William J. Amos, William F. Andrews, Melchior Bachman, George Beadenkopf, Meyer Bergman, Louis B. Bernei, Charles C. Berry, Charles E. Betts, Clarence W. Biddle, Frank S. Biggs, J. Edward Bird, James P. Blades, William J. Blair, Robert V. Blake, Edward B. Blumenthal, Washington B. Booz, Charles G. Bottomore, Alfred S. Bryan, Charles C. Buck, John T. Buckley, Millard F. Burgess, Charles W. Burton, Martin J. Byrne, John T. Coleman, Abram H. Colmary, Stephen R. Cook, James D. Cottingham, George I. Daneker, Frank M. Dare, George T. De Ford, Hamilton Delahay, Charles G. Denny, Philip S. Dickey, Bradley S. Dickson, Samuel P. Donovan, Frank B. Dosh, William R. J. Dunn, Thomas Ellicott, Maurice F. Elsner, Christian Ermold, Harry O. Estabrook, Edwin S. Evans, Maurice Fels—53.

C Class.—John E. W. Finch, Francis P. B. Flanigan, John C. Fleming, Frederick Fornoff, Robert E. France, George P. Frazier, Ben. B. Friedenwald, Harold B. Fullerton, Walter B. George, Ben. F. Gerbrick, Robert E. Gillaspey, Edgar Goodman, Walter A. Gray, Chas. D. Greenfield, Marcus Guggenheimer, Joseph H. Hackburn, Milton C. Haines, Chas. S. Hakesley, Ben. H. Haman, Simon Hanline, Abraham Harman, Wm. J. Harper, Edward A. Hartman, Chas. Hatton, Chas. W. Hays, Nathan Hecht, Harry C. Hedges, Myer Hess, Frank-

lin M. Hildebrandt, John F. Hiss, Philip Hiss, James H. Hopkins, Samuel A. Howard, John R. Hugg, Geo. M. Hymes, Marcellus B. Insco, Geo. R. Israel, Chas. W. Jordon, Alfred F. Joyce, Henry N. Kansler, Nelson M. Keller, Walter M. Kelley, Henry C. Kelsey, George G. Kines, Josiah A. Kinsey, Leonard Knapp, Louis Kraus, James H. Krebs, Frederick W. Lantz, Martin Lauer, Jacob Levi—51.

B Class.—William H. Loane, John M. Loker, Ira C. Lyon, Charles E. McComas, William F. McLaughlin, Robert McLeary, Edward A. McManus, William J. Mackee, Edward B. Magruder, John B. Manahan, Albert A. Martin, Charles E. Mason, David L. Maulsby, Alphonzo Megee, John R. Meginnis, Charles S. Merritt, Gerhardt A. Meyer, Herman Meyer, Millard T. Michael, Walter S. Milnor, Charles W. Mitchell, Millard L. Mitchell, Robert H. Mitchell, William C. Monahue, James S. Montgomery, Thomas W. Moorehead, Edwin L. Morgan, Leigh C. Morgan, Edward D. Muncks, Clarence W. M. Nicholls, James C. Nicholson, James T. North, Thomas H. O'Connor, George Oehm, Henry M. Oettinger, John H. Ogden, William J. Ogden, Frank Onion, William L. Orem, John H. Orndorff, Reuben Ottenheimer, Robert F. Pentland, Thomas F. Peterson, Charles E. Pippin, Newton E. Plummer, James Porter, Edward Potts, Thomas G. Potts, Henry Prag, Francis T. Redwood, Samuel M. Reid—51.

A Class.—Edward I. Renick, Edwin E. Rictor, John R. Ridgely, John Rodgers, Thomas W. Rose, Garson Rosenthall, Jesse O. Rust, Charles W. Rutter, Richard Sauer, Charles W. Savage, Isaac Schiff, John G. Scott, Richard C. Shipley, William H. Shipley, Isaac N. Shirk, Charles E. Simpson, Henry D. Skinner, Wallace L. Smith, Everett Snowden, Otis K. Snyder, Everett Y. Sorden, Frank H. Spilman, James B. Stafford, William H. Steuart, Wilbur B. Stewart, John T. Stone, Charles E. Striewig, Charles R. Super, Francis Swope,

William P. Taylor, Benjamin Thomas, Edward O. Thomas, William Utermohle, John F. Uthman, William H. Walsh, Edward N. Waters, Robert M. Watson, William H. Weems, Edmund G. Wicks, Reese M. Wilen, John W. B. Wiley, Harry R. Williar, David Wilson, William V. Wilson, William P. Woolston, Daniel Wright, James G. Wynn, George S. Yakel, Louis H. Yater, William F. Yost, Charles H. Zimmerman, William A. Zimmerman—52.

SUMMARY OF CATALOGUE.

Fourth year, H Class					18
Third " G "					53
Second " F "				44	
" " E "				47	
				—	91
First " D "				53	
" " C "				51	
" " B "				51	
" " A "				52	
				—	207
Total number on roll, fall quarter, 1871					369
Returned after summer vacation					170
Entered after " "					199
Whole number on roll during the year 1871					491

PUPILS ADMITTED

TO THE

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

JULY, 1871,

WITH THE WORK PERFORMED BY EACH.

The small figures 1, 2, 3, *indicate fourths.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Cook, Stephen R.	5^2	6	9^2	8^2	8^2	7	10	19
*Dalsheimer, Simon	6	5^3	9	9^2	10	7^3	10	18
Dunn, William R. J.	5	6	8^2	8^2	9^2	8^2	8^2	18
Fels, Maurice	6	5^3	7^1	9	7^3	9^2	10	20
Guggenheimer, Marcus	6	6	8^2	10	9^1	10	10	17
Hecht, Nathan	6	6	9	8^3	9^2	7^1	8^1	16
Manahan, John B.	4	6	9	9^2	8^1	9^3	9	19
Oettinger, Henry	4^2	6	8^2	9	7^3	7	9	18
Prag, Harry	6	6	7^3	10	9	9^2	10	18
*Sonnehill, Moses	5	6	10	6^2	8	10	9	18
Uthman, John F.	5	6	9^2	10	8^2	10	9^2	16
*Wise, Edward H.	5	6	9^2	9^2	7^1	8^1	10	20
Yost, William F.	6	6	10	9^2	8	8^2	9^2	16

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Biddle, Clarence W.	5^{1}	6	7	6^{1}	8^{1}	7	8	15
Blades, James P.	6	5^{2}	10	10	9^{2}	9	10	19
Blair, William J.	3^{3}	4^{2}	7^{2}	9	10	6^{2}	9^{1}	17
Burgess, Millard F.	5^{3}	5	6^{2}	8^{2}	8	6	9^{1}	16
Donovan, Samuel P.	6	4^{2}	8	8^{3}	8^{3}	8^{1}	7^{1}	17
*Escavaille, Joseph B.	6	5	9^{3}	8^{1}	10	6^{3}	9	19
Frazier, George P.	6	5	9	10	8^{3}	9^{3}	8	19
*Heitmuller, Ferd. W. F.	6	6	7^{1}	9^{2}	8^{2}	8^{3}	9^{1}	17
*Hergesheimer, Albert E.	5^{2}	4^{2}	8	9^{1}	8	8^{2}	8^{3}	18
Howard, Samuel A.	4	4	4	8	7	9^{1}	8	20
Loker, John M.	5	5^{2}	7^{1}	7^{1}	7^{2}	6^{1}	8	16
Merritt, Charles S.	6	5	8	8^{2}	10	7^{3}	8^{2}	18
North, James T.	5	6	8^{2}	9^{2}	8^{2}	8^{3}	8^{1}	20
Onion, Frank	5	5	9	10	9^{2}	10	10	20
Orem, William L.	4^{2}	4^{2}	6	10	8	9	8^{2}	18
*Pearl, James T.	5	4^{2}	7	7^{2}	7^{1}	8	10	18
Rutter, Charles W.	6	6	8^{1}	9	8^{2}	8^{3}	9^{3}	18
Stafford, James B.	5^{3}	5^{2}	8^{2}	7^{3}	9^{3}	8^{3}	9^{3}	18
Wiley, John W. B.	5	6	7^{1}	8^{2}	9	9^{2}	9	17
Wright, Daniel	5^{3}	6	7	9^{1}	9	8^{2}	9^{2}	18

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.....	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*).....	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*).....	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Altman, Jacob.....	6	5^{3}	9	8^{2}	7^{3}	8	9	17
Berry, Charles C.....	5	5	8^{1}	10	7^{2}	8	9^{3}	17
Delahay, Hamilton.....	6	6	9^{3}	8^{2}	9^{1}	8^{3}	9^{3}	15
Denny, Charles G.....	4^{2}	5	7	7	9	7	8^{1}	17
Elsner, Maurice F.....	5	5^{3}	8	8^{3}	7	7^{2}	8	14
Estabrook, Henry O.....	5	5^{2}	6^{2}	8^{2}	5^{3}	8^{3}	9^{2}	17
Martin, Albert A.....	5	6	9^{1}	9^{3}	9^{1}	7^{3}	9^{2}	16
Meyer, Gerhardt A.....	6	6	9	8^{3}	9^{3}	8	9	17
Mitchell, Millard L.....	4	6	9^{3}	7	9^{2}	8^{3}	10	18
Mitchell, Robert H.....	6	5^{3}	10	7^{2}	8^{2}	8^{3}	8^{3}	20
Ottenheimer, Reuben.....	6	6	9	8^{3}	8^{3}	7^{3}	7^{3}	18
Swope, Francis.....	4	6	7	8^{1}	9^{2}	7^{3}	8^{3}	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

Beadenkopf, George.....	5^{2}	6	9^{2}	8	7^{1}	6^{1}	8	19
Byrne, Martin J.....	6	6	9	9	6	7	9^{1}	18
Coleman, John T.....	6	5	8	10	8^{1}	7^{2}	9^{2}	20
Flanigan, Francis P. B.....	6	5^{1}	9^{1}	9	8	9	8^{3}	20
*Foley, John T.....	6	6	9^{1}	8	8^{2}	8^{1}	8^{2}	19
Levi, Jacob.....	5^{3}	5^{1}	8^{3}	8	7^{2}	8^{2}	7^{1}	19
Montgomery, James S.....	5^{2}	5^{1}	9	8^{3}	9	6^{2}	8	14
Pentland, Robert F.....	6	6	9	10	8^{2}	8^{3}	9^{2}	20
Yater, Louis H.....	6	5^{1}	7^{2}	9	9	8^{3}	9^{2}	19

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Blake, Robert V.	6	6	10	10	10	9^{2}	9^{2}	18
Dickey, Philip S.	6	5^{2}	9^{2}	8^{2}	9	9^{2}	10	17
Ellicott, Thomas.	6	6	8^{2}	9^{3}	9^{2}	7	9^{2}	20
Fleming, John C.	6	6	10	10	8	9	10	16
Gillaspey, Robert E.	6	6	10	8^{3}	10	8^{3}	9	16
Gray, Walter A.	6	5^{2}	8	9	10	9	10	18
Hiss, John F.	6	5	10	9^{2}	10	8^{2}	9	18
Hiss, Philip	6	6	9	10	9^{2}	10	9^{1}	20
Kelsey, Henry C.	6	6	10	9^{2}	9^{1}	9	10	18
Krebs, James H.	5	6	9^{2}	9^{3}	9	10	9^{2}	20
*McCaffrey, George J.	6	6	10	10	8^{3}	10	10	19
McComas, Charles E.	6	5^{2}	9	8^{3}	9^{2}	8^{1}	8^{3}	19
Mackee, William J.	6	5^{2}	10	9_{1}	9^{3}	9^{3}	10	19
Morgan, Edwin L.	6	6	7^{3}	8^{1}	9	9^{1}	10	18
Morgan, Leigh C.	4^{3}	6	9	8^{3}	10	10	10	20
Muncks, Edward D.	6	6	9	9^{3}	9	8	9^{2}	20
Nicholls, Clarence W. M.	6	6	9^{2}	9	9^{2}	9^{3}	9^{2}	16
Ogden, John H.	4^{3}	6	9	9^{2}	9^{2}	8^{1}	9^{3}	20
Ogden, William J.	6	6	10	10	10	9	10	20
Ridgely, John R.	6	5	9^{2}	9^{2}	9^{2}	9^{2}	10	16
Shipley, William H.	6	5^{2}	10	9	10	9^{2}	10	18
Shirk, Isaac H.	6	6	8^{2}	8^{3}	9^{1}	9^{2}	9^{2}	17
Smith, Wallace L.	5	5^{2}	9	9^{3}	9^{2}	9^{1}	7^{3}	20
Thomas, Edward O.	6	6	8^{1}	8	9^{1}	9^{3}	9^{1}	19
Waters, Edward N.	6	5^{3}	9^{2}	9^{3}	9^{3}	9^{2}	9^{2}	19
Watson, Robert M.	6	6	8^{1}	9^{2}	9^{3}	9	9	17
Weems, William H.	6	6	9	9^{2}	9^{3}	8^{2}	10	19
Wilen, Reese M.	6	6	9	9^{3}	8^{2}	9^{2}	9^{3}	19
Zimmerman, William A.	6	5	8	9^{8}	9	9	10	18

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar,	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*).....	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*).....	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
*Foxwell, Charles C.....	5	4	6^{2}	9	9	6^{2}	8	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8.

*Cromwell, Eben. F.....	6	5^{3}	10	10	10	9^{2}	10	19
Dare, Frank M.....	5	5	9^{1}	7^{2}	8	8^{3}	10	19
Gerbrick, Ben. F.....	6	6	8^{2}	8^{3}	9^{2}	7^{1}	8^{2}	20
Hildebrandt, Frank M.....	5	5^{2}	8^{2}	8^{1}	9	6^{3}	9^{2}	20
Hopkins, James H.....	5	6	9	9^{1}	8^{1}	7^{1}	9^{2}	15
*Hutchens, James L.....	5	6	10	9	10	8^{3}	10	14
Kelley, Walter M.....	6	6	10	9^{3}	9^{1}	8^{3}	9^{3}	20
Lyon, Ira C.....	6	6	10	7^{2}	9^{3}	8^{2}	9^{2}	18
Michael, Millard T.....	5	6	10	9^{3}	9^{3}	9^{2}	10	18
Rictor, Edwin E.....	6	6	7^{1}	8	9^{2}	7^{2}	9^{2}	18
Stewart, Wilbur B.....	6	4^{3}	8	6	9	7^{1}	7^{2}	13
*Ziegler, James H.....	6	6	6	8^{2}	9^{2}	8^{3}	8	16

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 9.

	Arithmetic	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Bergman, Meyer	6	6	7^{2}	9^{3}	6	8^{1}	7^{1}	20
Ermold, Christian	5	6	8^{1}	9^{2}	7^{1}	10	8	20
Hays, Charles W	6	5^{3}	9	8^{3}	8	10	7^{2}	19
Hess, Meyer	6	6	8^{1}	9^{2}	8^{2}	7^{1}	9	17
Lauer, Martin	6	5^{3}	9	9^{2}	8^{2}	6^{3}	7^{2}	20
McLeary, Robert	6	6	6^{1}	7^{3}	8	7^{1}	8^{2}	19
Meyer, Herman	6	6	9	9^{2}	7^{2}	8	6^{1}	19
Mitchell, Charles W	6	6	8	8^{3}	7^{3}	9^{2}	9	20
Redwood, Francis T	5	5^{2}	9	9^{2}	8^{3}	7^{1}	8	20
Rosenthall, Garson	6	6	8	9^{3}	9	9^{3}	8^{3}	19
Sauer, Richard	6	5^{3}	9	8	8^{1}	9^{2}	7	18
Schiff, Isaac	6	5^{3}	8	9	7^{3}	8^{3}	9^{2}	20
Super, Charles R	5	6	9	9^{1}	8^{1}	7^{2}	7^{1}	20
Taylor, William P	6	6	9^{2}	9^{2}	9	9^{1}	7	20

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.

*Cook, James H	5	5^{2}	8^{2}	9	9^{2}	10	8_{2}	19
Cottingham, James D	5	5	9^{1}	10	9	9^{2}	9^{2}_{1}	15
Evans, Edwin S	5	6	8^{3}	8^{3}	10	9^{2}	8^{1}	16
*Fletcher, William F	4^{3}	6	6^{2}	8^{3}	8^{1}	5^{2}	7	17
Insco, Marcellus B	6	5^{3}	9^{2}	10	8^{3}	9^{3}	9^{2}	18
Kines, George C	4	6	5	8^{3}	6	7^{3}	6^{3}	15
Pippin, Charles E	6	5^{3}	9^{2}	9^{1}	9^{2}	9^{2}	10	20
Rose, Thomas H	6	5	6	7	8^{1}	5^{1}	7^{2}	18
Skinner, Henry D	6	6	8^{2}	10	9	7^{3}	9^{1}	18

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Bottomore, Charles G	6	5	7	10	9^{2}	8^{3}	10	18
Buck, Charles C.	6	6	9	10	8^{1}	8^{3}	10	17
Burton, Charles W.	5	6	7^{1}	8^{1}	8^{2}	8^{2}	9^{2}	17
Dosh, Frank B.	6	5	6	8	9^{1}	9	10	18
Greenfield, Charles D.	2	6	7	10	10	9^{3}	10	18
Harman, Abraham	5	5	6	9	7^{1}	8^{2}	9^{1}	15
Harper, William J.	3^{3}	5	6	10	9^{3}	7^{3}	10	16
Hatton, Charles	6	4	6^{2}	6^{2}	7^{1}	6^{1}	6	16
Mason, Charles E.	3^{3}	4	7^{2}	9	9^{2}	8^{1}	9^{3}	15
Monahue, William C.	4	6	8^{1}	10	8^{3}	9	10	19
Scott, John G	4	5^{2}	6^{3}	9	9	9^{2}	10	19
Stone, John T.	6	6	10	9^{2}	9^{2}	10	9	18
Wilson, David	6	5^{3}	7^{2}	9	10	8^{3}	8	17

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 12.

Lantz, Frederick W.	4^{3}	6	6^{2}	6	7^{2}	8	7^{1}	19
Oehm, George	6	6	6^{2}	6^{1}	4^{1}	8^{1}	9	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 13.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
*Allen, Alexander	4^{2}	4^{2}	6	8	8^{2}	9^{3}	10	18
Bernei, Louis B	5^{2}	5^{2}	9^{1}	10	9^{3}	9^{3}	10	20
Daneker, George I	6	5	9^{1}	9^{2}	8^{2}	9^{2}	8	18
France, Robert E	5	4^{2}	7^{3}	10	9^{1}	10	9^{2}	20
Friedenwald, Benjamin B	5	6	7	10	8	9^{3}	8	17
Hakesley, Charles S	3^{3}	5	7	9	10	10	8^{3}	18
Hymes, George	6	5^{2}	6^{2}	8	7	9	7^{2}	18
Keller, Nelson M	3	5	6	10	8^{3}	9^{2}	7^{3}	20
Kinzey, Josiah A	5	6^{2}	6^{1}	9	10	8	6	16
Loane, William H	6	6	9^{2}	8	9^{1}	10	8^{2}	20
McLaughlin, William	4	4^{1}	7^{2}	9	9^{1}	9^{1}	9^{1}	18
Maulsby, David L	6	6	9^{2}	9^{2}	9^{2}	8^{3}	8^{1}	20
O'Connor, Thomas H	6	5^{2}	9^{2}	9^{2}	7	8^{3}	7	17
Plummer, Newton E	5	6	8^{1}	9	7	8^{1}	8^{2}	18
Rodgers, John	5	5^{2}	6	7^{2}	8	8^{2}	9	18
Steuart, William H	6	6	7	9^{2}	7^{3}	8^{2}	8^{2}	14

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

Bachman, Melchior	6	6	7^{2}	10	9^{3}	9^{3}	10	20
*Caldwell, Charles R	6	6	8^{1}	8	10	10	10	19
George, Walter B	5^{2}	6	8^{2}	9	8^{3}	10	10	20
*Greensfelder, Joseph S	6	6	8^{2}	9^{2}	10	10	8^{1}	19
Kansler, Henry N	5	6	9^{2}	9	9^{2}	10	8^{2}	17
Knapp, Leonard	6	6	9^{2}	7^{2}	9^{3}	10	10	20
Megee, Alph	6	6	8^{1}	8	9	8^{2}	10	19
Thomas, Benjamin	6	6	9^{2}	9^{2}	9^{3}	9^{3}	10	19
Utermohle, William	6	6	9	9	9^{3}	10	10	19
Wilson, William V	6	6	8^{2}	9	9	10	8^{2}	17

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Blumenthal, Edward B.	5	5^{2}	7^{2}	7^{2}	8^{3}	7	9^{2}	18
Buckley, John T.	5	4^{1}	5	8^{1}	9	7^{3}	9^{2}	19
Fullerton, Harold B.	6	6	9	9	8^{2}	7^{3}	9^{3}	13
Hackburn, Joseph H.	6	6	9	10	8^{3}	9	9^{2}	20
Haines, Milton C.	4^{3}	6	7^{1}	8^{1}	7^{2}	7^{1}	8^{1}	18
Magruder, Edward B.	5	6	3^{2}	6^{2}	8^{2}	9	9^{2}	17
Meginnis, John R.	5^{2}	6	5^{3}	7	6^{3}	7^{3}	8^{2}	18
Milnor, Walter S.	5	6	9^{2}	9^{3}	9	8^{2}	7^{2}	19
Nicholson, James C.	6	6	9	10	10	8^{3}	8^{2}	20
Orndorff, John H.	5	5^{1}	9	10	9^{1}	9^{3}	10	15
Porter, James	5^{3}	4	6^{2}	8^{1}	5^{1}	7	8^{2}	17
Potts, Edward	5^{2}	5^{1}	10	7^{2}	7	9^{1}	9^{2}	16
Potts, Thomas G.	6	6	9	7^{2}	8^{3}	9^{3}	10	18
Reid, Samuel M.	5	4^{3}	6	9^{1}	9	8^{1}	8^{2}	18
Rust, James O.	5	6	8^{1}	8^{2}	7^{2}	9	10	15
Snowden, Everett	6	6	9	8^{3}	7^{3}	9	8	18
Snyder, Otis K.	6	6	5^{3}	7^{1}	8^{2}	5	7^{1}	17
Walsh, William H.	6	6	8^{3}	8^{1}	9	10	9^{1}	17
Wicks, Edmund G.	6	6	9	6^{2}	9^{3}	8^{2}	9^{3}	18
Willair, Harry R.	4	6	7	6^{3}	9^{1}	7^{2}	10	18
Wynn, James G.	5	4^{2}	6	7	8^{1}	7^{2}	9	17

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*).....	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*mimim.*).....	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Booz, Washington B.....	6	6	8^2	9	10	9^3	10	18
Fornoff, Frederick.....	6	5	7^2	9	9^3	10	10	17
Hanline, Simon	5^2	4	7^2	8^2	8	7	9	19
Jordan, Charles W.....	6	5	10	8^3	9	9^1	8^2	18
Peterson, Thomas F.....	5	5^2	10	10	9	6^2	10	19
*Samuel, Herman.....	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	19
Zimmerman, Charles H....	5	4^2	8^3	10	10	8^1	10	19

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

Andrews, William F.....	6	6	10	9	10	8^3	10	19
Betts, Charles E.....	6	6	10	9^2	10	9^2	9^3	14
Colmary, Abram H.....	6	6	9^2	10	10	9^3	10	16
DeFord, George T.....	6	6	10	10	10	9	10	17
Finch, John E. W.....	6	6	10	10	9^3	10	9^1	20
Goodman, Edgar.....	6	6	10	10	10	7^1	9^2	18
Moorehead, Thomas W....	6	6	10	9^3	10	9	9^2	17
*Patterson, George E.....	4^3	6	7	10	10	9^2	10	15
Shipley, Richard C.....	4	6	9	10	8	8^2	8^2	19
Simpson, Charles E.....	5^2	6	9^2	7^3	9^2	8^3	8^1	18
Sorden, Everett Y.....	4^1	6	9^2	10	9^2	9^1	9	19
Spilman, Frank.....	6	6	10	9^2	10	9^3	9^3	17
Striewig, Charles E.	5	6	10	8	9^1	8^3	9^2	15
*Sullivan, Joseph L.....	4^2	6	8	9	9^3	8^2	9	19
Yakel, George S.....	5	6	10	8^3	9^1	9^3	9^2	20

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	History.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Amos, William J.	4	4^{2}	7	6^{1}	9	8^{1}	9^{2}	18
Hedges, Harry C.	5	4^{2}	8^{2}	8^{1}	8^{2}	7^{2}	8	11

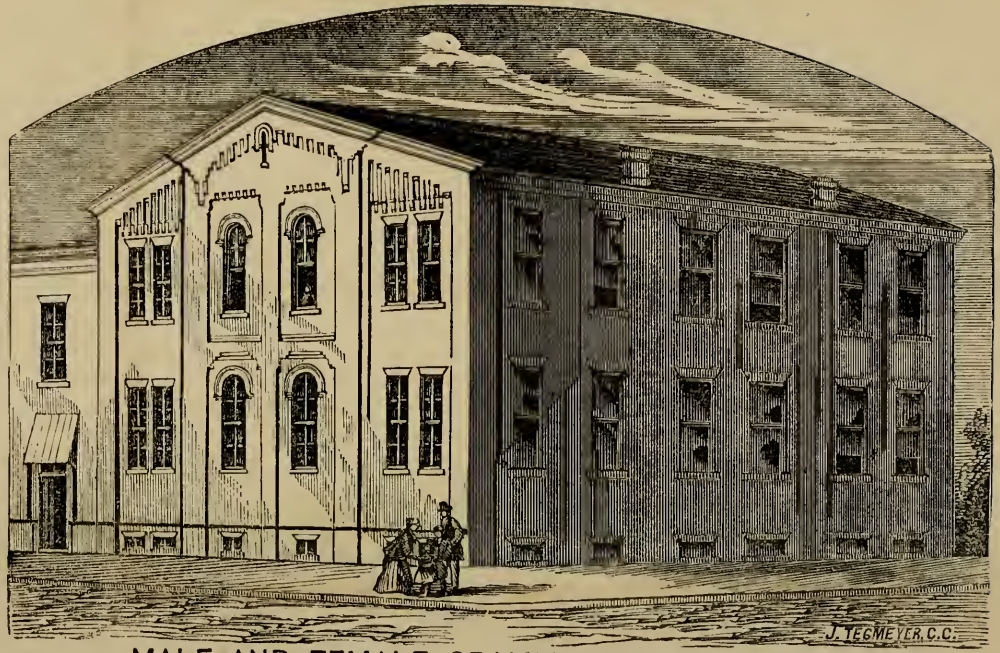
GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

Bryan, Alfred S.	6	6	9^{3}	9	7^{5}	6^{3}	9	11
Hartman, Edward A.	6	6	6	8^{1}	6^{3}	7^{1}	9	16
Hugg, John R.	6	3	6^{3}	7	7	7^{1}	7^{1}	15
Joyce, Alfred T.	5	4^{2}	5	8	7	6	9_{3}	15

STATEMENT

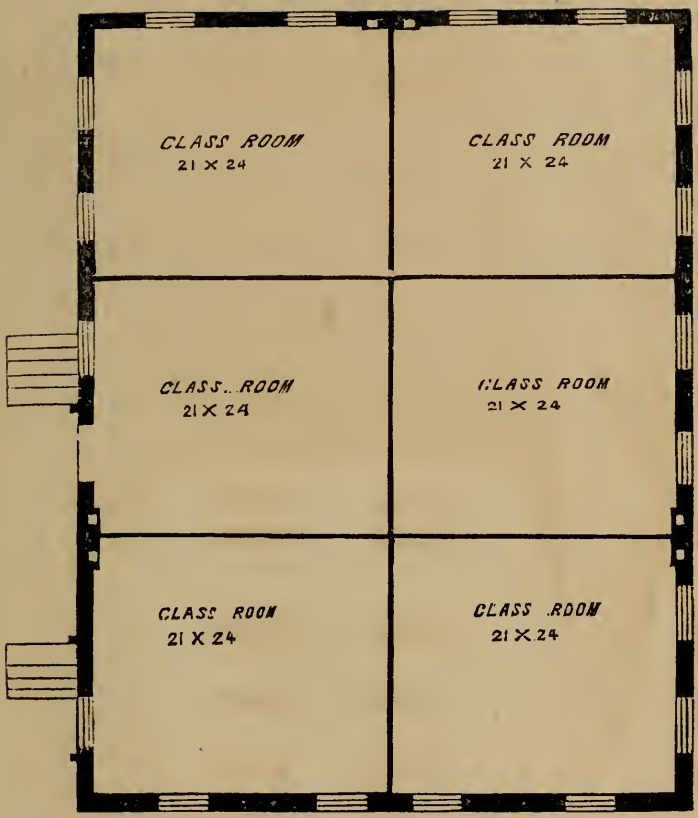
Of the number of candidates for the Baltimore City College, Examined, Passed and Admitted, for ten years, 1862 *to* 1871, *inclusive.*

From Grammar Schools.	1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
No. 1	29	2	4	16	8	11	17	7	13	15	...	12	15	7	12	17	4	8	10	2	7	17	8	16	13	8	13	13	13	13
" 2	9	2	5	9	2	4	8	3	3	6	...	4	17	2	7	21	8	16	14	8	13	18	10	15	21	10	20	25	18	20
" 3	8	...	3	9	2	5	7	2	4	8	...	8	14	9	13	15	10	11	15	7	11	13	7	10	11	7	9	...	...	...
" 4	12	7	11	22	6	11	20	4	14	5	...	4	7	2	5	10	4	9	10	1	5	15	6	12	16	7	12	13	10	12
" 5	1	...	...	7	2	7	4	3	4	6	...	6	6	5	6	9	8	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	9
" 6	15	4	8	14	7	12	13	6	8	14	...	13	13	7	9	16	12	15	25	18	23	25	23	24	20	16	19	29	29	29
" 7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	5	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	..	1	1	1
" 8	14	3	5	19	4	11	10	3	6	8	1	6	12	5	12	10	6	8	15	3	7	7	1	3	10	6	10	12	10	12
" 9	20	6	11	25	14	20	34	14	22	33	...	18	14	3	8	13	9	13	15	5	7	13	4	9	9	1	9	14	14	14
" 10	9	...	4	6	1	3	4	...	2	3	...	3	5	4	1	10	9	9	6	3	4	10	3	7	16	5	5	12	6	9
" 11	9	1	3	6	3	4	8	7	8	8	...	8	15	9	15	18	15	18	18	6	10	13	6	12	13	5	11	13	10	13
" 12	7	...	1	6	1	5	6	1	3	5	...	5	4	1	2	5	3	3	7	3	7	5	...	1	9	..	.	4	1	2
" 13 (formerly No. 3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	16
" 14	23	15	18	16	10	13	15	3	12	18	1	18	20	11	17	15	14	15	17	9	14	21	11	19	14	12	14	10	13	10
" 15	26	11	19	10	6	10	5	1	3	9	...	8	14	7	11	13	11	13	14	11	13	6	1	3	14	...	5	24	15	20
" 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	7	7	7
" 18	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	16	13	16	15	14	15
" 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	...	1	3	1	2
" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	11	3	4	13	2	5
From other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	5	17	1	1	28	9	16	16	8	11	19	1	9



MALE AND FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS No. 17.

Washington street, near Hampstead street.



GROUND PLAN OF NO. 17.

Report of the Principal

OF THE

Eastern Female High School,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS,

E. G. HIPSLEY,
H. B. ROEMER,
G. L. HAMEL,
C. H. TUMBLESON,
J. P. POE,
B. H. HOBBS,
WM. DIFFENDERFFER, M. D., (*ex-officio.*)

TEACHERS

OF THE

Eastern Female High School.

NATHANIEL H. THAYER,
Astronomy, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,
Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,
Arithmetic.

SARAH L. BASSFORD,
History, Composition.

MARY C. GEDDES,
Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

LAURA V. DeVALIN,
Physiology, English, Literature, Composition.

REBECCA TUCKER,
Etymology, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy.

LAURA M. MULLIN,
Drawing.

VIRGINIA WENTZ,
Grammar, Composition, Elocution.

LOUISA BROWNING,
Rhetoric, Composition, Writing.

AMANDE DUBRIEUL,
French.

JACOB A. ROSEWALD,
Vocal Music.

Recipients of the Peabody Medals

OF THE

FIRST GRADE,

Obtained by a System of Averages, and Final Combination.

	NAMES OF GRADUATES.	Scholastic Rank.	Conduct Rank.	Graduating Average.
	Alford, Mira.....	99	100	99 8-16
1	Baker, Rosa.....	98¼	99⅞	99 1-16
2	Ditman, Annie.....	97¼	99⅞	98 9-16
3	Kelley, Louella.....	97⅛	98¾	97 15-16
4	Bennet, Emma.....	95	100	97 8-16
5	Price, Catharine.....	94⅜	100	97 7-16
	Recipients of the Medals of the Second Grade.			
1	France, Elizabeth....	94¾	99⅞	97 5-16
2	Lewis, Linda.....	94⅜	100	97 3-16
3	Watson, Ida.....	93¼	99⅞	96 9-16
4	Abbott, Anna.....	92⅞	100	96 7-16
5	Taylor, Rebecca.....	92¾	100	96 6-16
6	Bateman, Clara.....	93¼	98½	95 14-16
7	Bowen, Isabella.....	91⅛	100	95 9-16
8	Dosh, Annie	90⅜	100	95 3-16
9	Heilburn, Bertha....	88⅝	98⅞	93 12-16
10	Gold, Pauline.....	88⅜	98⅝	93 8-16

The Scholastic Rank determines the grade of the Diploma. The Honors and Medals are awarded to the combination of Scholarships and Conduct. The 15 highest also receive a full membership ticket (Maryland Institute) for one year. Miss Alford not having entered from a Grammar School, could not receive a Peabody Medal, but was the recipent of a special one from the Board of Commissioners. The 25 highest receive tickets of admission to the Peabody Institute Lectures.

REPORT.

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

December 30, 1871.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools :

GENTLEMEN :

Permit me to commence this report with a heartfelt expression of thanks to the Author of all good for the blessings of the past year, a hope for their continuance, and an aspiration for the permanent good, in every sense, of every one committed to our charge. Of the 283 on the roll of this school in June, 200 returned in September, 135 were admitted from the Female Grammar Schools, 2 transferred from the Western School, 1 was received from a private school and 1 readmitted. Since September, 8 having withdrawn; we have 331 at this date. Instances of lateness are rare. Absence is principally caused by sickness and domestic necessity. Few cases occur that are not excusable. "How shall we secure a better attendance?" To this question, once officially submitted to me, my answer was in one single word "attractiveness." If the recitation do not draw, if it be not more than a mere uninteresting rehearsal of the dry text, if there be not the exercise of kindness and impartiality, and if reasonable efforts be not made to secure confidence and beget love for school work, then will the young, now, as in olden time, "creep unwillingly to school."

This subject was so forcibly illustrated at the late Convention of State Teachers by the Superintendent in a contrast between two schools, that I hope he will repeat it in his report. That all our Departments are in a healthy condition may be inferred from the fact that every class has a fair percentage of a high scholastic record. This, the result of the efforts of my associates, commends them to your continued confidence. While I believe that the educational status of the school is full of promise, I have the satisfaction of knowing, from daily experience, that a morality of high character prevails throughout the school, and also a commendable appreciation of a correct personal deportment. The class of 1871 was graduated at the Masonic Temple in June last with the usual ceremonies. I have given the record of the 15 highest, for reference, from which it will be seen that generally if not wholly high conduct accompanies high scholarship. Miss M. H. Alford not having entered from a Grammar School, could not receive a Peabody Medal, but was the recipient of a special one from the Board. As there are two or three (one in the next class) who entered in the same way some legislation on the subject would be proper. The record of the present graduating class thus far is very creditable, exhibiting study, attention and excellent conduct. It will rank with its predecessors. To the Board and its officers I tender the compliments of the season and the hope that under its continued jurisdiction our united efforts may be crowned with a success commensurate with our desire.

Very respectfully,

NATH. H. THAYER.

AGGREGATE WEEKLY WORK.

Years.	Classes.	Mr. Thayer.	Miss Baer.	Miss Tompkins.	Miss Bassford.	Miss Lang.	Miss Geddes.	Miss DeValin.	Miss Wentz.	Miss Tucker.	Miss Mullin.	Mad. Debrieul.	Prof. Rosewald.	Periods.
1	A			3	2	4		2	4	4	2	2	2	25
	B			3	2	4		2	4	4	2	2	2	25
	C			3	2	4		2	4	4	2	2	2	25
2	D		2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	25
	E		2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	25
	F		2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	25
3	G	2	4		2		5	1	2	2	2	3	2	25
	H	2	4		2		5	1	2	2	2	3	2	25
	I	2	4		2		5	1	2	2	2	3	2	25
4	K	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	2	25
	L	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	2	25
	Total	18	22	22	25	25	25	22	23	24	22	25	22	575
	Vacant	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	0		22
	Total	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		575

The 22 periods caused (by the attendance of the Prof. of Vocal Music on Wednesdays and Fridays,) and marked vacant, are not unemployed.

COMPOSITION.

Classes K and L.....Miss Baer.
" G, H and I.....Miss De Valin.
" D, E and F.....Miss Bassford.
" A, B and C.....Miss Wentz.

260 pages, more or less, written, examined, and corrected weekly, independent of the work of the Schedule.

SPECIAL WEEKLY WORK PER SCHEDULE.

4	3	2	1	Years.	Teachers.
				Classes.	
			A	Moral Philosophy.	Mr. Thayer.
			B	Chemistry.	Mr. Thayer.
			C	Astronomy.	Mr. Thayer.
			D	Globes.	Mr. Thayer.
			E	Rhetoric.	Miss Baer.
			F	Elocution.	Miss Baer.
			G	Dictation.	Miss Baer.
			H	Arithmetic.	Miss Tompkins.
			I	History.	Miss Bassford.
			K	Geography.	Miss Bassford.
			L	Dictation.	Miss Bassford.
			A	Writing.	Miss Lang.
			B	Algebra.	Miss Lang.
			C	Geometry.	Miss Geddes.
			D	Algebra.	Miss Geddes.
			E	Mensuration.	Miss Geddes.
			F	Trigonometry.	Miss Geddes.
			G	Rhetoric.	Miss Geddes.
			H	E. Literature.	Miss DeValin.
			I	Physiology.	Miss DeValin.
			K	Dictation.	Miss DeValin.
			L	Drawing.	Miss Mullin.
			A	French.	Mad. Dubrieul.
			B	Grammar.	Miss Wentz.
			C	Elocution.	Miss Wentz.
			D	Dictation.	Miss Wentz.
			E	Etymology.	Miss Tucker.
			F	N. Philosophy.	Miss Tucker.
			G	Astronomy.	Miss Tucker.
			H	Vocal Music.	Prof. Rosewald.
			I	Aggregate.	

For Composition see note on page of aggregate, it not being on the Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF THE WORK OF THE EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Rooms.	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		11		12		13	
Days.	Mr. Rosewald.	Miss Baer.		Miss Bassford.		Miss Wentz.		Miss Devalin.		Mad. Dubrieul.		Miss Mullin.		Miss Tucker.		Miss Lang.		Miss Geddes.		Miss Tompkins.		Mr. Thayer.	
Periods.																							
Mon.		L	Elo.	H	His.	A	Dict.	D	Phys.	E	French.	B	Draw.	F	N. Phi.	C	Pen.	I	Geo.	K	Arith	G	Chem.
2		K	Dict.	I	"	F	Gram.	C	"	H	"	D	"	A	Ety.	B	"	G	"	E	"	L	M. Phi.
3		G	Rhet.	L	Geog.	C	Elo.	F	"	I	"	E	"	B	"	A	"	A	"	D	"	K	"
4		H	"	E	Dict.	I	Gram.	A	"	K	"	G	"	C	"	D	Alg.	F	Rhet.	B	"	L	Chem.
5		I	"	G	His.	D	"	B	"	L	"	A	"	E	N. Phi.	F	"	K	Mem.	C	"	H	"
Tues.		D	Elo.	K	Geog.	B	Gram.	G	Diet.	E	French.	C	Draw.	H	Ast.	A	Pen.	L	Mem.	F	Arith.	I	Chem.
2		H	"	D	His.	C	"	L	E. Lit.	A	"	B	"	G	"	F	Alg.	I	Alg.	E	"	K	"
3		G	"	F	"	A	Elo.	E	Phys.	D	"	K	"	I	"	C	Pen	H	"	B	"	L	Ast.
4		H	Rhet.	A	"	E	Gram.	D	"	G	"	L	"	C	N. Phi.	B	"	I	Geo.	F	"	K	"
5		I	Elo.	B	"	L	"	K	E. Lit.	F	"	H	"	A	"	D	Alg.	E	Rhet.	C	"	G	Chem.
Wedn'y.	A. B. C.	F	Elo.	G	His.	H	Gram		Ex. Com.	L	French.	I	Draw.		Ex. Work	K	Pen.	E	Rhet.	D	Arith.		Super.
2	D. E. F.		Ex. Com.	C	"	G	"	H	Dict.	A	"		Ex Draw	B	N. Phi.	L	"	I	Alg.		Ex.Work	K	M. Phi.
3	G. H. I.	D	Elo.	A	"		Ex Com.		Ex. Com.	B	"	F	Draw.	C	Ety.	E	Alg.	K	Trig.	L	Arith.		Super.
4	K.		Ex. Com.	H	"	I	Gram.	D	Phys.	C	"	E	"	B	"	F	"	G	Alg.	A	"	L	M. Phi.
5	L.	E	Elo.	I	"	B	Dict.	F	"	G	"	D	"	A	"	C	"	H	Geo.	K	"		Super.
Thurs.		L	Dic.	D	His.	C	Gram.	K	E. Lit.	I	French.	F	Draw.	E	N. Phi.	B	Pen.	G	Geo.	A	Arith.	H	Chem.
2		K	Elo.	F	Dict.	B	Elo.	E	Phys.	H	"	I	"	G	Ast.	A	"	D	Rhet.	C	"	L	"
3		E	"	L	Geog.	A	Gram.	I	Dict.	D	"	H	"	B	N. Phi.	C	"	G	Alg.	F	"	K	"
4		I	Rhet.	K	"	G	"	C	Phys.	B	"	A	"	H	Ast.	E	Alg.	F	Rhet.	D	"	I	Globes.
5		G	"	E	His.	K	"	L	E. Lit.	F	"	C	"	D	N. Phi.	A	"	H	Geo.	B	"	I	Chem.
Friday.	A. B. C.	G	Elo.	E	His.	H	Gram.		Ex. Com.	L	French		Ex. Draw	F	N. Phi.	K	Pen.	D	Rhet.	L	Arith.		Super.
2	D. E. F.		Ex. Com.	B	"	C	Dict.	A	Phys.	K	"	G	Draw.	I	Ast.	L	"	H	Alg.		Ex.Work		"
3	G. H. I.	F	Elo.	D	Diet.		Ex. Com.	B	"	C	"		Ex. Draw	A	N. Phi.	E	Alg.	L	Trig.		"	K	Globes.
4	K.	H	"	F	His.	B	Gram.	E	"	G	"	L	Draw.	C	"	D	"	I	Geo.	A	Arith.		Super.
5	L.	I	"	C	"	A	"	F	"	H	"	K	"	D	"	B	"	G	"	E	"		"

All scholastic work must be confined to the periods. No written work must be required of pupils out of school hours, except the regular Composition, and French Exercises, which are to be considerd as recitations. The limit of Composition to be one page for the 1st year, (A. B. C.); two pages for the 2d, (D. E. C.); three pages for the 3d, (G. H. I.), and four pages for the 4th, (K. L.) For False Syntax and Spelling, 1, 2, 3 or 4 to be deducted according to the year, and for all other errors 1 each for all. Public Reading on the 3d Friday of each month at the Eastern School, and on the 4th at the Western, (1½ P. M.) In case of absence of Teachers on Wednesday and Friday, those present having vacant periods must take charge of classes of absentees. No change must be made in this Schedule without the knowledge and approval of the Principal.

Summary of the Results of the Examination of 1871, *and Total Number Entered from all Sources.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Entered.
2	18	18	18	18
3	7	7	7	6
5	14	12	14	13
9	11	11	11	2*
11	26	26	26	25
13	28	20	28	28
14	9	9	9	9
17	19	18	19	16
20	18	18	18	18
Aggregates	150	139	150	135

*The Pupils of No. 9, are examined alternately, in mass, at one of the High Schools, and enter each as they reside east or west of Calvert street.

Transferred from the Western School	2
From Foreign source	1
Readmitted	1
From Grammar Schools	135
Total entered	139

Results of Examinations of Candidates for Admission into the Eastern Female High School from 1865 *to* 1870, *inclusive.*

Female Grammar Schools.		No. 2	" 3	" 5	" 7	" 9	" 11	" 13	" 14	" 16	" 17	" 20	Total.	
1865.....		18	9	17	...	...	23	45	25	...	...	...	137	Examined.
		4	1	6	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	21	Failed.
		14	8	11	...	...	15	44	24	...	...	...	116	Passed.
1866.....		22	16	16	5	7	28	32	20	...	...	...	146	Examined.
		1	6	1	4	0	2	2	0	...	...	...	16	Failed.
		21	10	15	1	7	26	30	20	...	...	...	130	Passed.
1867.....		26	12	18	4	...	25	38	17	...	...	...	140	Examined.
		3	0	2	1	...	2	1	0	...	...	...	9	Failed.
		23	12	16	3	...	23	37	17	...	...	...	131	Passed.
1868....		28	13	21	8	...	28	36	18	1	4	2	159	Examined.
		2	0	3	3	...	1	0	2	0	0	1	12	Failed.
		26	13	18	5	...	27	36	16	1	4	1	147	Passed.
1869.....		33	9	18	8	...	26	45	13	...	14	26	192	Examined.
		3	2	4	7	...	6	10	1	...	0	6	39	Failed.
		30	7	14	1	...	20	35	12	...	14	20	153	Passed.
1870.....		14	10	17	7	12	24	33	12	...	14	26	169	Examined.
		1	4	14	7	1	16	30	5	...	6	26	110	Failed.
		13	6	3	0	11	8	3	7	...	8	0	59	Passed.
1871.....		18	7	14	...	11	26	28	9	...	19	18	150	Examined.
		0	0	2	...	0	0	8	0	...	1	0	11	Failed.
		18	7	12	...	11	26	20	9	...	18	18	139	Passed.

Results of Examinations of Candidates—Concluded.

Year of Examination.	Number Examined.	Number Entered.	Number Graduated.	Year of Graduation
1861	...	90	40	1864
1862	...	124	42	1865
1863	...	88	33	1866
1864	...	119	36	1868*
1865	137	107	45	1869
1866	146	121	41	1870
1867	140	131	31	1871
1868	159	143	...	.....
1869	192	170	...	.....
1870	169	99	...	.....
1871	150	139	...	

*Change of Course to one of 4 years.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FIRST YEAR.

Classes A. B. and C.

Alton, Mary ; Angell, Eliza W.; Allen, Isabella ; Andrews, Johanna; Allman, Ida E.; Booz, Emma E.; Booz, Mary; Barnes, Laura V.; Burbage, Annie; Bucheimer, Mary L.; Barton, Fannie ; Baylies, Mary ; Boggs, Mary ; Blessing, Elizabeth ; Burch, Laura ; Bandel, Emma ; Burke, Marian V.; Bandel, Florence; Byrne, Louisa ; Brownly, Maria ; Brooks, Annie ; Bennett, Mary E.; Cook, Annie ; Cumming, Elizabeth ; Cline, Margaret; Coster, Dora I.; Cunningham, Martha; Cross, Caroline M.; Campbell, Alice ; Coppuck, Alice ; Coates, Mary V.; Conradt, Mary E.; Clarke, Margaret ; Cooper, Frances E.; Duke, Celsia; Deaver, Libbie ; Dailey, Augusta ; Edkins, Emily F.; Frank, Sarah ; Fuld, Frances ; Frank, Sarah R.; Freeman, Ella S.; Garewood, Mary E.; Greenbaum, Amelia ; Gamble, Sarah K.; Gaston, Mary ; Gamble, Emma L.; Grabb, Ella ; Hamel, Ellen V.; Heisendfeldt, Sophia ; Heindle, Annie ; Hall, Mary ; Headley, Mary A. ; Hoffman, Clara ; Hartogensis, Brendelli ; Henderson, Sarah J.; Hodges, Agnes L.; Herpel, Annie M.; Halpine, Mary C.; Henry, Alice V.; Hollins, Johanna ; James, Eliza T.; Johnson, Sarah ; Johns, Lillie ; Johnson, Cornelia ; Johnson, Aurora ; Kleinfelter, Anne ; Keefer, Mary L.; King, Adele F.; Kraft, Clara C.; Lucas, Isabella ; Lawson, Ella ; Lee, Mary M.; Lang, Minnie ; Lee,

Catharine A.; Lee, Ida; Miller, Rebecca; Maxwell, Frances I.; Melis, Magalene; McNeal, Sarah; Morningstar, Ella; McNeal, McCauseland Marg. E.; Martin, Florence; McGrane Frances; Murray, Frances; Masson, Sarah I.; Murray, Mary E.; Magers, Ella E.; Ogier, Ida; Oneil, Susan; Oram, Cordelia; Perry, Sarah; Pentz, Sarah E.; Palmer, Mary; Pario, Alice; Paper, Emma S.; Paper, Anne A.; Ray, Ella; Robbins, Theodosia A.; Roberts, Clara; Robinson, Emma; Reed, Catharine; Rickey, Amelia B.; Roesninck, Johanna; Rogers, Caroline; Rusk, Elizabeth; Rathell, Mary I.; Simmons, Adelaide; Sutherland, Alice; Seidenstricker, Elizabeth; Stephenson, Elizabeth; Schawb, Mary; Sherwood Mary S.; Sweitzer, Josephine; Stammen, Mary B.; Smith, Mary E.; Simpson, Jennie; Stansbury, Isabel A.; Snow, Mary; Sinclair, Caroline; Schleisner, Rosamond; Thackston, Ada B.; Thompson, Caroline; Thompson, Catharine E.; Vickers, Jeannette; Welch, Bertha S.; Winks, Sarah; White, Virginia; Williamson, Martha; Wood, Eva F.; Wood, Addie A.; Wood, Mary I.; Weil, Sarah; Weitzel, Adelaide; Valentine, Sarah; Young, Susan I.; Young, Julia: Young, Virginia A.; Total 138.

SECOND YEAR.

Classes D., E. and F.

Aburn, Ida; Brooks, Sophia; Brennan, Anna; Brickman, Lydia; Bond, Ida; Bersch, Ella; Baker, Margaret; Bullock, Elizabeth; Bullock, Caroline; Cole, Mary; Cumming, Margaret; Caskey, Sarah; Clayton, Elizabeth; Copenhaver, Elizabeth; Cohn, Rosa; Calder, Mary; Creeney, Margaret; Dawson, Emma; Davis, Ella; Dungan, Mary; Delahay, Mary; Emick, Kate; Ewings, Isabella; Ford, Ann; Finley, Kate; Frank, Laura; Fouse, Ida; Gees, Mary; Gilligan, Estelle;

Greentree, Rebecca; Gorton, Catharine; Heindle, Margaret; Healey, Mary; Hill, Nancy; Hoxar, Eudora; Hudgins, Mary; Herrmann, Caroline; Hartman, Doratha; Kinneman, Frances; King, Frances; Langley, Mary; Lauer, Rachel; Lynch, Laura; Myers, Laura; McPherson, Sarah; McLean, Margaret; Mills, Catharine; Newport, Ellen; Preiss, Marian; Price, Alice; Peters, Amelia; Robert, Estelle; Ross, Susan; Rosenblatt, Caroline; Robb, Helen; Sabel, Lydia; Sahm, Catharine; Swain, Ida; Southerland, Margaret; Stassfort, Mary; Stammen, Ella; Talbott, Valeria; Thompson, Blanche; Thurlow, Emma; Wolfe, Mary; Wardenburg, Clara; Younger, Ella; Bateman, Estelle; Clark, Mary; Crookshanks, Julia; Hubbard, Charlotte; Ricketts, Kate; Swain, Mary; Snyder, Martha; Thomas, Ada.—Total 75.

THIRD YEAR.

Classes G. H. and I.

Atkinson, Emma; Burke, Sarah; Blades, Elizabeth; Bowen, Annie; Barrickman, Margaret; Brashears, Harriet; Brown, Ella; Bennett, Alice; Cooper, Mary; Creamer, Sarah; Carter, Emma; Cohan, Olga; Clements, Catharine; Day, Mary; Dobbs, Elizabeth; Dill, Ida; Douglas, Ellen; Ford, Alice; Ferguson, Charlotte; Gottert, Annie; Gibney, Annie; Gardner, Isabella; Gayle, Mary; Garrett, Margaret; Humphreys, Mary; Henderson, Mary; Hughes, Margaret; Hessler, Mary; Jones, Ella; Klatte, Theresa; King, Mary; King, Roberta; Kenney, Mary; Llewellen, Mary; Love, Eva; Little, Ida; Martin, Mary; Mathai, Eva; Milburne, Mary; Mailhouse, Cecelia; McGregor, Annie; McCullough, Jane; McCullough, Mary; Maydwell, Josephine; Marfield, Annie; Maddox, Henrietta; McDonough, Margaret; McKay,

Eliza; Nagle, Mary; Nicolai, Laura; Ould, Margaret; Preiss, Catharine; Parker, Annie; Perry, Ida; Phillips, Catharine; Pope, Mary; Quirk, Julia; Reynolds, Eliza; Ringgold, Jennie; Strobel, Mary; Spafford, Isabella; Speake, Ida; Sollers, Cornelia; Scott, Ida; Sherwood, Annie; Schloss, Sarah; Spalding, Mary; Teal, Laura; Thompson, Effie; Thomas' Elizabeth; Thomas, Catharine; Williams, Elizabeth; Welch' Frances; Waltzen, Augusta; Whitson, Catharine; Willis, Elizabeth; Wake, Sarah; Hollins, Georgianna.—Total 78.

FOURTH YEAR.

Classes K. and L.

Badders, Mary C.; Brooks, Elizabeth; Burton, Sarah A.; Barrett, Florence G.; Bennett, Eliza V.; Barnes, Medora; Cooper, Mary N.; Cumming, Ella J.; Campbell, Mary J.; Crawford, Mary; Cullington, Annie; Cunningham, Mary M.; Chapman, Mary M.; Copenhaver, Emma; Dobler, Mary J.; Drach, Annie E.; Ditman, Alice L.; Emich, Elizabeth A.; Ewing, Ella R.; Eldridge, Alice; Fay, Adeline; Glenn, Mary J.; Glenn, Rosa; Hynes, Mary C.; Hardy, Laura V.; Holland, Elizabeth C.: Johnson, Ella G.; Krebs, Charlotte E.; Kennedy, Hannah N.; Loney, Mary E.; Loane, Annie F.; Logsdon, May P.; Leatherbury, Nicolena S.; McCormick, Cordelia O.; Magers, Ida R.; Moxley, Annie E.; Pierce, Willanna; Roesninck, Emily; Reese, Lisette, W.; Single Elizabeth; Smith, Elizabeth S.; Sultzer, Susan E.; Scudder, Sophia G.; Willis, Mary H.; Ward, Sarah O.; Wells, Gertrude R.; Goshell, Annie; Murray, Clara E.—Total 48.

GRADUATES.

(1871.)

Adams, Mary V.; Abbott, Anna S.; Alford, Mira; Baker, Laura; Baker, Rosa; Bateman, Clara V.; Bidlingmayer, Margaret; Bowen, Isabella F.; Bennett, Emma; Coffin, Mary L.; Dosh, Annie M.; Ditman, Annie E.; France, Elizabeth; Gorman, Ella M.; Gold, Pauline; Hupp, Julia F.; Heilburn, Bertha R.; Kelly, Louella; Kinsey, Ella; Lewis, Linda; Maddox, Emma J.; Noble, Mary B.; Peed, Laura V.; Price, Catharine E.; Rogan, Mary; Robb, Emma J.; Short, Maria C.; Taylor, Rebecca J.; Wrightson, Emma; Watson, Ida F.; Waggner, Margaret A.—Total 31.

SUMMARY:

Graduates	31

UNDERGRADUATES.

First year	138
Second year	75
Third year	78
Fourth year	48
	339

WITHDRAWN SINCE SEPTEMBER.

First year	4
Second year	3
Third year	0
Fourth year	1
	8
On the roll December 31, 1870	331

NAMES AND WORK

Of Candidates for Admission into the Eastern Female High School from Female Grammar Schools, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 11, 13, 14, 17 *and* 20, *June*, 1871.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions...	20	10	10	6	10	10	10	20	66
No. ma'ks, 4 to each ques	20	40	40	24	40	40	40	20	264
Number to be obtained.	15	24	24	16	24	24	24	15	
Alton, Mary.....	19	40	38	20	38	39	34	20	248
Andrews, Joanna.....	19	40	36	20	36	39	28	19	237
Brooks, Annie.....	19	32	40	24	35	39	30	20	239
Bennett, Mary E.....	19	40	36	16	40	40	38	20	249
Brownley, Maria.....	19	40	36	20	40	38	34	19	246
Cumming, Elizabeth. .	19	40	38	20	30	35	34	19	235
Garewood, Mary E	19	40	40	20	37	39	24	16	235
Grabb, Ella.....	19	40	38	22	40	40	36	18	253
Henderson, Sarah J....	18	40	36	24	40	36	33	18	245
Hollins, Joanna.....	19	40	40	24	38	39	32	18	250
Lawson, Ella	19	40	38	24	36	39	34	19	249
Morningstar, Ella	19	40	40	24	40	40	38	20	261
Ogier, Ida	19	40	40	24	40	36	38	20	257
Sinclair, Caroline.....	19	40	40	20	40	38	38	20	255
Snow, Mary.....	19	40	40	24	40	40	30	19	252
Thompson, Caroline...	19	36	36	20	36	38	40	18	243
Thompson, Catharine..	18	40	40	20	40	39	37	20	254
Weil, Sarah.....	19	40	40	24	40	39	38	20	260

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 3.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography	Spelling.	Total.
Bandel, Emma.....	19	40	36	24	38	34	27	20	238
Byrne, Louisa.....	18	40	34	20	27	38	29	20	226
Hoffman, Clara.....	19	40	40	22	40	30	36	18	245
Hartogensis, Brendelli	16	40	40	24	40	40	30	20	250
McGrane, Frances.....	16	40	36	24	38	39	27	17	237
Stansbury, Isabella A	19	36	39	20	36	34	25	20	229
*Watson, Ruth.	15	40	39	20	40	36	32	20	242

FEMALE GRAMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

Angell, Eliza W.....	18	35	40	16	30	34	33	16	222
Allman, Ida E.....	16	36	40	17	40	29	29	16	223
Burke, Marian V.....	19	40	40	20	40	40	40	20	259
Gambel, Sarah K.....	19	40	32	24	40	35	40	20	250
Healey, Mary A. J.....	16	38	37	21	40	40	35	18	245
King, Adele E.....	19	40	38	16	36	36	34	18	237
Kraft, Clara C.....	19	40	40	16	39	40	39	20	253
McCausland Marg.....	16	28	29	20	40	32	34	16	215
Magers, Ella E.....	18	38	29	16	39	39	33	17	229
Paper, Emma S.....	18	40	40	16	38	30	29	15	226
Paper, Annie A	19	39	28	18	35	31	34	19	223
*Sykes, Elizabeth B....	16	38	36	18	30	25	30	14	207
Welch, Bertha S.....	16	36	32	20	35	25	33	12	209
Williamson, Martha..	16	40	30	20	34	31	32	18	221

*Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 9.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography	Spelling.	Total.
*Clarke, Mary J.....	18	40	39	24	40	40	40	20	261
*Clarke, Mollie M.....	19	40	35	22	34	39	40	20	249
Greenbaum, Amelia...	19	34	39	24	36	38	40	20	250
*Haig Angie.....	20	39	36	24	40	33	40	18	250
*Kent, Mollie.....	19	39	40	24	38	33	40	18	251
*Laws, Lillie.....	19	40	40	24	34	40	35	19	251
*Rafle, Houlda	19	40	35	24	35	35	37	20	245
*Rusk, Barbara	19	40	38	24	35	38	36	20	250
Simpson, Jennie.....	20	40	36	24	40	39	39	20	258
*Webster, Anna C.....	20	40	34	24	40	34	38	19	294
*Welch, Lillie.....	19	40	38	24	38	40	35	18	252

*Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Cline, Maggie	19	34	31	24	34	33	32	19	226
Coster, Dora J.	19	38	33	20	33	29	35	20	227
Cunningham, Martha.	19	32	36	24	29	31	38	19	228
Cross, Carrie M.	19	36	37	20	38	37	32	16	235
Fuld, Fannie	18	32	38	24	40	39	38	20	249
Freeman, Ella S.	19	38	27	20	35	39	36	20	234
Frank, Sarah	18	31	24	24	38	39	29	18	224
Henry, Alice V.	18	40	28	23	36	38	36	20	239
Keefer, Mary L.	20	40	40	24	38	40	38	20	260
Masson, Sarah J.	20	40	39	24	40	40	40	20	263
Rathell, Mary J	19	38	36	24	39	40	39	20	255
*Robinson, Ida	19	40	38	18	36	40	36	20	247
Ray, Ella	18	30	35	20	32	33	39	17	224
Robbins, Theodosia A.	19	39	39	24	29	34	38	18	240
Schleisner, Rosamond.	19	40	39	20	31	33	40	15	237
Stammen, Mary B.	19	38	31	23	38	36	30	20	235
Smith, Mary E.	18	37	29	30	30	30	31	19	224
Thompson, Annie P.	18	37	35	17	33	28	27	16	211
Tindall, Christiana	19	40	25	24	34	36	33	18	229
Thackston, Ada B	19	40	38	24	39	40	40	18	258
Vickers, Jeannette	18	40	36	24	36	40	37	19	250
Wood, Eva F.	18	38	34	24	33	39	38	18	242
Wood, Addie A.	18	38	27	20	38	38	34	18	231
Wood, Mary J.	18	38	24	24	33	39	34	18	228
White, Virginia M.	19	28	36	20	33	36	37	15	224
Young, Susan J.	19	36	40	24	39	36	40	20	254

*Did not enter.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 13.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography	Spelling.	Total.
Allen, Isabella	18	36	36	20	38	38	29	18	233
Barton, Fannie	16	24	36	24	33	26	24	11	194
Baylies, Mary	18	38	40	16	37	35	35	16	235
Boggs, Mary	18	34	31	20	32	24	34	12	205
Booth, Mary	19	36	32	18	40	38	24	18	225
Blessing, Lizzie	18	38	26	24	40	39	29	15	229
Burch, Laura	17	34	30	24	32	34	25	18	214
Bandel, Florence	19	37	32	23	30	33	28	18	220
Cook, Annie	16	38	40	24	38	33	32	18	239
Campbell, Alice	19	40	35	16	36	24	30	18	218
Coppinck, Alice	19	33	37	23	36	33	32	16	229
Daily, Augusta	19	31	33	24	38	40	29	20	234
Frank, Sarah	19	38	35	20	29	28	34	12	215
Hall, Mollie	19	40	30	20	40	32	30	13	254
Heisenfeld, Sophia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Johnston, Sarah	19	40	38	22	39	30	58	15	241
Lee, Mary M	18	20	35	16	31	37	26	14	197
Lee, Katie A	17	29	34	19	27	28	20	14	188
McNeal, Sallie	16	35	36	24	27	29	30	16	213
Murray, Fannie	19	38	36	20	40	36	31	15	235
Murray, Mary E	19	40	36	20	29	35	24	16	219
O'Neil, Susan	16	28	33	20	37	34	37	19	224
Oram, Cordelia	17	26	27	20	28	27	24	8	177
Pario, Alice	16	36	37	20	35	34	35	15	228
Reed, Katie	18	38	32	21	27	35	35	17	223
Roberts, Clara	19	31	37	22	33	28	31	15	216
Schweitzer, Josephine	19	33	28	16	24	26	30	16	192
Young, Julia	16	29	37	20	39	32	33	16	222

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography	Spelling.	Total.
Buchheimer, Mary L..	19	39	36	24	40	40	32	18	248
Deaver, Libbie.....	19	38	35	24	34	40	40	20	250
Gamble, Emma L.....	19	36	40	20	36	40	34	19	244
Halpine, Mary C.....	18	30	25	18	32	28	39	18	208
James, Eliza T.....	18	40	38	24	34	38	34	20	246
Lang, Minnie.....	19	38	40	24	40	40	30	17	248
Pentz, Sarah E.....	18	40	40	21	39	39	38	18	253
Rickey, Amelia B.....	18	40	39	24	39	35	34	19	248
Sherwood, Mary S.....	18	39	40	20	25	36	28	18	244

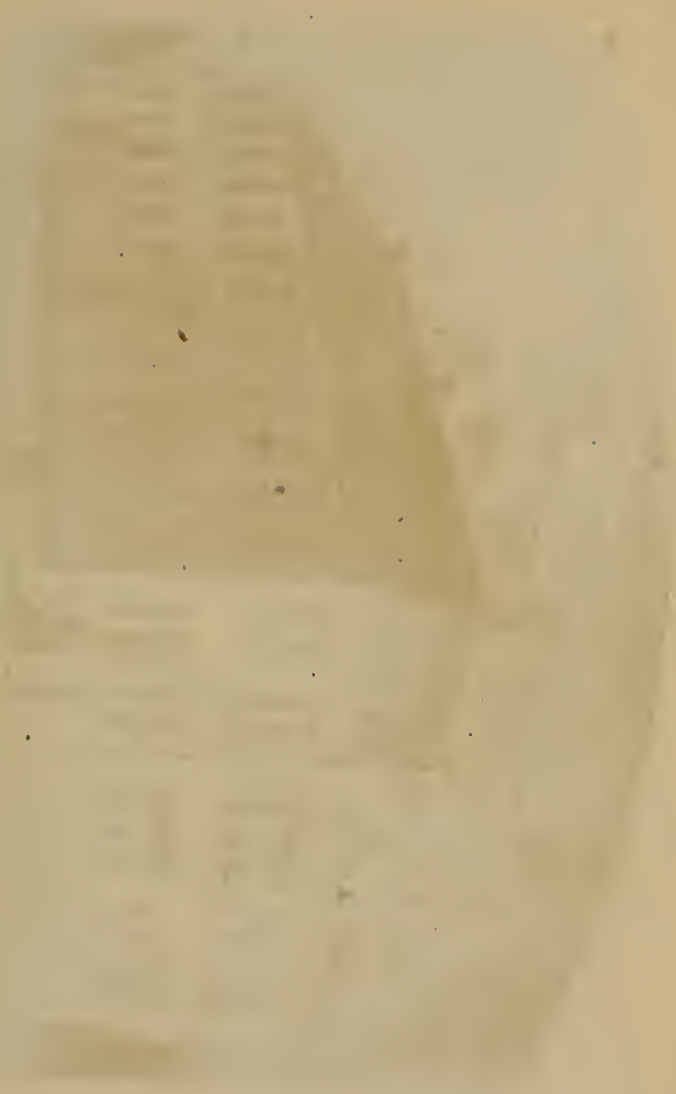
FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17.

Booz, Emma E.....	16	36	33	16	34	38	32	18	223
Barnes, Laura V.....	15	36	29	18	37	37	35	18	225
Cooper, Frances E.....	16	40	32	18	34	31	32	19	222
Coates, Mary V.....	16	40	32	18	36	38	27	17	224
*Dobson, Ellen.....	18	40	34	18	40	36	28	17	231
Edkins, Emily F.....	16	39	31	24	30	39	29	19	227
Hodges, Agnes L.....	16	38	32	20	32	36	33	19	226
Hamel, Ellen V.....	17	40	35	20	36	39	36	18	241
Herpel, Annie M.....	17	40	34	24	36	40	32	18	241
Maxwell, Frances J...	15	40	32	24	35	27	28	20	221
Martin, Florence.....	17	36	36	24	34	39	30	17	233
Melis, Magdalene.....	16	34	28	24	39	38	34	15	228
Roesninck, Johanna...	19	36	28	22	34	36	35	19	229
*Riley, Mary A.....	18	38	35	24	37	37	40	19	248
Stephenson, Elizabeth.	18	40	36	19	36	39	29	14	231
*Shipley, Rosa E.....	18	38	26	24	32	30	40	17	225
Schawb, Mary.....	16	39	40	24	40	40	40	19	258
Winks, Sarah.....	16	31	29	20	30	32	36	18	212
Young, Virginia A....	16	37	31	20	38	25	36	17	220

*Did not enter.

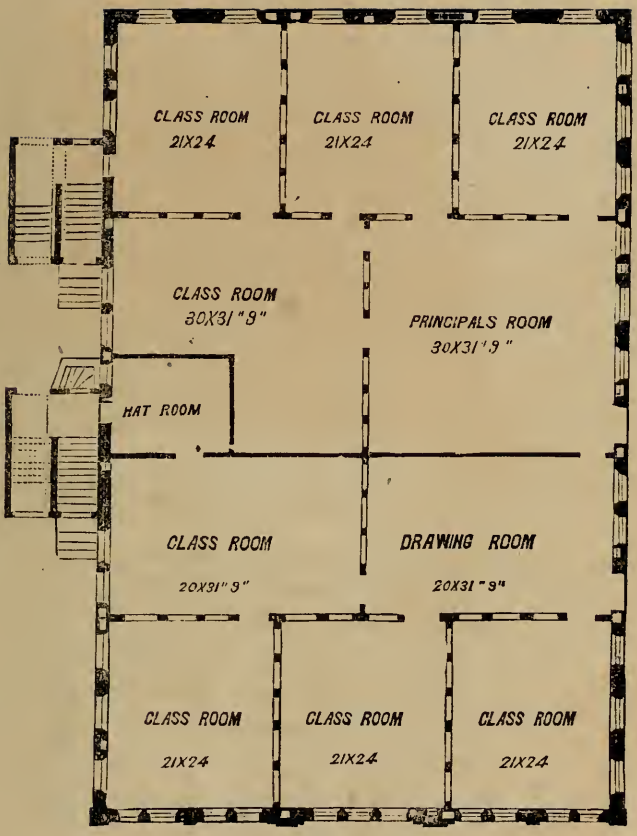
FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

Branches in which Examined.	Writing.	History.	Definitions.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.	Total.
Burbage, Annie.....	18	40	35	16	40	40	38	19	246
Bamberger, Virginia...	19	36	32	16	32	34	32	18	219
Conradt, Mary E.....	19	40	40	20	40	40	40	19	258
Clark, Margaret.....	18	36	36	22	39	33	35	16	235
Duke, Celsia.	19	32	32	20	36	38	29	19	225
Gaston, Mary.....	18	38	36	24	34	36	30	19	235
Klinefelter, Anna.....	19	40	36	24	40	39	38	18	254
Johns, Lillie.....	18	40	39	16	40	36	40	19	248
Johnson, Cornelia.....	17	32	32	22	34	36	30	18	221
Johnson, Aurora.....	17	40	40	20	33	33	38	20	241
Lee, Ida.....	19	38	36	16	38	39	38	16	240
Perry, Sarah.....	19	38	37	24	39	32	39	16	244
Palmer, Mary.....	18	32	38	20	40	38	38	18	242
Rogers, Caroline.....	19	40	36	20	36	34	37	18	240
Robinson, Emma.....	19	36	32	24	36	35	38	19	230
Rush, Elizabeth.....	19	40	34	20	40	39	38	16	237
Seidenstricker, E.....	19	40	40	21	38	35	39	18	250
Weitzel, Adelaide.....	19	34	29	20	38	38	25	19	222



Primary and Grammar Schools No. 19,

PARK AVENUE NEAR PRESTON STREET.



Ground Plan of No. 19.

Western Female High School.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

COMMITTEE

ON

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

JOHN P. POE, *Chairman.*
GEO. L. HAMEL.
WM. C. ATKINSON.
H. B. ROEMER.
B. H. HOBBS.
WM. M. IVES.
WM. H. DIFFENDERFFER, *ex. officio.*

FACULTY

OF

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD, A. M. *Principal.*

Astronomy, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Arithmetic, Experiments.

P. A. HARTMAN,

English Literature and Criticism, Rhetoric, Composition.

S. S. RICE,

Elocution, English Analysis, Composition.

J. S. WILLIAMS,

Algebra, Composition, Recording.

E. COWMAN,

Physiology, Etymology, Composition.

H. C. ADAMS,

History, Geography, (Rev'd)

L. C. SAUMENIG,

Geometry, Penmanship, Composition.

I. HAMPSON,

Philosophy, Algebra, Composition.

A. P. W SE,

Arithmetic.

L. D. BRIAN,

Astronomy, Grammar and Parsing, Composition.

E. J. DAVIS,

Drawing.

MADAME DESPOMIERS,

French Language and Literature.

PROF. J. H. DEEMS,

Music.

Names and Essays of Graduates.

White, Mollie.....Honorary

*Fiction as an Instrument of Good or Evil.**

Milburn, Clara H.....Valedictory

Van Arsdale, Bettie B.....Salutatory

Anderson, Alverda D.....Genius and Talent

Armitage, Nannie.....Patriotism

Baitzell, Annie M.....Our Obligations to Past Ages

Barrett, Annie.....Taking Advice

Bowman, Annie E.....The Harp of Time

Brooks, Annie M.....Glimpses of Chaucer

Cathers, Ella V.....The Mission of Governments

Chaney, Mary B.....Thought*

Crisp, Mary E.....Alfred Tennyson

Cox, Naomi.....Our Amusements

D'Almaine, Jennie T.....The Language of Art*

Daneker, Martha U.....Light Literature

Dushane, Maggie F.....Life on the Ocean Wave

Durst, Mary F.....Joan of Arc

Ennis, E. Jennie.....To-day and To-morrow

Eaverson, Nannie B.....Legacy of the Beautiful

Emmart, Nannie L.....National Pride

Fogler, Ella C.....Little Children

Frazier, Lucy L.....The Dames in Britain

Forrest, Mary.....The Beauty of Allegory

Fuller, Ida G.....The Infancy of Science

Floyd, Maggie.....Sacred Poetry

Gavet, Hattie E.....Memorable Fields of Battle

Gist, Rachel.....Vanity of Fame

Gorman, Cora E.....True Manhood

Harman, Corinne.....The Twelve Cæsars

Hardee, Ella H.....Fashion

Howser, Amanda C.....The Wonders of the World

Holden, Mollie E.....True Merit

Hollingshead, M. Ella.....Revelations of Nature

NAMES AND ESSAYS OF GRADUATES—Continued.

Hamilton, Annie.....What shall our Girls be Taught
Harvey, Lydia.....Brilliant People
Higgins, Mary E.....Celebrated Sculptors
Ing, Sallie S.....Nature's Musicians
Irvin, Eliza D.....Our Toilettes
Johnson, Louisa M.....Satire, its Use and Abuse
Kelly, Helen V.....Ancient Temples
Kemp, Sallie L.....Society's Favorites
Kirby, Johanna D.....Success
Lyon, Lizzie L.....The Study of Natural History
Littlefield, Annie M.....Pleasures of Memory
Makibbin, Bettie M.....Utility of Libraries and Museums
March, Annie.....How we preserve Health
Martinet, Julia E.....What we owe to Genius
McLean, M. Adele.....War and its Heroes
McHarry, Sallie A.....Justice never Dies
Myers, Mary.....Life's Pictures
Neilson, L. Ida.....Among the Flowers
Nicholson, Emma.....Sermons in Stones
Owens, Lillie S.....The Shylocks Among Us
Oler, Ella G.....A Summer Shower
Pancoast, Lizzie.....Simplicity of our Ancestors
Parker, Maggie E.....Poetry and Patriotism
Packie, Annie K.....Only a Pebble
Polster, Rosa.....Our Search for Happiness
Pumphrey, R. Lloydia.....Coleridge
Russell, Emma.....American Forests
Ryan, M. Virginia.....Our Idols*
Ryan, Nellie.....Around and Above
Ross, Isabella.....Ancient Thebes
Roberts, Emma.....The "Life that ne'er Grows Old"
Stewart, Annie P.....Regard for the Opinions of Others
Stewart, Emma C.....Wonders of Nature
Swindell, Annie L.....A Little Learning
Spies, Mollie.....Poetry of Ossian
Stromenger, Rose E.....Wants and Wishes
Shaw, Addie J.....Sacred Streams
Simpson, Mollie V.....Stratford upon Avon
Toner, Lizzie.....Friendship
Wiener, Louisa E.....The Expulsion from Eden
Wysham, Lizzie P.....Mahommedenism in History
Williams, Carrie R.....The Ever-changing Clouds
Wheeler, Fannie.....Lectures and Lecturers
Wagner, Lizzie.....Benjamin West

The compositions marked thus* to be read by other graduates, by special request.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer.....By James M. Maxwell
Hymn—"Softly Now the Light of Day."..... .....Donizetti
Salutatory..... ..... Miss Bettie B. Van Arsdale
Chorus—Welcome to Spring......"Gabussi"
Thoughts.....Read by Miss Sallie Kemp
French.....Miss J. Addie Shaw
Solo—Robt toi que jame..... .. .."Mayerbeer"
The Language of Art..... .....Read by Miss Nellie Ryan
Duett—"The Hunters."..... ....Kücken

Misses Cesati and Shorey.

Honorary Address.....Read by Miss Annie Packie
Chorus—"Sweet Vale of Rest."..... ....."Mayerbeer"
Our Idols.....Read by Miss Ida Neilson
Solo—"Somebody's Heart"..... ....."Hinz"

Miss Placida Cesati.

Revelations of Nature.....Miss M. Ella Hollingshead
Chorus—"These Moments Entrancing"..... .....Donizetti
Valedictory..... .....Miss Clara Milburn
Duett—A Sister's Faithful Love..... ...."Glover"

Misses Cesati and Shorey.

Delivery of Diplomas..... .....Principal
Delivery of Peabody Gold Medals, and Tickets to Peabody Lectures,
By Peabody Committee
Delivery of Tickets to Lectures of Maryland Institute,
By the President, James Young, Esq.
Parting Ode.....By Graduating Class

DOXOLOGY AND BENEDICTION.

Graduates Receiving Peabody Medals.

—o—

FIRST GRADE.

MOLLIE WHITE,
CLARA H. MILBURN,
BETTIE B. VAN ARSDALE,
ELIZA D. IRVIN,
ANNIE SWINDELL.

SECOND GRADE.

JENNIE T. D'ALMAINE,
SALLIE L. KEMP,
KATIE GAVET,
M. VIRGINIA RYAN,
CORINNE HARMAN,
NANNIE ARMATAGE,
MARY MYERS,
ELLA H. HARDEE,
LIZZIE PANCOAST,
HELEN KELLY.

ADDITIONAL GRADUATES

Receiving Tickets to Lectures of Peabody Institute.

EMMA NICHOLSON,
MAGGIE E. PARKER,
SALLIE A. McHARRY,
AMANDA C. HOWSER,
ANNIE T. STEWART,
J. ADDIE SHAW,
LIZZIE TONER,
ANNIE M. BAITZELL,
JOHANNA D. KIRBY,
LUCY L. FRAZIER.

REPORT.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,
Baltimore, Dec. 29, 1871.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools :

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to present, for your consideration, the twenty-sixth Annual Report of this Institution, and, at the outset, it affords me very great pleasure to assure you that its general condition will bear a very favorable comparison with that of any previous year, and in some respects, we consider it in advance of former years.

At the opening of the present session, the school was constituted as follows :

Of our former pupils returned.....286
Admitted from F. G. Schools, at July examination.....166
" by transfer from E. F. High School.....11
" " private examination from other schools.....5
Making the aggregate, on roll.....468

I would again, respectfully suggest, the following plan of admission of pupils to the F. H. Schools, in lieu of the one hitherto recognized. At the close of each year, and, at or before the usual examination of candidates, let the probable number of seats made vacant, by withdrawals and graduation, be ascertained, then select from the work of the candidates, to the number required to fill the vacancies, the papers that manifest by the answers given, the greatest mental development,

taking into consideration also, age, the general character of the work, as to grammatical accuracy, neatness, and excellence of penmanship, and declare the young ladies who presented these papers, the successful candidates. I am clearly of the opinion, that this method would work well, in practice, if properly tested.

Notwithstanding all that has been spoken and written, to dissuade parents and guardians from pressing the entrance of their daughters and wards into the High Schools, without being properly prepared, still the evil exists, and the bitter fruits resulting therefrom, are daily witnessed, by those whose duty it is to instruct them.

If parents would pause, for a moment, to reflect upon the great probability of their daughters, if thus admitted, failing to advance regularly with their classes, and properly appreciate the mortification attending such failures, they would restrain, rather than urge them, to assume so hazardous a position; but this difficulty is of small moment, when compared with the positive and often permanent injury done both to body and mind by undue study in the formative period of life. Every true teacher must feel the embarrassment of his position when his duty compels him to assign lessons to a class in which he is fully aware there is even one precious jewel, that must labor beyond her powers of endurance to accomplish the ordinary amount of work suitable for the remaining members of the class; but, unfortunately, it is a matter of daily occurrence.

I have noticed that the greater number of withdrawals from the school, from year to year, have been occasioned solely by inability to maintain a proper scholastic standing for promotion. Among these have been some very promising pupils, who, if they had been properly prepared at entrance, would, doubtless, have graduated with credit to themselves and the institution.

The attendance has been about as usual, but not as regular as the best interests of the school demand. Sickness, personal or relative, being the main cause, no more stringent measures than those now applied can be used to remedy it. The amount of lateness has been somewhat decreased. General deportment of pupils, unexceptionable.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the teachers associated with me. Their co-operation in whatever was intended to promote the best ineterests of the institution was most prompt and satisfactory. We would be untrue to the instincts of our nature, were we not thus officially to express our sincere regret, that in consequence of declining health, the institution has been deprived, during the present session, of the invaluable services of our former First Assistant, Miss Anna E. Franklin. Possessing an experience of over eighteen years, in the same position, and the wealth of practical knowledge acquired during that period, by an unusually clear and well balanced mind, and influenced by an indomitable ambition to increase the efficiency of her department, she could not fail to be greatly missed in any institution, but how much more, in one, numbering nearly five hundred young ladies at the most important period of their lives. Perhaps no greater encomium could be offered than, that she was always dearly beloved by the entire school, her presence ever affording a ray of sunshine, wherever duty called. "None named her but to praise." Long may she live to enjoy the consciousness of having faithfully and efficiently discharged her duty, to thousands of the fair daughters of her native city.

The principal feature in our late improvements, is the new drawing room, which has added to our class accommodation, being in every way admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed. The light enters in such quantity and manner, as to produce the most pleasing arrangement of light

and shade. Not a single cross light enters, to cause any irregularity, either in the design or completion of the work of the pupils. In view of the large number in the different classes, requiring personal supervision by the teacher of this department, and necessarily, the limited space of time, to devote to each, I can but express my surprise at the success attending her efforts. A very satisfactory beginning has been made, by several classes, in designing.

It is very obvious, in justice both to the teacher and pupils that assistance should be afforded, in this department, in order to fully demonstrate what degree of excellence our pupils may attain, in this beautiful and useful industrial art, when the proper amount of individual instruction is rendered possible.

The Superintendent, in the discharge of his official duty, has made us several very pleasant and profitable visits to this institution. He has also on several occasions been accompanied by distinguished gentlemen from different parts of our own and other countries officially connected with schools, and other prominent school men. On these occasions, as well as on all others, suitable, it has been our object as far as possible, to give every opportunity to judge of the workings of the school, both in the class room and in the main hall, and in every case, so far as we remember, the utmost satisfaction, with the operations of the school, was expressed.

My experience has convinced me that such visits are by no means a disadvantage and, if the parents of our pupils, and other citizens not familiar with our schools, would come and see for themselves what is being done daily, many wrong impressions would be removed and prejudice would give place to the conviction, that popular education is essential, to the perpetuation of a free government.

Our nineteenth annual commencement took place in the

Masonic Temple on the evening of the sixth of July, at which time, seventy-six young ladies having completed their regular course, received the honors of the institution. The spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity with the friends of the pupils and others interested in "popular education," to whom from the deep interest manifested, the exercises on the occasion seemed to give general satisfaction. Mr. Uhler, in behalf of the Peabody Committee, presented the Peabody Gold Medals, and James Young, Esq. President Md. Institute, delivered the tickets, to its regular course of lectures. On an accompanying paper may be found the names of the graduates with their theses, also the names of those who received medals and tickets.

To the members of the committee on F. H. Schools, our thanks are due for their deep interest as shown in their readiness to afford every facility in their power, both to teachers and pupils, calculated to add to the efficiency of the school, and also for their many expressions of encouragement and counsel, during their visits. None more appreciate this than those of the age of our pupils, nor do they ever forget the kind words of those officially placed over them during school life. To the entire board and its officers would we tender our thanks for their ready response to our official calls upon them. Your attention is also invited to the accompanying tabular statements, in which may be found much that could not as well, be otherwise presented, and which is essential to a proper knowledge of the condition of the institution.

It may prove interesting to some who may read this report to know, that over three thousand pupils have been members of this institution since its organization, and over nine hundred of these have graduated therefrom. At least one-half of the female teachers of our schools were among its pupils, and a considerable number are teaching elsewhere. With such a

record alone, it certainly must be conceded that institutions for the higher education of woman are among the greatest blessings of the age. But how much more forcibly will this truth impress itself upon us when we reflect upon the influence of educated women, in the home circle, upon the rising generation.

Having now placed at your disposal all that seems important, in affording you the information contemplated in requiring the presentation of an annual report, we will close with the sincere wish that the same kind Providence, that has prospered the institution in the past, may vouchsafe His guidance in the future.

Very truly, yours, etc.

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FOURTH YEAR.

Andrews, Lizzie; Alexander, Rachel; Bowen, Mary; Billings, Ida; Barry, Sophie; Barton, Annie; Cromwell, Annie; Corkran, Bettie; Coulson, Belle; Chickering, Lizzie; Conklin, Julia; Coffroth, Mollie; Connor, Sarah; Carr, Mary; Donahue, Carrie; Dungan, Ruth; Davids, Mary; Everhart, Cora; Edmondson, Ella; Fink, Minnie; Gardner, Maggie; Gorman, Ida; Graham, Annie; Gettier, Maggie; Honeywell, Kate; Harzburg, Sallie; Haslup, Martha; Hoover, Agnes; Hemmick, Ada; Harvey, Mary; Hopkins, Hettie; Hoffman, Naomi; Jacobs, Florence; Kelly, Alice; Loane, Nellie; Latham, Mabel; Lang, Lina; Lauderman, Rosa; Leese, Emma; Landon, Annie; McMurray, Jennie; McGee, Emma; Matthews, Fannie; Muller, Kate; Maynard, Maggie; Mackee, Ida; Mackin, Georgie; McGowan, Mary; Pouder, Sallie; Pewtner, Laura; Renshaw, Laura; Ring, Kate; Rodenmayer, Clara; Rothrock, Willie; Snowden, Mollie; Steele, Belle; Smiley, Annie; Sumwalt, Maggie; Showacre, Lulie; Spilman, Nannie; Shorey, Emma; Skinner, Ella; Torsch, Amelia; Tucker, Flora; Tall, Bettie; Werdebaugh, Emilie, Waterman, Lucy.—67.

THIRD YEAR.

Applegarth, Lina; Ardin, Clara; Blackiston, Julia; Barton, Ida; Brinkman, Rosa; Baitzell, Pamela; Brown, Min-

nie; Barton, Alice; Baetjer, Clara; Brown, Fannie; Buckley, Lizzie; Browning, Ella; Cooke, Maggie; Chickering, Alice; Cooper, Kate; Craig, Emma; Chaney, Nettie; Eichner, Lizzie; Emory, Belle; Eilan, Carrie; Flynn, Mary; Grove, Ida; Gailey, Georgie; Graham, Mollie; Green, Ida; Gordon, Hadie; Gallagher, Gussie; Godfrey, Emma; Holland, Ida; Harrington, Maggie; Hampson, Mary; Helsby, Lizzie; Haar, Edith; Hoen, Ida; Hays, Katie; Hoofnagle, Annie; Hancock, Rachel; Jordan, Agnes; Koehler, Emma; King, Kate; Kirwan, Lizzie; Kirkman, Lizzie; Kerley, Mary; Knight, Lizzie; Lang, Mollie; Long, Martha; Logan, Sarah; Love, Mary; Lieblich, Rachel; Lester, Mollie; Lindsay, Anne; Lawrence, Sarah; Linthicum, Jennie; Linthicum, Mary; Loenbach, Mary; Lewis, Stella; Marriott, Marcella; Lawrence, Mary; McCracken, Mary; Macomber, Clara; Miller, Lillie; McPherson, Belle; Martin, Mary; Pearson, Sadie; Price, Emma; Porteous, Nellie; Power, Fannie; Parkhurst, Alice; Reitz, Henrietta; Ryan, Kate; Rock, Laura; Ryan, Maggie; Ridgely, Bessie; Shubbard, Susie; Smythe, Lizzie; Sewell, Nellie; Smith, Louisa; Stuart, Clara; Stewart, Fannie; Supplee, Lavinia; Schley, Emma; Skinner, Annie; Stone, Gertrude; Stewart, Bertie; Stewart, Ada; Tittle, Fannie; Thompson, Bessie; Thompson, Ervinia; Vandaniker, Joanna; Vickers, Martha; Wheatley, Ada; Weyforth, Mary; Webb, Mary; Wiener, Louisa; Whitmarsh, Jennie; Walker, Kate; Wilson, Ella; Woods, Mary; Windsor, Lillie; Wheat, Clara; Weaver, Florence; Wheatley, Belle.—102.

SECOND YEAR.

Albaugh, Emma; Aydelott, Emma; Albaugh, Eva; Bride, Mary; Bankhead, Belle; Burgess, Olie; Brown, Florence; Bodensiek, Lulie; Barnett, Helen; Baker, Carrie; Bealmear,

Ida; Biggs, Alice; Browning, Lillie; Cross, Mollie; Clark, Maggie; Cronin, Virginia; Craig, Francis; Cesate, Placeda; Catlett, Mattie; Cummings, Mary; Clark, Bettie; Cochran, Belle; Clifford, Louisa; Carlisle, Lizzie; Della, Mary; Deaver, Sarah; Durst, Agnes; Dowling, Annie; Easton, Sadie; Frist, Eva; Farringer, Jennie; Fairbanks, Amy; Frazier, Jane; Fink, Kate; Galt, Sallie; Gavet, Mollie; Griffiss, Laura; George, Annie; Grimes, Louisa; Gosnell, Mary; Gosnell, Alice; Gardner, Rose; Hooper, Cora; Horner, Alice; Hamilton, Rosa; Hess, Sarah; Hook, Mary; Holmes, Mary; Huber, Mary; Hank, Alice; Harris, Jennie; Herrington, Nellie; Irvin, Jennie; Kitto, Rachel; Knipp, Mary; King, Sarah; Linthicum, Mollie; Littlefield, Eugenia; Love, Mollie; Lilly, Kate; Lisle, Alice; Long, Ida; Mitchell, Henrietta; McIlhenney, Alverda; Myers, Ella; Macy, Lizzie; Middleton, Mollie; Miles, Clara; Mark, Olivia; Morgan, Ida; Mealy, Ida; Moon, Ada; Maris, Mattie; North, Annie; Norris, Lydia; Newman, Belle; Nelson, Lizzie; Oberndorf, Carrie; Offley, Maggie; Paine, Clara; Parsons, Ida; Porter, Mary; Pescud, Mary; Prior, Blanche; Pritchard, Kate; Parsons, Lottie; Price, Rosie; Pritchard, Mary; Russell, Helen; Rice, Mary; Reese, Fannie; Sanders, Annie; Stewart, Annie; Spitz, Annie; Shrote, Irene; Shane, Tillie; Stone, Bessie; Stang, Mary; Snyder, Fannie; Symmes, Marion; Toner, Clara; Turner, Jennie; Tonge, Izza; Wells, Lizzie; Wheeler, Emma; Windsor, Fannie; Walker, Tillie; Wade, Belle; Williams, Nannie; Welty, Lilly; Walter, Clara; Wood, Stella; Wicks, Mary; Wampler, Annie; Watkins, Nannie; Yerby, Alice; Zimmerman, Lydia.—117.

FIRST YEAR.

Albaugh, Lilly; Atkinson, Florence; Arthur, Fannie; Atwell, Martha; Brannan, Fannie; Bell, Lizzie; Beans, Lizzie;

Boswell, Armenia; Baxter, Annie; Brundige, Flora; Brundige, Sarah; Bond, Elizabeth; Bennett, Louisa; Barnes, Annie; Biddison, Maggie; Bartholow, Mary; Barnett, Estelle; Butcher, Fannie; Beauchamp, Ella; Brown, Julia; Bansemer, Ella; Cherry, Edith; Chaney, Josie; Crane, Sarah; Corbit, Carrie; Colmary, Laura; Cahill, Victoria; Campbell, Lillie; Campbell, Minnie; Cole, Lottie; Cameron, Jennie; Caldwell, Emma; Carlisle, Amelia; Coulson, Maggie; Clark, Lizzie; Cook, Carrie; Cooper, Isabel; Cook, Fannie; Chenowith, Lizzie; Crawford, Sallie; Clark, Mollie; Clark, Mary; Dougherty, Carrie; Drought, Alice; Drought, Emma; Dixon, Theresa; Downey, Belle; Dunn, Annie; Dunn, Lillie; Donahue, Ella; Dickson, Alice; Emmart, Mary; Einbrod, Emma; Easter, Mary; Ford, Lizzie; Fleischer, Mary; Fountain, Sadie; Farris, Annie; Franklin, Diana; Ford, Annie; Fisher, Marian; Gittinger, Katie; Gibson, Florence; Graham, Eliza; Gosnell Nannie; Grim, Willie; Groscup, Annie; Gray, Mollie; Hamilton, Jennie; Hess, Mattie; Houck, Bettie; Hess, Martha; Hobbs, Mollie; Hiss, Lucy; Hiss, Eliza; Holden, Ida; Hardesty, Mary; Harrington, Kate; Hare, Laura; Haig, Angie; Harvey, Kate; Johnson, Emma; Johnson, Sarah; Johnson, Mary; Jamison, Hattie; Jones, Carrie; Kaufman, Amelia; Kahler, Bettie; Kach, Emma; Klunk, Laura; Kleppish, Martha; Kregel, Annie; Killenberger, Alice; Konze, Emma; Kaltenbach, Kate; Kinsley, Annie; Kenneally, Mollie; Kerr, Parthenia; Kettlewell, Fannie; Kent, Mollie; Laws, Lillie; Lieutard, Ambrosia; Lusby, Helen; Lambert, Kate; Lewis, Emma; Marsden, Laura; McCaffrey, Florence; Myers, Ida; Marsden, Jane; Maidlow, Kate; Morse, Sophia; Middleton, Sallie; Murray, Sallie; Mitchell, Ida; Massey, Ida; McGee, Mary; Merritt, Sallie; McCreary, Ella; Miller, Ida; Marriott, Florentine; McGinness, Margaret; Moffett, Clara;

Nelson, Cora; Norris, Jennie; Nimmo, Freddie; Oettinger, Delia; O'Donnell, Helen; O'Bryan, Nora; Orndorff, Ettie; Patterson, Laura; Potts, Amanda; Partridge, Georgie; Quigley, Ella; Ridenour, Maggie; Rheinhart, Annie; Riley, Emma; Robinson, Ida; Rusk, Barbara; Ryan, Mollie; Ray, Lizzie; Rheim, Nellie; Rowan, Annie; Sumwalt, Sallie; Stewart, Blanche; Schaeffer, Matilda; Sanders, Susie; Shipley, Georgie; Swindell, Cora; Start, Lydia; Shannaman, Maggie; Spilman, Bessie; Stuart, Annie; Salgee, Mary; Shaw, Lizzie; Simmons, Mollie; Snowden, Annie; Shrote, Mary; Starr, Kate; Simpson, Margaret; Selby, Mary; Thomson, Jeannette; Townsend, Susan; Townsend, Maggie; Taylor, Mollie; Toole, Annie; Turpin, Lucy; Von Darteln, Theodora; Weyforth, Bertie; Werth, Mary; Wayson, Nellie; Wachtel, Ida; Wagner, Gussie; Williamson, Ella; Watts, Rosalba; Welsh, Lillie; Webster, Annie; White, Sarah; Wilhelm, Gussie; Wilson, Annie; Warner, Louisa; Wicks, Lizzie; Young, Ella.—182.

SUMMARY.

Fourth Year Pupils	67
Third " "	102
Second " "	117
First " "	182
Aggregate	468
Withdrawn	18
Still on Roll	450

NAMES AND WORK

Of Pupils admitted to Western Female High School, from Female Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 19, *and* 21, *July*, 1871.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions.....	10	...	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques.	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	324
Number to be obtained.....	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	.....
Barnes, Annie.....	30	17	26	23	31	36	28	37	19	247
Biddison, Maggie.....	32	19	29	20	34	32	36	33	15	250
Bartholow, Mary.....	32	19	28	13	31	29	28	28	15	223
Barnett, Estelle.....	34	20	16	14	34	22	17	30	18	205
Butcher, Fannie.....	28	20	20	19	35	30	40	24	16	232
Cherry, Edith.....	36	20	28	21	40	35	32	35	17	264
Chaney, Josie.....	34	18	24	19	33	34	32	25	17	236
Crane, Sarah.....	34	19	28	24	31	17	19	27	19	218
Corbit, Carrie.....	34	19	28	10	29	25	29	21	15	210
Colmary, Laura.....	36	20	31	15	37	24	24	31	10	228
Emmart, Mary.....	36	16	28	20	37	27	36	35	19	254
Einbrod, Emma.....	32	19	12	11	28	34	32	29	15	212
Ford, Anna.....	40	20	28	20	29	31	28	37	14	247
Fisher, Marian.....	24	16	24	17	28	31	32	24	15	211
Fickenscher, Lina	24	20	16	19	28	25	36	28	17	213
Gray, Mollie.....	32	20	12	20	30	27	30	32	13	216
Gittinger, Kate.....	36	20	36	20	31	30	36	35	16	260
Hamilton, Jennie.....	28	20	22	17	27	33	25	24	15	221

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.—Continued.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions	10	...	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques.	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	324
Number to be obtained.	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	.....
Hess, Mattie	32	19	36	23	32	30	26	37	19	254
Houck, Bettie	34	20	16	19	39	24	33	24	17	216
Kaufman, Amelia	37	18	24	21	31	25	35	28	16	235
Kahler, Bettie	32	18	36	16	29	16	33	28	13	221
Marsden, Laura	38	16	24	12	36	32	34	34	15	241
McCaffrey, Florence	32	17	21	18	37	28	29	37	18	237
Myers, Ida	36	17	30	17	29	34	31	27	10	231
Nimmo, Freddie	27	18	27	24	38	35	35	36	16	256
O'Brien, Nora	32	19	36	20	33	31	18	33	17	227
Oettinger, Delia	36	17	28	21	35	25	32	34	17	245
O'Donnell, Helen	30	18	32	23	28	24	34	36	11	236
Rheim, Nellie	40	20	20	20	25	33	36	36	16	256
Schaeffer, Matilda	36	19	25	12	32	33	40	37	15	249
Sanders, Susie	24	16	34	19	28	32	30	34	18	235
Shipley, Georgie	26	17	26	20	38	27	35	29	15	233
Turpin, Lucy	32	18	27	16	24	27	30	30	16	220
Weyforth, Bertie	40	18	36	18	30	29	35	33	18	257
Werth, Mary	38	40	18	24	36	36	40	38	19	283
Wachtel, Ida	34	18	32	24	36	34	26	39	18	261
Wagner, Gussie	38	18	36	12	30	35	38	33	19	249
Young, Ella	30	20	31	16	24	24	21	32	15	213
Hess, Martha	36	18	28	23	34	39	33	32	19	262
Von Darteln, Theodora	33	33	...	22	38	33	32	33	19	229

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions.....	10	...	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques.	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	324
Number to be obtained.....	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	....
Brannan, Fannie.....	40	20	40	18	40	31	40	36	17	282
Beauchamp, Ella.....	0	20	40	16	40	31	40	36	17	280
Cahill, Victoria.....	40	20	40	24	39	33	38	35	16	285
Drought, Alice.....	40	20	40	17	40	35	39	37	15	283
Drought, Emma	39	20	40	20	40	38	36	36	16	285
Farris, Annie.....	33	19	40	16	40	37	33	37	17	272
Groscup, Annie.	36	20	36	15	40	37	40	36	16	276
Moffett, Clara.....	28	20	39	16	36	37	38	35	17	266
Kach, Emma.....	39	20	40	18	24	37	40	27	18	279
Swindell, Cora.....	36	20	40	20	36	40	34	36	16	278
Start, Lydia.....	37	20	39	18	40	34	34	36	14	272
Toole, Annie.....	38	20	36	20	37	31	37	36	16	271

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions.....	10	...	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques.	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	324
Number to be obtained.....	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	.....
Albaugh, Lilly.....	38	18	32	23	40	33	40	38	15	277
Campbell, Lilly.....	27	16	28	23	40	33	40	34	18	259
Cole, Lottie.....	40	16	28	23	40	26	39	35	17	264
Dixon, Theresa.....	24	15	33	21	37	33	34	34	18	249
Downey, Belle.....	32	19	28	17	40	35	38	33	16	258
Easter, Mary.....	31	16	32	19	40	40	37	38	16	269
Edwards, Jane.....	24	16	25	16	28	29	32	34	18	222
Franklin, Diana.....	24	17	32	21	36	29	36	37	18	250
Gibson, Florence.....	38	16	32	21	39	36	40	30	16	268
Graham, Eliza.....	35	16	26	20	40	28	34	36	16	251
Hobbs, Mollie.....	38	18	32	23	40	24	35	38	19	267
Hiss, Eliza.....	40	19	34	24	40	25	36	37	16	271
Hiss, Lucy.....	36	17	24	23	40	40	39	35	18	272
Johnson, Mary.....	37	18	32	23	40	25	36	32	18	261
Klunk, Laura.....	27	16	16	20	36	26	32	26	13	212
Kleppish, Martha.....	24	18	28	21	36	30	37	22	13	229
Kregel, Annie.....	32	18	31	18	36	34	40	31	17	255
Marsden, Jane.....	28	19	28	15	36	33	26	31	12	228
Maidlow, Kate.....	31	16	26	22	40	36	40	34	17	262
Quigley, Ella.....	37	16	28	24	40	31	36	33	12	257
Shannaman, Maggie.....	34	20	32	21	36	39	40	35	19	276
Williamson, Ella.....	34	16	23	21	40	36	28	33	13	247
White, Sarah.....	24	18	20	19	31	24	35	30	19	220
Warner, Louisa.....	38	18	32	21	40	38	37	38	14	276
Cameron, Jennie.....	34	15	20	20	36	24	39	26	12	226
Jamison, Hattie.....	26	16	23	20	32	30	24	21	13	205
Wicks, Lizzie.....	26	17	11	24	34	27	27	24	12	202
Killenberger, Alice.....	28	15	28	18	30	29	40	33	13	234
Morse, Sophia.....	30	15	28	21	28	28	34	36	14	224

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions	10	...	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	304
Number to be obtained	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	....
Atkinson, Florence	40	17	35	17	36	28	29	38	20	260
Arthur, Fannie	26	16	28	16	26	39	30	27	17	225
Bell, Lizzie	36	16	32	20	36	36	37	38	16	268
Boswell, Armenia	32	18	8	20	32	35	36	35	17	234
Carlisle, Amelia	38	15	13	11	33	29	25	26	16	206
Caldwell, Emma	39	16	20	12	40	33	39	23	14	236
Coulson, Maggie	40	15	36	20	36	40	39	27	18	281
Clark, Lizzie	40	15	14	21	38	29	16	27	16	216
Cook, Carrie	38	15	28	20	36	30	36	32	19	252
Dunn, Annie	30	19	4	18	29	31	26	30	13	200
Donahue, Ella	40	16	36	16	40	34	39	37	19	277
Holden, Ida	40	16	40	17	31	39	40	35	20	278
Konze, Emma	40	16	24	20	40	24	27	29	16	236
Lewis, Emma	40	20	36	21	40	32	33	33	19	274
Middleton, Sallie	32	15	4	12	31	24	36	28	17	199
Murray, Sallie	32	15	28	19	30	35	39	35	15	248
Partridge, Georgie	34	16	26	19	36	34	35	31	18	249
Spillman, Bessie	34	20	40	19	23	38	34	21	12	241
Reinhart, Fannie	36	15	12	12	26	36	32	33	15	218
Wagner, Mary	22	18	28	10	28	25	29	22	12	194

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions	10	..	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of Marks, 4 to each ques	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	304
Number to be obtained	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	....
Atwell, Martha	32	20	36	20	36	30	40	38	17	269
Beans, Lizzie	40	20	35	15	40	37	32	32	14	265
Baxter, Anna	36	20	36	15	38	30	40	32	18	265
Behrens, Rosa	30	20	28	17	32	29	40	33	16	245
Cooper, Isabel	32	18	31	15	20	29	40	26	15	226
Hardesty, Mary	40	20	40	24	40	38	32	32	18	284
Irwin, Eliza	34	20	34	23	36	30	40	38	14	269
Johnson, Sarah	38	20	32	20	36	40	40	32	14	272
Kaltenbach, Kate	40	20	32	19	36	38	40	38	18	281
Kinsley, Anna	28	20	40	16	38	34	37	32	14	259
Lambert, Kate	32	20	27	16	32	34	38	29	8	246
Mitchell, Ida	40	20	35	20	36	32	36	30	14	263
Massy, Ida	34	20	36	20	40	34	40	39	16	279
McGee, Mary	36	20	36	19	35	39	40	35	18	278
Stewart, Annie	40	20	32	20	36	40	37	32	17	274
Salgee, Fannie	32	16	36	17	33	36	29	34	9	242
Shaw, Lizzie	28	20	36	18	24	24	38	38	14	235
Sumwalt, Sallie	30	20	40	20	36	36	40	34	16	272

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 12.

Rawlings, Augusta	40	19	24	19	40	30	32	38	14	256
Riley, Emma	32	19	27	14	40	26	31	20	16	225
Millar, Ida	32	20	26	17	36	25	34	36	16	242
Winkelman, Maggie	32	18	24	13	38	33	13	27	17	215
Fountain, Sadie	36	17	30	17	34	29	38	38	16	255
Merritt, Sallie	40	16	27	24	36	33	37	37	19	269
Simmons, Mollie	36	19	30	15	40	35	38	37	20	270
Brown, Julia	35	19	34	17	40	24	28	37	16	250
Marriott, Florentine	39	19	32	24	39	30	40	31	19	273
Fleischer, Mary	26	19	24	19	35	25	36	26	17	227

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions	10		10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques.	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	304
Number to be obtained	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	.....
Cook, Fannie	36	20	36	15	37	33	32	33	18	250
Harrington, Kate	36	19	28	18	40	29	36	39	19	264
Kenneally, Mollie	40	19	32	16	40	29	36	38	20	270
Kerr, Parthenia	36	19	24	21	40	35	36	32	17	260
Lieutaud, Ambrosia	40	19	25	16	40	24	35	36	17	262
Lusby, Helen	36	19	34	15	37	24	32	32	20	249
Miller, Beckie	40	20	28	16	40	26	31	29	16	246
Potts, Amanda	40	18	29	16	40	28	36	32	19	258
Peddicord, Alice	40	20	22	16	39	30	35	35	19	256
Ridenour, Maggie	40	20	28	18	32	32	32	30	18	270
Ryan, Mollie	35	20	24	16	32	24	34	33	19	237
Snowden, Annie	30	20	28	16	37	24	30	35	20	240
Southerland, Alice	32	19	27	12	36	29	28	33	20	236
Taylor, Mollie	24	16	32	13	39	36	34	36	19	249
Townsend, Maggie	38	19	36	20	40	28	36	35	19	271
Thomas, Fannie	32	18	28	13	38	29	34	38	20	250
Wilson, Annie	40	20	24	16	31	34	24	34	18	240

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

Campbell, Minna	30	19	24	20	40	27	36	36	17	249
Dickson, Alice	30	19	26	20	37	37	40	30	20	259
Gosnell, Nannie	36	20	20	20	36	31	32	32	16	243
Kettlewell, Fannie	26	17	18	21	39	30	38	32	16	237
Ray, Lizzie	32	18	29	17	36	31	35	34	13	245
Rowan, Annie	24	20	24	16	40	33	33	24	17	231
Stewart, Blanche	38	20	30	24	40	28	39	39	19	277
Shrote, Mary	25	20	20	19	38	24	36	35	19	236
Stebbins, Annie	39	20	20	19	39	31	37	34	16	265
Wilhelm, Gussie	30	19	19	20	40	31	36	33	15	254

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19.

Branches in which Examined.	History.	Writing.	Music.	Arithmetic.	Definitions.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of questions,.....	10	...	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	86
No. of marks, 4 to each ques.	40	20	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	304
Number to be obtained.	24	15	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	....
Brundige, Flora.....	27	17	32	24	40	28	39	35	13	255
Brundige, Sarah.....	32	18	8	14	40	28	27	30	16	213
Bond, Elizabeth.....	32	17	32	20	40	30	36	30	19	256
Bennett, Louisa.....	26	18	28	13	28	29	35	36	14	227
Grim, Willie.....	32	18	32	15	40	30	38	37	14	255
Hare, Laura.....	32	16	24	24	35	27	28	25	15	226
Harvey, Kate.....	31	20	23	19	28	20	20	29	11	201
Johnson, Emma.....	32	17	19	18	22	25	34	39	12	208
McCreary, Ella.....	28	18	28	19	39	29	36	27	18	242
McGuinness, Margt.....	26	18	20	20	33	34	35	38	15	239
Norris, Jennie.....	36	20	20	21	39	29	35	31	13	244
Nelson, Cora.....	28	17	20	15	36	21	35	30	15	217
Starr, Kate.....	32	19	32	16	32	30	37	34	15	247
Simpson, Margt.....	36	19	32	19	40	36	36	38	20	276
Thomson, Jeannette.....	30	17	24	18	36	24	34	24	15	222
Watts, Rosalba.....	19	18	28	20	40	30	31	27	15	228

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 21.

Patterson, Laura.....	34	20	36	24	38	40	36	38	18	284
Daugherty, Carrie.....	38	18	40	23	40	34	39	39	16	285
Ford, Lizzie.....	36	18	32	16	39	33	38	33	17	265

Summary of the Result of Examination of 1871, *and the Total Number of pupils admitted from all Sources.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Entered.
No. 1	43	28	41	40
" 4	12	10	12	12
" 6	29	18	29	28
" 8	24	13	20	18
" 10	19	8	18	17
" 12	10	6	10	9
" 15	17	12	17	13
" 18	10	9	10	10
" 19	17	8	16	16
" 21	3	3	3	3
From Private Schools	10	3	5	5
Transferred from E. F. H. S.	...	...	11	11
	194	118	192	182

Statement of the number of Candidates for the W. F. H. School examined, passed and admitted from the Female Grammar and Private Schools in the Western District for 11 *years, from* 1861 *to* 1871, *inclusive.*

From Grammar Schools.	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
No. 1	41	36	36	76	74	74	44	26	29	47	46	46	48	47	47	55	50	49	61	54	61	51	48	51	45	44	45	52	29	41	43	28	41
" 4	20	15	18	24	24	24	19	14	14	18	18	18	15	15	15	12	12	12	13	13	13	24	23	24	18	18	18	19	17	19	12	10	12
" 6	33	28	28	41	36	36	28	13	13	34	32	33	26	24	24	39	34	34	34	27	32	43	38	43	26	26	26	17	8	16	29	18	29
" 8	17	15	15	18	18	18	25	19	19	22	19	19	21	19	19	22	16	16	34	29	34	25	19	23	24	23	23	32	16	25	24	13	20
" 9	6	2	2	6	6	6	5	2	2				8	7	7	4	3	3	6	6	6	13	11	13	15	15	15						
" 10	8	6	6	14	9	9	12	2	3	11	9	9	14	11	11	25	22	22	32	17	32	17	16	17	18	18	18	21	17	21	19	8	18
" 12	16	15	15	21	21	21	18	12	13	20	16	16	17	14	14	10	7	7	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	6	10
" 15	7	7	7	12	12	12	18	17	17	4	4	4	13	13	13	5	5	5	21	21	21	13	9	13	15	15	15	5	5	5	17	12	17
" 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	11	6	6	12	9	11	10	9	10
" 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	22	15	18	17	8	16
" 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
From Private Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	9	10	3	5

Years Examined.	No. examined.	No. admitted.	No. entered.	Continued to second year.	Continued to third year	Graduated to third year.	Continued to fourth year.	Graduated fourth year.	Failed.	Date of graduation.
1851...	.....	.....	87	54	17	14	1	1	.....	1854
1852...	.....	.....	41	39	24	23	.....	.....	.....	1855
1853...	.....	.....	76	44	34	32	.....	.....	.....	1856
1854...	.....	.....	94	58	46	41	.....	.....	.....	1857
1855...	.....	.....	105	83	64	56	.....	.....	1	1858
1856...	141	117	115	81	66	55	.....	.....	.....	1859
1857...	134	126	126	94	74	54	.....	.....	.....	1860
1858...	138	64	61	55	38	36	.....	.....	.....	1861
1859...	166	161	147	121	79	59	.....	.....	.....	1862
1860...	196	187	179	120	96	5[illegible]	.....	.....	5	1863
1861...	151	123	114	82	56	37	18	.....	3	1864
1862...	212	200	190	127	73	44	23	.....	.....	1865
1863...	164	102	93	71	59	36	17	.....	.....	1866
							17	15	1	1867*
1864...	156	145	136	106	68	.....	46	39	.....	1868
1865 ..	163	148	146	106	77	.....	62	57	.....	1869
1866...	171	156	136	103	65	.....	59	48	.....	1870
1867 ..	214	180	174	147	96	.....	84	76	1	1871
1868...	204	202	193	138	100	.....	66	.....	....	.....
1869...	188	181	168	135	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870...	191	171	164	118	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871...	194	183	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Four years course introduced.

SCHEDULE OF WEEKLY EXERCISES,

OF

Western Female High School,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

For 1871 and 1872.

Days.	Periods.	Classes.	Hollingshead.	Classes.	Hartman.	Classes.	Rice.
Monday.	1		Supervision.	K	Rhetoric.	L	Elocution.
	2	L2	Astronomy.	H	"	D	"
	3	L1	"	G	"	K	E. Analogy.
	4	L	Chemistry.	F	"	I	"
	5	IK	"	E	"	B	Elocution.
Tuesday.	1		Supervision.	L1	E. Literature.	L2	Gram. Rev.
	2	L1	M. Philosophy.	Ex	Comp. L1	E	Elocution.
	3	L2	"	I	Rhetoric.	K	"
	4	L2	Arithmetic.	Ex	Comp. L2	G	"
	5			K	Rhetoric.	I	"
Wed'y.	1	L1	Arithmetic.	H	Rhetoric.	A	Elocution.
	2	L	Astronomy.	G	"	Ex	Comp. K.
	3	L1	Trigonometry.	L2	E. Literature.	K	E. Analogy.
	4	L	Chemistry.	F	Rhetoric.	I	"
	5	IK	"	E	"	L1	Gram. Rev.
Thursday.	1	L1	M. Philosophy.	L2	E. Literature.	C	Elocution.
	2	L2	M. Philosophy.	L1	Composition.	F	"
	3	L1	Mensuration.	L2	"	G	"
	4	HG	E. Philosophy.	I	Rhetoric.	K	"
	5	EF	"	L	Rhetoric Rev.	H	"
Friday.	1		Notices.	L2	Rhetoric Rev.	I	Elocution.
	2	L2	Mensuration.	L1	E. Literature.	E	"
	3	Ex	Re. and Notices.	I	Rhetoric.	Ex	Comp. I.
	4	L2	Trigonometry.	Ex	Comp. L2	F	Elocution.
	5		Supervision.	K	Rhetoric.	H	"

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES—Continued.

Days.	Periods.	Classes.	Williams.	Classes.	Cowman.	Classes.	Adams.
Monday.	1	E	Algebra.	A	Physiology.	H	History.
	2	F	"	G	"	L1	Geo. Rev.
	3	I	"	C	"	F	History.
	4	K	"	B	"	E	"
	5	A	"	D	"	C	"
Tuesday.	1	G	Algebra.	D	Etymology.	K	History.
	2	F	"	H	Physiology.	I	"
	3	Ex	Comp. H.	B	Etymology.	A	"
	4	Ex	Comp. G.	F	Physiology.	E	"
	5	G	Algebra.	A	Etymology.	C	"
Wedn'y.	1	E	Algebra.	D	Physiology.	B	History.
	2	F	"	C	Etymology.	H	"
	3	I	"	B	Physiology.	F	"
	4	K	"	D	"	G	"
	5	H	"	A	"		"
Thursday.	1	H	Algebra.	G	Physiology.	B	History.
	2	E	"	H	"	D	"
	3	K	"	E	"	A	"
	4		Drawing.	F	"	L2	Geo. Rev.
	5	I	Algebra.	A	Etymology.	G	History.
Friday.	1	Ex	Comp. G.	E	Physiology.	K	History.
	2	G	Algebra.	Ex	Comp. F.	I	"
	3	Ex	Comp. H.	B	Etymology.	L2	Geo. Rev.
	4	H	Algebra.	Ex	Comp. F.	L1	"
	5		Recording.	C	Physiology.	D	History.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES—Continued.

Days.	Periods.	Classes.	Saumenig.	Classes.	Hampson.	Classes.	Wise.
Monday.	1	I	Geom.	C	Philosophy.	G	Arithmetic.
	2	K	"	B	"	E	"
	3	B	Pen.	A	"	H	"
	4	C	"	D	"		
	5	L	"	Ex	Comp. D.	F	"
Tuesday.	1	Ex	Specimens.	H	Philosophy.	C	Arithmetic.
	2	A	Pen.	G	"	B	"
	3	L1	"	Ex	Comp. C.	D	"
	4	C	"	B	Algebra.	A	"
	5	B	"	D	"	F	"
Wedn'y.	1	I	Geometry.	C	Philosophy.	G	Arithmetic.
	2	K	"	D	"	B	"
	3	A	Pen.	E	"	H	"
	4	Ex	Comp. E.	B	"	C	"
	5	L2	Pen.	D	Comp.	F	"
Thursday.	1	D	Pen.	F	Philosophy.	E	Arithmetic.
	2	C	"	G	"	A	"
	3	I	Geometry.	H	"	D	"
	4	B	Pen.	A	Comp.	C	"
	5	D	"	C	Algebra.	B	"
Friday.	1	L1	Pen.	F	Philosophy.	H	Arithmetic.
	2	Ex	Comp. E.	B	Comp.	A	"
	3	K	Geometry.	C	"	D	"
	4	D	Pen.	A	Philosophy.	E	"
	5	A	"	E	"	G	"

SCHUDLE OF EXERCISES—Concluded.

Days.	Periods.	Classes.	Brian.	Classes.	Davis.	Classes.	Despomiers.		Deems.
Monday.	1	B	Gr. and Par.	F	Drawing.	D	French.		
	2	C	"	I	"	M	"		
	3	D	"	L2	"	E	"		
	4	A	"	H	"	G	"		
	5	G	E. Anal.	L1	"	H	"		
Tuesday.	1	I	Astron.	E	Drawing.	F	French.	Music.	A B
	2	K	"	Ex	Specimens.	L2	"		C D
	3	Ex	Comp. A.	C	Drawing.	Ex	French Ex.		E F G H
	4	H	E. Anal.	D	"	L1	French.		I K
	5	Ex	Comp. B.	H	"	E	"		L
Wedn'y.	1	F	E. Anal.	L2	Drawing.	K	French.		
	2	E	"	A	"	I	"		
	3	D	Gr. and Par.	G	"	C	"		
	4	A	"	E	"	H	"		
	5	C	"	B	"	G	"		
Thursday.	1	I	Astron.	A	Drawing.	K	French.		
	2	K	"	I	"	B	"		
	3	F	E. Anal.	B	"	C	"		
	4	E	"	D	"	L	"		
	5	Ex	Comp. B.	K	"	L2	"		
Friday.	1	C	Etym.	G	Drawing.	D	French.	Music.	A B
	2	H	E. Anal.	K	"	F	"		C D
	3	Ex	Comp. A.	L1	"	A	"		E F G H
	4	G	E. Anal.	C	"	B	"		I K
	5	B	Gr. and Par.	F	"	I	"		L

All work to be confined to the regular periods. No back lessons to be required, and questions for the Semi-Annual Examinations must be taken from that part of the text studied during the preceding term or session. No written work to be exacted from the pupils, out of school hours, except preparation of the regular Compositions and French Exercises, which are to be considered as recitations. Public Readings once a month, at such times as may be indicated by the Principal; ordinarily, on the 3d Friday in eash month, at the E. F. High School, and on the 4th Friday, at the W. F. High School, at 1½ P. M. Limit of Composition : 1 page for first year, 2 pages for second year, 3 pages for third year, and 4 pages for the fourth year. For errors in Spelling and False Syntax, marking on a scale of 100, dednct 1, 2, 3 and 4, according to the year, and for all other errors one each. In case of the temporary absence of any teacher, one of those present, having vacant periods will, in turn, teach the classes of the absent teacher—not, however, to conflict with the rules in reference to providing substitutes. No change to be made in the above Schedule, without the approval of the Principal. By order of

COMMITTEE ON FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Classes of the different years, with their different studies opposite.

	Etymology.	Grammar and Parsing.	Arithmetic.	Penmanship.	History.	Elocution.	Physiology.	Philosophy.	Algebra.	English Analysis.	Rhetoric.	Chemistry.	Astronomy.	Geometry.	English Literature.	Moral Philosophy.	Trigonometry.	Mensuration.	Geography.	Composition.	Drawing.	French.	Music.	
1st year, A, B, C & D..	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	...	:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	25 Rec'ns.
2d year, E, F, G & H..	...	...	3	...	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	25 "
3d year, I & K.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	25 "
4th year, L^1 & L^2...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	25 "

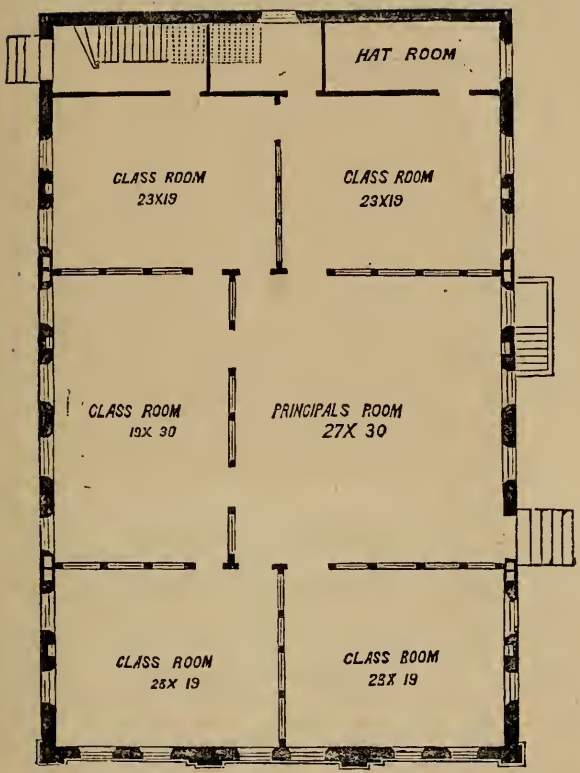
A List of the Studies of each year, with the number of periods devoted to each weekly.

Studies of first year.	Times.	Studies of second year.	Times.
Etymology	2	Anglish Analysis	2
History	2	Elocution	2
Penmanship	3	Rhetoric	2
Philosophy	2	History	2
Physiology	2	Physiology	2
Elocution	1	Philosophy	3
Algebra	1	Algebra	3
Grammar and Parsing.	2	Arithmetic	3
Arithmetic	3	French	2
French	2	Drawing	2
Drawing	2	Music	2
Music	2		
Composition	1		25
	25		

Studies of third year.	Times.	Studies of fourth year.	Times.
English Analysis	2	Gram. and Par. revie'd	1
Rhetoric	3	Elocution	1
Elocution	2	Geography reviewed	2
History	2	Penmanship	2
Chemistry	2	Moral Philosophy	2
Astronomy	2	Astronomy	2
Algebra	3	Chemistry	2
Geometry	3	Mensuration and Arith.	2
French	2	Trigonometry	1
Drawing	2	English Literature	2
Music	2	Composition and Rhet.	2
		Drawing	2
	25	French	2
		Music	2
			25

Primary and Grammar Schools No. 21.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Corner of Robert street.



Ground Plan of Number 21.

Rules Relating to Baltimore City College.

ARTICLE XXIII.

I. COMMITTEE.

The legislative power of the Baltimore City College shall be vested in the Committee on Baltimore City College, who shall meet at least once a month for the transaction of such business as the interest of the School may require, in accordance with the Rules of the Board. (See Article V.)

II. FACULTY.

The Faculty shall consist of a Principal, Vice-Principal, and such Professors and Instructors as may be found necessary for the work of the School. They shall meet statedly, once a week (and oftener, on the call of the Principal), at such time, not included in the daily sessions, as they may appoint, to consult in regard to the best interests of the School, and to transact such business as may come properly before them, the same to be reported immediately to the Committee for its action.

III. COURSES OF STUDY.

The full course of study for graduation shall be four years. There shall also be a two years' course, and all students who have completed this course shall, upon leaving honorably, be entitled to receive, upon their application, a certificate of such

honorable dismission, setting forth upon its face the time during which they have been connected with the School, and signed by the Faculty.

The studies of the school shall be the English, French, German, and Latin languages (Greek optional,) History, ancient and modern, Writing and Book Keeping, Arithmetic Reviewed, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and their applications, Analytical Geometry and Calculus, Physiology, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Psychology, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and the Constitution of the United States.

IV. CURRICULUM.

The Curriculum shall be as follows:

First Year.

English Grammar and Analysis, Elocution, History of England, Writing; Natural Philosophy (elementary;) Latin, commenced; Book-Keeping, commenced; Arithmetic, reviewed; Algebra, completed; Geometry, III Books.

Second Year.

Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; English Grammar and Analysis; History of Rome; Book-Keeping, continued; Physical Geography; Physiology; Latin, continued; German, commenced; Geometry, completed; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration.

Third Year.

Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; History of English Literature; History of Greece; Natural Philosophy (full course;) Astronomy, commenced; Latin, continued; German, continued; Greek, commenced (optional;) French, commenced; Surveying, Leveling, and Navigation.

Fourth Year.

Original Speeches and Elocution; English Literature; History of the Ancient Empires; Mental Philosophy; Moral Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Chemistry and Geology; Latin, continued; Greek, continued; French, continued; German, continued; Analytical Geometry; Astronomy, completed; Review of Mathematics.

No pupil shall be excused from any study as above arranged without the consent of the Committee; and any pupil who may be excused shall forfeit all right to contest for the graduating honors and prizes.

V. EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION.

There shall be an examination of candidates for admission to the Baltimore City College, annually, in the month of July, to be conducted by the Faculty, under the direction of the Committee; and the result of such examination shall be submitted to the Board as soon thereafter as practicable.

Boys of fourteen years of age who shall have passed two quarters, and boys of twelve years of age who shall have passed two full scholastic years, in the Grammar Schools, next preceding the time for examination, having paid their tuition fees in full, of good moral character, and who shall pass an examination in Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through Simple Equations, involving three unknown quantities to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be entitled to admission. If any admitted student should not take his seat in the College within *one week* from the beginning of the term, he shall not be entitled to admission, unless the delay be caused by sickness or unavoidable absence from the city.

Principals of Grammar Schools shall report to the Superintendent, on the third Tuesday in June, the names of all boys who will be candidates for admission to the Baltimore City College at the ensuing examination, in conformity with blanks to be furnished by that officer.

No candidate who has been guilty of truant-playing or any other grossly improper conduct during the scholastic year, shall be examined or admitted without the authority of the Committee; and it shall be the duty of Principals to report all such candidates to the Committee for its action.

Boys of fourteen years of age who are not pupils of the Grammar Schools shall be entitled to examination for admission, and the Committee shall arrange for the examination of such candidates at such times as may be deemed proper, but

the requirements and standard of such examination shall be the same as that required of Grammar School pupils.

No pupil who has been removed from the Baltimore City College shall be readmitted, unless by special action of the Committee.

VI. DUTIES OF THE FACULTY.

The Principal shall be charged with the government of the School and the general supervision of its studies, subject to the advice and direction of the Committee. He shall also have charge of the rooms, furniture, library, cabinets, apparatus and other property of the School, and shall be accountable to the Board for the proper use and preservation of the same. At the close of each year he shall present to the Board a report on the condition and wants of the School.

The Faculty, severally, shall be responsible for the improvement of their classes, and for the safe-keeping of the furniture, &c., of their class-rooms.

VII. DISCIPLINE.

The Professors, in their respective departments, shall maintain order, enforce obedience, and urge to application by such incentives as are consistent with these general regulations, avoiding at all times the use of harsh or opprobrious epithets.

Each Professor shall keep a diary or register of conduct, in which he shall note any act of misconduct, whether ordinary or special, which occurs in his presence, or which comes properly under his notice, with the amount of his censure expressed in demerit marks. He shall leave his diary with the Principal when required, once a week, or oftener; and it shall be the duty of the Principal to examine such entries and approve them, or (after consultation with the Professor) make such change in said demerit marks as in his opinion shall be just,

and then the same shall be carried into the demerit ledger; but all such changes which may not meet the approval of the Professor shall be reported to the Committee for its action.

The students are required to be punctual in their attendance, diligent in their studies, respectful and polite toward their teachers, kind and civil in their intercourse with each other, and to observe order and decorum in going to and returning from school.

Offences against the government of the school shall be classed as *ordinary* and *special;* the first including everything which hinders the progress of study, or is in its nature improper, and which might be avoided by due attention on the part of the student, but which is rather the result of carelessness than a deliberate purpose to offend; and the second including every kind of intentional misconduct.

The particular acts embraced under the class of ordinary offences shall be made known, officially, from time to time, as the exigencies of the school may require; and for each of these offences there shall be, in the first instance, a demerit mark of 1. If the offence be committed after a special warning by the Professor, it shall be so recorded, and incur a demerit mark of 2; and an additional demerit mark for each additional warning; provided, however, the mark for this class of offences shall not exceed 5.

The demerit for lateness and absence, when the detention is not occasioned by sickness, necessary attendance on the sick, or some equally imperative cause, shall be as follows: Lateness, 10 minutes or less, 1; more than 10 minutes and not more than 30, 2; more than 30 minutes and not more than the first recitation period, 3; any larger part of the day, 4; absence a whole day, 5. This does not include truant-playing, which is embraced under the head of special offences. When a student has been late or absent, it shall be his duty, on his appear-

ance in the school, to deliver to the Principal a note, signed by his parent or guardian, stating the length and cause of such detention, in order that it may be judged of under this rule.

No student, after entering the school in the morning, shall leave under any pretext whatever, before the close of the session, without the written permission of the Principal; and it shall be the duty of the Principal to record in his diary the name, the time, and the cause of such permission when granted.

When any offence has been committed which seems to require more than usual notice, the Professor in whose presence it has occurred, shall either send the offender at once to the Principal, or cite him to appear before the Faculty at their next regular meeting, according to the grade of the offence; and every student shall promptly report himself to the Principal, or answer his citation before the Faculty as required.

Every act of truant-playing shall, in the first instance, incur a demerit mark of 10 for each day of such absence, accompanied with admonition, public or private, according to the circumstances of the case; and if repeated after such admonition, the truant shall be indefinitely suspended, and his case reported at once to the Committee.

Any student having presented a note or other writing, falsely purporting to be signed by his parent, guardian, or other responsible person, shall be deemed guilty of a very grave offence, and shall be dealt with by the Committee in their discretion.

Any student losing, destroying, or injuring any property of the Board, teachers, or of his fellow-students, shall make adequate pecuniary compensation, irrespective of whatever school-censure the circumstances of the case may require.

The parents or guardians of pupils habitually indolent, or so irregular in their attendance as to prevent their advancement with their classes, will be requested to withdraw them,

and in case of refusal they shall be reported to the Committee for expulsion.

For any gross offence, which seems to require it, a student may be suspended by the Principal, and the case reported immediately to the Committee.

When the number of a student's demerit marks, in one quarter, amounts to 50, it shall be the duty of the Principal to suspend him. If then the student and his parent, or guardian, appear before the Faculty and give such assurances as may lead them to believe there will be a decided reformation, they may in their discretion readmit him on trial, or refer his case to the Committee at their next stated meeting. Should he again, after such readmission, accumulate 50 demerit marks before the end of the next quarter, he shall be indefinitely suspended by the Faculty, and reported for dismission to the Committee at their next stated meeting.

All suspensions, whether by the Principal or the Faculty, shall be recorded on the minutes. Students under suspension, as all others, are required to attend the term examinations.

A student may be promoted to a higher class at any time, by a vote of the Faculty, if in their opinion his age and attainments are such as to make it expedient.

Each Professor shall keep a daily record of recitations, estimating the value of each on a scale running from 0 to 100. At the end of the quarter these will be averaged. From the averages of the several Professors a general average will be obtained, called the Quarterly Average of Scholarship. At the end of each term (the term consisting of two quarters) a rigid examination of the classes will be held in the studies of the term, and the results expressed numerically on a scale of 100. The average of these results combined with the quarterly averages of the same term, will give the Term Average of Scholarship. When a class is about to graduate, an examination of

it will be had in all the studies of the course, and the average of the results of this examination, combined with all the term averages of scholarship, will give the Final Average of Scholarship.

The marks of demerit which a student may have incurred during the quarter will be deducted from 100, which will give the Quarterly Grade of Conduct. The average of the two quarterly grades will give the Term Average of Conduct. The average of all the term averages will give the Final Average of Conduct.

The quarterly average of scholarship combined with the quarterly grade of conduct will give the Quarterly Average of Merit. The term average of scholarship combined with the term average of conduct will give the Term Average of Merit. The final average of scholarship combined with the final average of conduct will give the Graduating Average. The student whose graduating average is the highest will stand No. 1, the one next highest No. 2, &c.

Unless otherwise arranged by the Faculty, the student whose graduating average is the highest, *i. e.*, who stands No. 1, shall at the commencement deliver the Honorary Oration; the one who graduates No. 2, *i. e.*, whose graduating average is second in order of merit, shall deliver the Valedictory; and the one who graduates No. 3 shall deliver the Salutatory Address.

The three students who stand the highest will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the first grade (one hundred dollars) and the next four will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the second grade, fifty dollars.

Those students in all the classes, whose term average of merit is not less than 90, shall be ranked as Distinguished; and those whose term average is less than 90, but not less than 80, shall, in like manner, be ranked as Meritorious. The rank

of graduates in this respect will be announced. No student will be permitted to graduate whose final average of scholarship or whose graduating average falls below 60; nor will any student be advanced with his class whose annual average of scholarship, found by combining the two term averages, is less than 60.

VIII. GENERAL RULES.

The rules and regulations for the Public Schools, both in regard to teachers and pupils, in so far as they are not superseded by the foregoing, shall be in force in the Baltimore City College.

Rules relating to Female High Schools

ARTICLE XXIV.

I. COMMITTEE.

The legislative power of the Female High Schools shall be vested in the Committee on Female High Schools, who shall meet at least once a month for the transaction of such business as the interests of the school may require, in accordance with the rules of the Board. (See Article V.)

II. FACULTY.

The Faculty shall consist of a Principal, First Assistant, and as many Assistants and Instructors as may from time to time be found necessary for the work of the schools.

III. COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Study shall be four years, and shall not be extended except by permission of the Board.

IV. CURRICULUM.

The Curriculum shall be as follows:

1. *English and Belles Lettres*—Embracing Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History Rhetoric and Composition.

2. *Mathematics*—Embracing Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

3. *Natural Sciences*—Embracing Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Physiology.

4. *Moral, Mental and Political Sciences*—Embracing Moral and Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitution of the United States and of State of Maryland.

5. *Music*—Vocal.

6. *Drawing.*

No pupil shall be excused from any study as above arranged without the consent of the Committee; and any pupil who may be excused shall forfeit all right to contest for the graduating honors and prizes.

V. EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION.

There shall be an examination for admission to the Female High Schools, annually, in the month of July, to be conducted by the Faculty under the direction of the Committee; and the result of the examination shall be submitted to the Board as soon thereafter as practicable. No pupil shall be examined under thirteen years of age. Pupils from private schools who may receive permits from the Committee, shall be examined at the same time as those from Grammar Schools, of which due notice shall be given in the daily papers at least ten days previous to the time of examination.

Pupils who may pass a satisfactory examination, according to the standard approved by the Committee previous to the examination, in Spelling, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Music, shall be admitted.

If any pupil shall fail to present herself at the school within one week after the commencement of the term, she shall not be entitled to admission, unless the delay shall be caused by sickness or unavoidable absence from the city.

Principals of Female Grammar Schools shall report to the Superintendent, on the third Tuesday in June, the names of all pupils who will be candidates for admission to the Female High Schools at the ensuing examination, in conformity with blanks to be prepared by that officer.

No pupil will be readmitted if once removed from the school, unless otherwise directed by the Committee.

VI. DUTIES OF THE FACULTY.

The Principal shall be charged with the government of the school, and the general supervision of its studies, subject to the advice and direction of the Committee. He shall also have charge of the rooms, furniture, library, cabinets, apparatus, and other property of the school, and shall be accountable to the Board for the proper use and preservation of the same. At the close of each year he shall present to the Board a report on the condition and wants of the school.

The Assistants, severally, shall be responsible for the improvement of their classes, and for the safekeeping of the furniture, &c., of their class-rooms.

The Assistants shall at the close of each day report to the Principal the name of each pupil who has been absent from her class, or who has not been punctual in attendance, or who may have been guilty of misconduct.

VII. DISCIPLINE.

The Assistants, in their respective departments, shall maintain order, enforce obedience, and urge to application by such incentives as are consistent with these general regulations, avoiding at all times the use of harsh or opprobrious epithets.

Each Assistant shall keep a diary or register of conduct, in which she shall note any act of misconduct, whether ordinary or special, which occurs in her presence, or which comes properly under her notice, with the amount of her censure expressed in demerit marks. She shall leave her diary with the Principal when required once a week, or oftener, and it shall be the duty of the Principal to examine such entries and ap-

prove them, or (after consultation with the Assistant) make such change in said demerit marks as in his opinion shall be just, and then the same shall be carried into the demerit ledger; but all such changes which may not meet the approval of the Assistant shall be reported to the Committee for its action.

The pupils are required to be punctual in their attendance, diligent in their studies, respectful and polite toward their teachers, kind and civil in their intercourse with each other, to observe order and decorum in going to and and returning from school.

Breaches of discipline shall be divided into ordinary and special, which the Principal shall define and officially make known as the discipline of the school shall require.

For each ordinary offence thus specified, the mark shall be 1; and if after the declaration of this (for in every case of marking the teacher *must* notify the pupil) the said offence be repeated during a period or session, the mark shall be 2. If again repeated in the same time, the pupil must be sent to the Principal. Special offences, among which may be classed as prominent, direct disobedience or disrespect, may be noted and deferred only for the decision of the Principal, or the offender may be immediately sent to him with the offence specified. No pupil, for any offence, must be sent from any room except as above specified. Unbecoming or unladylike conduct, either in the school building, yard, or upon the street, shall be considered a special offence.

The mark for lateness at the opening of school shall be 1; for fifteen minutes, 2; for a period, 3; for a longer time, 4; and for a whole day, 5; except such be caused by personal sickness, necessary attendance on the sick, or death in the family.

Pupils, for absence, must bring notes of excuse from parents or guardians. Such notes must express the cause. No pupil

will be allowed to leave the building during the school session, except for the causes specified above, without a note countersigned by one of the committee on the school.

When the number of demerit marks in any quarter shall amount to twenty-five, the pupil against whom they shall be recorded shall receive a notice of warning, and if the number, in any quarter, shall reach fifty, the pupil shall be suspended by the Principal. If, however, the pupil and parent, or guardian, shall appear and give assurances of reformation, she will be readmitted, but the effect of such suspension shall be to disqualify her for competing for the highest prizes. Should she again, after such readmission, accumulate 50 demerit marks before the end of the next quarter, she shall be indefinitely suspended by the Faculty, and reported for dismission to the Committee at their next stated meeting.

Every suspension shall take one from the final average of the last year; and any one who, during the last year, shall have fifty demerit marks, shall be disqualified for competition for admission to the lectures of the Peabody and Maryland Institutes. Each teacher must, at his or her option, mark on a scale of from 1 to 100, recitations in any branch or branches in his or her charge, except in Music, Drawing and Penmanship, in each of which the maximum of marking shall not exceed 80; but in the months of January and June there shall be a stated and special semi-annual or term examination of every class in all the studies of the preceding half-year or year. Examinations held during a term shall be considered as recitations. The average of recitations, if any, during a term, shall be added to the result of the term examination, and the average of the two shall be the Term Average of Scholarship. At the close of the year the average of the two terms shall be an Annual Average of Scholarship. The number of demerit marks received in a term shall be taken from 100, and the bal-

ance shall be a Term Average of Conduct, and the average of the two term averages shall be an Annual Average of Conduct. An average of annual scholastic averages shall be the Final Scholastic Average, and an average of annual conduct averages shall be the Final Conduct Average. An average of the two final averages shall constitute a Graduating Average, and to the pupil having the highest number shall be awarded the first medal and Honorary Address; to the next, the second medal and Valedictory; to the next, the third medal and Salutatory, and to the rest in the order of their rank, the remaining medals. The Faculty may, however, at its option, award the preparation and reading of the address to such other graduates as it may select.

For promotion from the first year to the second, from the second to the third, and from the third to the fourth, the scholastic average shall be 65, but for a diploma the scholastic average of the fourth year shall be 75. From 75 to 80 shall be considered Meritorious, from 80 to 90 Excellent, above 90 Distinguished, and these results shall be expressed on the diploma, which shall be awarded at the commencement that shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint.

In case of inability to complete any term record, such instance shall be submitted to the Committee; and if the disability arise from a cause satisfactory to them, such want of record shall not debar from the reception of a diploma, or of a diploma and medal.

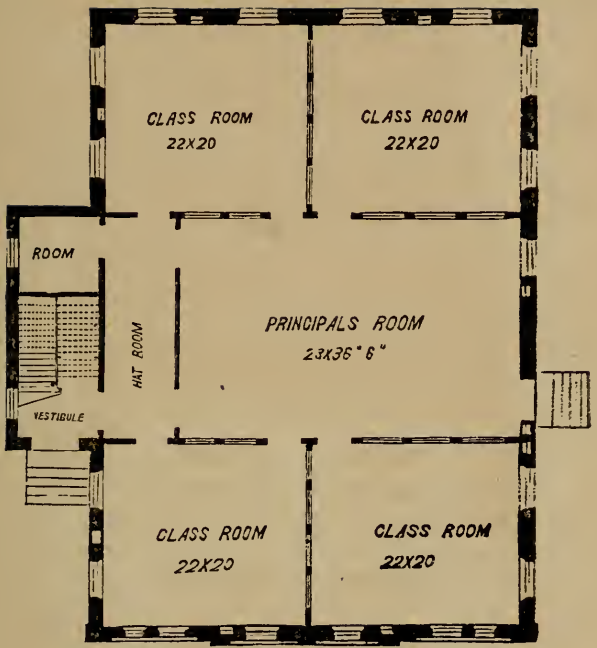
The five pupils who stand the highest will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the first grade, and the next will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the second grade.

VIII. GENERAL RULES.

The rules and regulations for the Public Schools, both in regard to teachers and pupils, in so far as they are not superseded by the foregoing, shall be in force in the Female High Schools.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 27.

CORNER OF FAYETTE AND CHESTER STREETS.



Ground Plan of No. 27.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF MUSIC

FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE, December 31 1871.

To the Board of Public School Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

I take pleasure in submitting this my Second Annual Report for your consideration. The progress made in the Primary Schools since my last Report has been very satisfactory. I have confined my instruction solely to the blackboard. I made the lesson left by me at one visit the basis of a thorough review at my next visit, asking for explanations of the various signs, the fluent reading of notation, and the correct division and beating of time on part of individual pupils as well as from the classes in unison. Through the prompt and efficient co-operation of the respective teachers, and the interest evinced by them in imparting the instructions left by me, I am enabled to assert that (with but few exceptions) the first classes are capable of singing with correct intonation and in time, any exercise written in *common time* and containing intervals, not exceeding that of the *second*. Of course in such schools which contain one or more teachers who are practical musicians, the progress has been greater, and in some cases advanced even beyond the prescribed grade.

In the Eastern Female High School the progress has also been such as I could desire. I have made *solmization* the basis of my instructions in all of the classes, but most frequently in those of the first and second years.

To the fourth year classes I have imparted occasional instructions in *harmony*, such as the contractions of the various chords and the *inversions* and *solutions* to which they can be respectfully subjected. This, the highest branch of musical mathematics, being a very tedious study, the progress naturally has been slow, but judging from the interest manifested by the pupils, I anticipate the most gratifying results at the end of the next quarter.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. ROSEWALD,

Teacher of Music, Eastern District.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF MUSIC

OF THE

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1871.

To the President and Board of

Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to report to you that from the time of the opening of the Grammar Schools of the Eastern District, I have, as Teacher of Music, used every effort on my part to fulfil the duties of my position in a manner so as to secure your approbation. The greater portion of my time is devoted to the three principal classes of each school, with a general supervision of all. The quarterly examination of all these classes was satisfactory. The questions taken from the work adopted was by Prof. J. H. Rosewald, and were written on the blackboard and answered in writing by each individual. The song chosen for sight singing, was taken from the "Song Garden," and was well rendered.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I take pleasure in reporting great improvement in the singing, and of the happy effect it is having in the schools of Baltimore.

Most respectfully,

C. FRED. PERCIVALL, M. D.,

Teacher of Music of Grammar Schools Eastern District.

SCHEDULE OF VISITS

FOR THE

Teachers of Music in the Eastern District.

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL AND EASTERN PRIMARIES.

First Week.

Male and Female	No. 13	Monday,	A.	M.
" "	No. 20	"	P.	M.
" "	No. 2 and 24	Tuesday,	A.	M.
" "	No. 7	"	P.	M.
Eastern Female High School		Wednesday.		
Male and Female	No. 3	Thursday,	A.	M.
" "	No. 6	"	P.	M.
High School		Friday.		

Second Week.

Male and Female	No. 25	Monday,	A.	M.
" "	No. 27	"	P.	M.
" "	No. 5	Tuesday,	A.	M.
" "	No. 8	"	P.	M.
High School		Wednesday.		
Male and Female	Nos. 23 and 16	Thursday,	A.	M.
" "	No. 26	"	P.	M.
High School and	No. 24	Friday.		

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHEDULE.

Male and Female Grammar	No. 2	Monday,	A.	M.
" " "	No. 3	"	P.	M.
" " "	No. 5	Tuesday,	A.	M.
Female Primary No. 30 and 7 Grammar		"	P.	M.
Male and Female Grammar	No. 11	Wednesday,	A.	M.
" " "	No. 20	"	P.	M.
" " "	No. 14	Thursday,	A.	M.
" " "	No. 16	"	P.	M.
" " "	No. 17	Friday,	A.	M.
" " "	No. 13	"	P.	M.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF MUSIC

FOR THE

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS AND WESTERN PRIMARIES.

BALTIMORE, December 30, 1871.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

During this year my duties have been confined to the Western Female High School and Western Primaries, and it affords me much pleasure to say that in almost every case the classes have done well, and their progress has been very satisfactory.

Singing by note is quite new in the Primary Schools, but it is very successful. The results in the past year or two, prove that it is a great deal better to commence with the elementary part of Music in these schools, than to defer it until the children are admitted into the Grammar Schools.

The Primaries I visit fortnightly, and instruct the children chiefly by blackboard exercises. But in the High School, where much more instruction is to be given, writing on the blackboard consumes too much time to be of very much advantage. What we now need in the High Schools is a good vocal instructor, not a book of questions and answers, but one containing good vocal exercises. If we had such a book much of the time now used in dictation might be employed in

singing, and the scholars' improvement would be much more rapid.

The resolution passed by you about the close of last session, asking of the Committee on Music of the Peabody Institute the privilege of sending several of each graduating class to the Institute for instruction in Music, must commend itself to the hearty approval of all, especially of those who take an interest in Music.

An important place should be reserved for the study of Music, and to make it as interesting as possible, as in other studies, should not the simplest method be pursued for instructing those committed to our care?

The Pestalozzian or Transposition method, which is now used in the schools, is fraught with many difficulties, and is very hard for children to understand. The Italian, or fixed syllable plan is preferred because in a much shorter time, and far simpler way, the very same end will be obtained.

My experience as a scholar and teacher, has demonstrated to me that much more can be accomplished by using the Italian method. This method is used in Europe entirely, and by the best musicians in this country.

As it is used at the Peabody Institute, how can it be expected of those young ladies who are granted the privilege of attending the music department of the Institute to be able to go on successfully with their classes if they have been taught according to a different plan?

Provided the same end is attained in a shorter time by a simpler method, I respectfully ask, ought it not to commend itself to our favor, at least for a trial?

Respectfully submitted, by

J. HARRY DEEMS.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF MUSIC

OF THE

WESTERN DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

To the Commissioners of the Public Schools, Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In submitting this my Fourth Annual Report to your Honorable Board, I most respectfully represent that I have visited and given instruction in all the schools and classes in the Western District, according to accompanying schedule, with most encouraging and satisfactory results.

As heretofore they have been taught according to grade, and with very few exceptions, have made *fair, good, very good* to *excellent* advancement.

It is desirable that all schools and classes of similar grades should make equal progress; but this cannot be realized, nor should it be expected until all are surrounded and attended with equal advantages out of, as well as in school.

For convenience the various classes are presented in three divisions.

1ST DIVISION.

The lower classes are acquiring correct knowledge of *Notation*—the staff, its object and use, and its relation to the scale; the cleff and its office; the bar and its use, with various other characters, signs, and definitions. A large majority know the

degrees of the staff by letters, numerals, and syllables in the keys of C, F, and G; understand the *notes* and *rests*, and the notations of the *whole*, *half*, and *quarter-notes*, also the dot; know the kinds of *time* and *measure* as indicated by figures $\frac{2}{4},\frac{3}{4},\frac{4}{4}$; how to beat, or count and accent the same.

2d Division.

The medium classes understand, in addition to the foregoing, the scales of D and E; the *notes* and *rests;* their relative values from the whole note to the sixteenth; beat or count, and accent $\frac{2}{2},\frac{2}{4},\frac{3}{4},\frac{3}{8}$—$\frac{4}{4},\frac{4}{8}$ measures, learn readily and sing easy melodies by note.

3d Division.

The majority of the higher classes understand the major and minor diatonic scales; their connections with, and relations to, the staff; understand *transposition*, its object and use; read correctly; and under present training are fast acquiring the art of *sight singing*,* with good prospect of accomplishing it in all the keys by the end of the school year; understand the value of *notes* and *rests;* describe and define correctly; count, or beat and accent all the various measures; know the different *intervals*, the *triads*, the position and inversions of the common chord, and in some instances are acquiring correct ideas of first principles of modulation; also know the chromatic scale, its derivations, constituents, and its use.

The time necessary to acquire a knowledge of the transpositions of the enharmonic scale, so seldom used, may be much

*By *sight singing* is meant strictly by *note* without *instrumental aid*, simply from scientific and practical knowledge of the subject.

better employed (in the public schools) in studying other branches more directly, constantly, and usefully connected with the subject.

My labors have been attended with most encouraging results from the improvement made by the teachers (especially by those who have strictly followed the system adopted and pursued ever since my connection with the schools) in giving music lessons, resulting in steady progress of their classes, also from the prompt and cheerful attention given to order and instruction by the scholars, affording great satisfaction in being able to say, with strict propriety, that every department of my field of labor is further advanced and better prepared on a *correct basis* to make future progress than at any previous period since my supervision of them.

"The Song Garden," furnished the higher classes, from its adaptation to their wants and uses, is an important auxiliary, affording great assistance in the study and practice of music, also ample proof of the economy in providing proper and sufficient facilities in this department of public school education, by saving time to both teachers and scholars, and really making twice the advancement.

Similar facilities furnished to the other grades of classes would reasonably result in similar advantages.

Intelligent, practical men understand and appreciate the economy of providing the necessary and suitable facilities to prosecute successfully any enterprise, whether mental, physical, or both.

Skillful teachers understand the advantage of blackboard illustration; also, in order to make their work sure, that repetitions are requisite. To accomplish this with the greatest success, a book should be placed in the hands of the scholar, and the lesson may be repeated as often as necessary, without

re-writing it, saving much time, besides teaching to read from the book.

System of Instruction.

The system of instruction adopted and enjoined to be used by the Board some years since, has been carried forward literally and constantly without change, variation, or mixture with any other plan or method, from full conviction of its many advantages and its superior adaptation to public school purposes. Wherever music is taught collectively or in classes, not only from long experience and careful observation, but from information received since my last Annual Report from most reliable sources, I am satisfied of its increasing popularity, and its adoption in the large cities and influential centres of the United States, and even in other countries, where constant effort and progress have been making for several years past in favor of popular education. Especially is this the case in England, where the system has been thoroughly *investigated* and fairly and practically *tested*, so far exceeding all others as to gain Government notice and patronage, and destined ere long to become the national system of that country for public school purposes.

The System has its Opponents as well as its Advocates.

They assert without proper examination or practical *tests*, simply assuming that the transpositions of syllables imposes difficulties.

What System is Without Them?

Its friends claim that the matter objected to is of decided advantage; that the trouble complained of is greatly overbalanced by establishing perfect *intonation*, acquired from con-

stant, habitual *association* of *names* and *tones* (which ever remain the same), easily acquired and firmly established, especially with children, adapted and suited to *all keys*, maintaining a fixed, uniform rotation as connected with *intervals*, *tones*, and *syllabic names*, and carried forward without *instrumental aid*, scientifically and practically from a knowledge of the subject.

Whereas in the *Italian* or any *stationary* syllabic method or system, every *transposition* of the *key* introduces new relations between *names* and *tones*, consequently involving new and increasing difficulties in every transposition, and *requiring* in most all cases *instrumental aid* to perform the intervals correctly.

To claim that this or that system is the only proper one, without examination or trial, simply amounts to nothing.

The only correct and true way to ascertain and compare the relative merits of any two or more systems, is by fair investigation with full practical *tests*.

Many eminent artists, trained (professionally for public favor) in the Italian School, have appeared, and while this is admitted, the *fact* that the time and means devoted, and the efforts made to attain such distinction, is left out of the account, by the advocates of the systen. No mention is made of the devotion of, from 6 to 8 hours daily, for years, (from 5 to 10) amounting on an average to 15,000 hours.

Such long and constant devotion to the subject, with ordinary skill and industry, (properly devoted) ought to make an artist independent of any system.

Where unlimited time and means are at command any system or method may be pursued, but where economy in either is requisite the one that confers the greatest benefit, at the least expense of time and means, will be adopted by all intelligent, practical people.

From present appearances *our* system is fast gaining ground, with strong prospects, ere long, of superseding all others for Public School purposes and popular instruction.

The Advantages of Music in Public Schools.

The beneficial influences of music in Public Schools, wherever established and properly carried forward, are becoming more extensively known, and more highly appreciated.

On this subject I beg to be excused for repeating the observations presented in my last Annual Report, which reads as follows:

"From my experience and observation I am satisfied that a very true index may be found of the relations existing between the various departments of a school by the attention given, the progress made and the pleasure derived from the study and practice of music. It works a most salutary and harmonizing influence, pervading every interest of the school, begetting reciprocal regards and friendships between teachers and scholars, and among scholars esteem and love—all tending to render their studies pleasant, and to induce cheerful obedience to proper rules and wholesome discipline."

Another year's experience confirms (if possible) more fully the correctness of the foregoing remarks. I wish, also, to refer to corroborative testimony of Mr. Scheldon on the subject presented in the same report; also, in further confirmation, to present the opinion of Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, a gentlemen of long experience and critical observation, in his last Annual Report, made to the School Committee on the subject, which says:

"It is found that about ten minutes a day, properly employed, are sufficient to derive excellent results in this branch,

and everybody who understands school economy knows that the time thus devoted to music will not in the least retard the pupils in other branches."

For my part I believe the general progress is the greater for this appropriation of time to music, such is its harmonizing and educating powers.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness received from Principals and Assistants, the respect paid and the attention given to instruction by the scholars; also, gratefully to remember the friendly manifestations of your honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

R. SHAW.

December 31, 1871.

SCHEDULE OF VISITS

FOR THE

Teachers of Music in the Western District.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL AND WESTERN PRIMARIES.

Tuesdays and Fridays at Western Female High School.

First Week.

Nos. 32 and 15	Monday,	A. M.
No. 1	"	P. M.
Nos. 17 and 28	Wednesday,	A. M.
No. 4	"	P. M.
Nos. 18 and 21	Thursday,	A. M.
No. 29	"	P. M.

Second Week.

No. 12	Monday,	A. M.
No. 22	"	P. M.
Nos. 14 and 19	Wednesday,	A. M.
No. 9	"	P. M.
Nos. 10 and 33	Thursday,	A. M.
No. 11	"	P. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHEDULE.

Male and Female	No. 1	Monday,	A. M.
" "	No. 4	"	P. M.
" "	No. 6	Tuesday,	A. M.
" "	No. 8	"	P. M.
" "	No. 9	Wednesday,	A. M.
" "	No. 10	"	P. M.
" "	No. 12	Thursday,	A. M.
" "	No. 15	"	P. M.
" "	No. 18	Friday,	A. M.
" "	No. 19	"	P. M.

REPORT OF DR. HARVEY L. BYRD,

PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.

No. 366 N. Fremont Street,

Baltimore, December 30, 1871.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

It has never been the fortune of the undersigned to make a formal report of his labors that afforded more real pleasure and satisfaction than the present.

With increased facilities for illustrating the course, and additional experience in the manner and method of imparting instruction to the young,—which nearly three years of almost daily intercourse with the classes in the Grammar Schools has afforded,—he feels great pleasure in saying that his efforts have met the unanimous approval of the Commissioners, Teachers and Pupils, before whom he has appeared. Distinguished gentlemen from abroad, as well as of this city, were occasionally present at the lectures during the year, and *all* have heartily endorsed our labors. Opportunities are frequently afforded during the series for showing that *true Science and Revelation are from the same source, and harmonize most thoroughly*, notwithstanding the subtle efforts of such men as Huxley and Darwin to create distrust of the

teachings of the Bible; or worse, to "put money in their pockets at the price of ship-wrecking" the religious faith of their fellow-mortals.

Experience has afforded that knowledge of the capacity of the classes which enables us to keep the attention from the commencement to the close of the lecture. Hence it is, they are enabled to respond promptly and intelligently to questions on previous lectures. The report of last year, and the endorsement then made of our labors by your accomplished and valuable Superintendent, leaves nothing further to be said on the time and mode of imparting instruction. The holidays found us laboring in Male Grammar No. 11, in accordance with the schedule in the hands of the Superintendent, and the remaining schools east of the Falls will be visited in accordance with the same.

Very respectfully submitted,

HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D.,

Professor of Hygiene.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS TO JULY, 1872.

Male Grammar No. 13, September 5, 6, 7, 8, 12.

Male Grammar No. 5, September 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26.

Female Grammar No. 5, September 27, 28, 29, October 3, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Male Grammar No. 20, October 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24.

Female Grammar No. 20, October 25, 26, 27, 31, November 1, 2, 3.

Male Grammar No. 11, November 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21.

Female Grammar No. 11, November 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, December 1, 5.

Male Grammar No. 2, December 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19.

Female Grammar No. 2, December 20, 21, 22.

Male Grammar No. 2, January 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Female Grammar No. 2, January 30, 31, February 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Female Grammar No. 17, February 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28.

Male Grammar No. 17, February 29, March 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13.

Male Grammar No. 14, March 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27.

Female Gammar No. 14, March 28, 29, April 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11.

Male Grammar No. 7, April 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26.

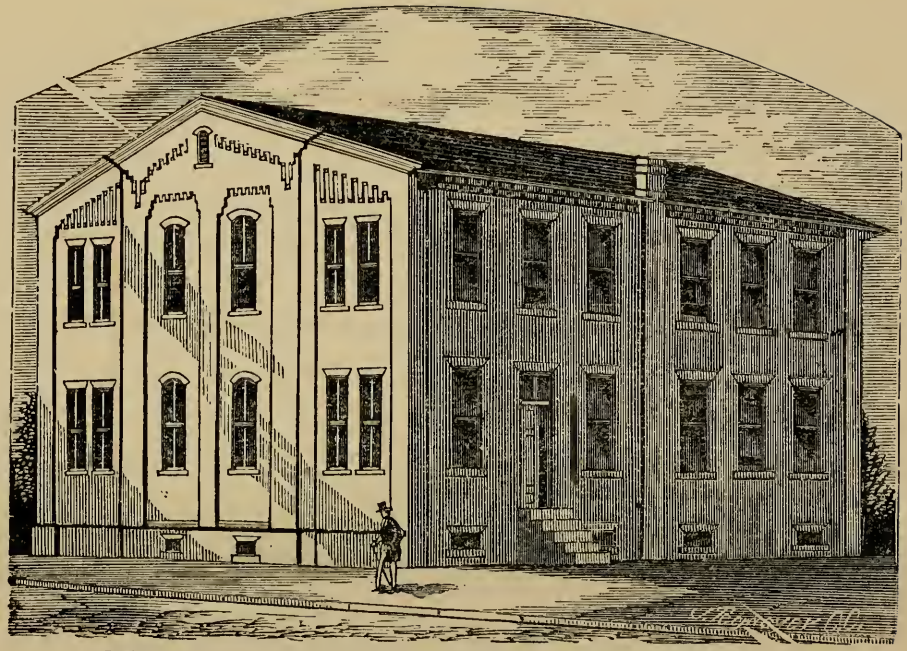
Female Grammar No. 16, May 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Male Grammar No. 1, May 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 28.

Female Grammar No. 1, May 29, 30, 31, June 4, 5, 6, 7, 11.

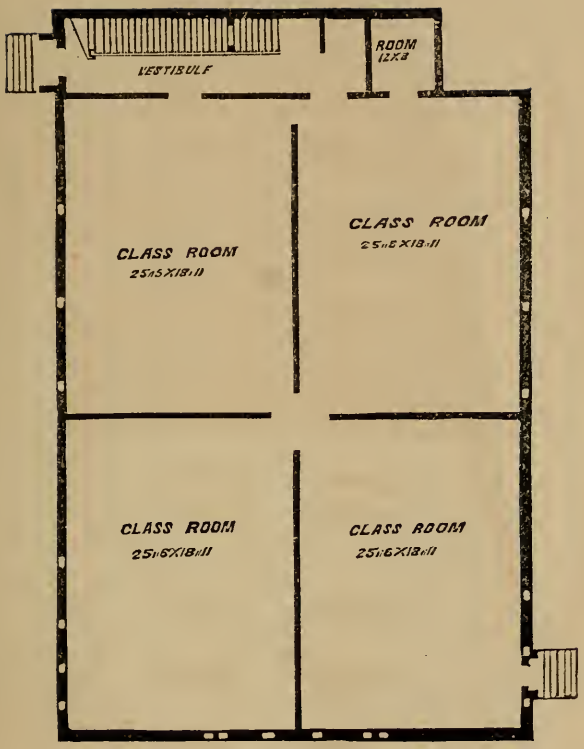
Male Grammar No. 9, June 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25.

Female Grammar No. 9, June 26, 27, 28, July 2, 3.



Male and Female Primary Schools No. 28.

Battery Avenue and Clement Street.



Ground Plan of No. 28.

LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

NAMES OF TEACHERS, &c.

Baltimore City College.

N. E. corner of Fayette and Holliday streets.

Teachers, 10; *Scholars*, 367.

Thomas D. Baird, LL.D., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. Asbury Morgan, A. M., Vice Principal and Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

James McIntire, M. D., Professor of Astronomy.

William Elliott, Jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Andrew S. Kerr, Professor of Mathematics.

D. T. Millard, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

H. E. Shepherd, Professor of English Literature and History.

A. L. Milles, Professor of French and History.

Chas. Raddatz, Professor of German and History.

Jas. R. Webster, Professor of Writing and Book-keeping.

Eastern Female High School,

N. E. cor. of Aisquith and Mullikin streets.

Teachers, 11; *Scholars*, 339.

Nathaniel H. Thayer, A. M., Principal.
Elizabeth A. Baer, First Assistant.
S. L. Bassford, Second "
L. DeValin, " "
M. C. Geddes, " "
P. J. Tomkins, " "
V. Wentz, " "
Rebecca Tucker, " "
L. Browning, " "
L. M. Mullen, Drawing.
A. Dubreuil, French.

Western Female High School,

Fayette street, west of Paca.

Teachers, 12; *Scholars*, 468.

D. A. Hollingshead, A. M. Principal.
Pamelia A. Hartman, First Assistant.
Sarah S. Rice, Second "
Jane S. Williams, "
Emma Cowman, "
H. C. Adams, "
Louise C. Saumenig, "
Isabella Hampson, "
A. P. Wise, "
Laura D. Brian, "
C. Despommiers, French. "
E. J. Davis, Drawing.

Male Grammar School No. 1,

Northeast corner of Fayette and Green streets.

Teachers, 7 ; *Scholars*, 287.

Wm. G. Cox, Principal.
S. E. Cremmen, First Assistant.
L. A. Ennis, Second "
L. V. Caldwell, Third "
Mrs. F. Barry, " "
R. B. Shephard, " "
R. Haswell, " "

Male Grammar School No. 2,

S. W. cor. of Broadway and Bank street

Teachers, 8; *Scholars*, 336.

Wm. T. Markland, Principal.
A. F. Wilkerson, First Assistant.
Samuel Black, Second "
H. Gallup, Third "
K. Miller, " "
Annie Willis, " "
Maria Wagner, " "
Clara Johnson, " "

Male Grammar School No. 4,

Sharp street, near Montgomery.

Teachers, 5 ; *Scholars*, 231.

Henry A Wise, Jr., Principal.
John O. Pace, First Assistant.
Mary Fort, Second "
A. E. Banks, Third "
J. P. Ferguson, " "

Male Grammar School No. 5.

N. W. cor. of Monument and Forrest streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 164.

Chas. G. Edwards, Principal.
Mary Snyder, First Assistant.
E. A. Clarke, Second "
Mary McDermott, Third "

Male Grammar School No. 6,

Druid Hill avenue, near Biddl .

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 297.

W. F. Wardenburg, Principal.
Richard Grady, First Assistant.
S. W. Tudor, Second "
M. A. Holtzman, Third "
O. M. Colston, " "
Jennie Graham, " "
S. F. Turner, " "

Male Grammar School No. 7,

Cor. Chesapeake and Hudson streets, Canton

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 112.

E. M. Jackson, Principal.
E. D. Norville, First Assistant.
H. R. Buck, Assistant

Male Grammar School No. 8,

N. W. cor. Fremont street and Ridgely alley.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 218.

John E. McCahan, Principal.
A. F. King, First Assistant.
Hattie W. Martin, Second "
Helen M. Bankhead, Third "
Selina Cole, " "
A. E. Duvall, " "

Male Grammar School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 164.

C. C. Wight, Principal.
S. E. Grape, First Assistant.
E. E. Evans, Second "
Emily Hyde, Third "
H. M. White, " "

Male Grammar School No. 10,

S. E. cor. of William and Warren streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 246.

R. K. Hollingshead, Principal.
Laura Tapman, First Assistant.
E. R. Loane, Second "
A. O. Sollers, Third "
F. H. Lohrfink, " "
Annie R. Newell, " "

Male Grammar School No. 11,

N. W. cor. of Bond and Jefferson streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 245.

John W. Hooper, Principal.
S. G. Carr, First Assistant.
M. L. Burnett, Second Assistant.
Agnes Berry, Third "
Annie Coleman, " "
E. J. Faulac, " "

Male Grammar School No. 12,

Barre street, west of Eutaw.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 163,

E. A. Sieker, Principal.
E. Welty, First Assistant.
E. Miller, Second "
A. R. Linthicum, Third Assistant.

Male Grammar School No. 13,

Aisquith street, near Mullikin street.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 258.

George B. Loane, Principal.
B. T. Hanna, First Assistant.
F. C. Myles, Second "
H. A. R. Preston, Third Assistant.
Eliza Heaps, " "
Fannie Eckels, " "

Male Grammar School No. 14,

N. E. cor. Gough and Stiles streets.

Teachers, 5 ; *Scholars*, 210.

J. F. Arthur, Principal.
Kate Dobler, First Assistant.
Sarah Sollers, Second "
Kate E. Dorman, Third Assistant.
Sarah E. Clark, " "

Male Grammar School No. 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 325.

E. Parsons, Principal.
C. W. Virtue, First Assistant.
Ruth Henry, Second "
M. A. Selby, Third "
Kate McCollum, " "
Kate H. Schad, " "
Ida Jarrett, " "

Male Grammar School No. 17,

Washington street, near Hampstead.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 172.

H. D. Reese, Principal.
Mary E. Black, First Assistant.
S. E. Dawson, Second "
Annie E. McBee, Third "

Male Grammar School No. 18,

Mulberry street, near Fremont

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 201.

Alexander Hamilton, Principal.
Philip J. Reeder, First Assistant.
A. C. Hugg, Second Assistant.
S. E. Barnes, Third "
Kate Baum, " "
Ida J. McNeal, " "

Male Grammar School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Lanvale street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 170.

Chas. M. Elliott, Principal.
M. W. Wallace, First Assistant.
Josephine Norris, Second "
Maggie Crowley, Third "

Male Grammar School No. 20,

N. W. corner of John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 188.

Michael Connolly, Principal.
Eliza J. Ireland, First Assistant.
Martha J. Hardy, Second "
Mary A. Register, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 1

S. W. corner of Fayette and Green streets.

Teachers, 9; *Scholars*, 411.

H. A. Carl, Principal.
Mary Hartman, First Assistant.
B. T. Crangle, Second "
C. B. Holden, Third "
Alice M. Thompson, Third Assistant.
Mary C. Nelson, " "
C. E. Aisquith, " "
L. V. Ballard, " "
M. H. Bailey, " "

Female Grammar School No. 2,

S. W. corner Broadway and Bank streets.

Teachers 7; *Scholars*, 347.

Georgia A. Duvall, Principal.
G. C. Baker, First Assistant.
S. C. Sherwood, Second "
R. A. Spencer, Third "
H. Hall, " "
S. C. Sinclair, " "
S. Lohrfink, " "

Female Grammar School No. 3,

Aisquith street, near Fayette.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 126.

Margaret Snyder, Principal.
M. E. Burnett, First Assistant.
Nora Jones, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 4,

Sharp street, near Montgomery.

Teachers, 6 ; *Scholars*, 242.

M. H. Thomiz, Principal.
S. F. Keavens, First Assistant.
J. W. Brian, Second "
M. J. Henrix, Third "
Maggie B. Smyth, " "
Carrie A. Drought " "

Female Grammar School No. 5,

N. W. corner of Monument and Forrest streets.

Teachers, 4 ; *Scholars*, 178.

Sallie E. Roose, Principal.
Mary A. Pindell, First Assistant.
Annie J. Walton, Second "
Alice V. Davis, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 6,

Druid Hill Avenue, near Biddle street.

Teachers, 6, *Scholars*, 260.

Eliza Adams, Principal.
A. H. Graham, First Assistant.
——— ——— Second "
Amelia Mackee, Third "
Clara Carl, " "
Agnes B. Tolson, " "

Female Grammar School No. 8,

N. W. corner of Fremont street and Ridgely alley.

Teachers, 6 ; *Scholars*, 271.

Adelaide L. Hall, Principal.
Lucretia A. Crawford, First Assistant.
Sarah E. Marshall, Second "
Florence Rutter, Third "
A. J. Morgan, " "
A. W. Nicholson, " "

Female Grammar School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 133.

Annie G. Chappell, Principal.
Virginia Cassady, First Assistant.
Eugenia Hyde, Second "

Female Grammar School No. 10,

Southeast corner of William and Warner streets.

Teachers, 6 ; *Scholars*, 225.

Mary A. Reside, Principal.
Margaret E. Thomiz, First Assistant.
D. Short, Second "
Sarah Sewell, Third "
Josephine Ringgold, " "
Va. Don Allen, " "

Female Grammar School No. 11,

N. W. corner of Bond and Jefferson streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 288.

N. W. Smith, Principal.
Martha J. Hanna, First Assistant.
Rennis L. Pope, Second "
Fannie E. Loane, Third "
L. V. Keller, " "
B. Joice, " "

Female Grammar School No. 12,

Barre street, west of Eutaw.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 187.

Annie E. Porter, Principal.
S. M. Tudor, First Assistant.
M. V. Wellham, Second Assistant.
Annie O. Konze, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 13,

Aisquith st., near Mullikin.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 279.

S. M. Kenney, Principal.
E. J. Mitchell, First Assistant.
Helen E. Taylor, Second Assistant.
Ella C. Lee, Third "
Eugene Bennett, " "
Kate Reed, " "

Female Grammar School No. 14,

Northeast corner of Gough and Stiles streets.

Teachers, 4 ; *Scholars*, 187.

Henrietta J. Brewer, Principal.
E. H. Wilson, First Assistant.
Annie A. Colbert, Second Assistant.
L. N. Hoskins, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 15,

S. E. corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 7 ; *Scholars*, 260.

Mary W. Storke, Principal.
Mary E. Crawford, First Assistant.
Emma E. DeLacour, Second "
A. B. Nicholson, Third "
Eva T. Tuttle, " "
Laura V. Hobbs, " "
A. Stanley, " "

Female Grammar School No. 16,

Locust Point.

Teachers, 2 ; *Scholars*, 77.

M. E. Callender, Principal.
Lida Barnes, Assistant.

Female Grammar School No. 17,

N. E. corner of Bank and Bond streets

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 165.

Mary Henderson, Principal.
Lucy R. Fuller, First Assistant.
Eliza E. Nicolai, Second "
A. M. Pulley, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 18.

Mulberry street, near Fremont.

Teachers 5; *Scholars*, 191.

A. Sappington, Principal.
Amelia Kirk, First Assistant.
Mary O'Brien, Second "
A. E. Hall, Third "
Mrs. A. Hughes, " "

Female Grammar School No. 19.

Park avenue, near Hoffman street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 157.

H. A. Musselman, Principal.
Mary Templeton, First Assistant.
Belle Davis, Third "
Maggie Graham, " "

Female Grammar School No. 20,

Corner of John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 205.

A. S. Kenny, Principal.
L. M. Kelly, First Assistant.
F. E. Scott, Second "
A. E. Nones, Third "
S. E. Stone, " "

Male Primary School No. 1,

N. E. corner Fayette and Green streets.

Teachers, 10; *Scholars*, 433.

M. L. Robinson, Principal.
V. A. Miller, Assistant.
M. Richmond, "
Belinda Roberts, "
C. J. Shaw, "
J. S. Oliver, "
A. M. Seip, "
Alice Baum, "
M. A. Foley, "
A. M. Wilen, "

Male Primary School No. 2,

Stiles street, near High.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 162.

A. E. Gallup, Principal.
Rebecca Smith, Assistant.
Debora Allyn, "
Maria Hooper, "

Male Primary School No. 3,

N. E. corner of Gough and Wolf streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 282.

Mary L. Maxwell, Principal.
Lizzie V. Abey, Assistant.
L. W. Thirlkeld, "
Florence Stewardt, "
Alice Lyle, "
Juliet Le Grand (temporary.)

Male Primary School No. 4,

N. E. corner Hanover and Lee streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 276.

Sallie A. E. Pattison, Principal.
Ella A. Bradecamp, Assistant.
A. E. Thornton, "
Laura Mann, "
S. W. Deitch, "
Nettie Brown, "

Male Primary School No. 5,

S. E. corner of Bond and Chew streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 257.

Margaret Sherwood, Principal.
Emma F. Armstrong, Assistant.
G. C. A. Campbell, "
Mary A. Meehan, "

Male Primary School No. 6,

Ann street, near Canton avenue.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 206.

Mary Gilbert, Principal.
Annie M. Auburn, Assistant.
M. E. Brown, "
Maggie Nagle, "
Mary Heller, "

Male Primary School No. 7,

Mullikin street, near Aisquith.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 262.

Josephine Evans, Principal.
A. R. C. James, Assistant.
Camilla Wright, "
C. A. Knight, "
Annie M. Biddison, "
Susie Ray, "

Male Primary School No. 8,

Caroline street, near Lombard street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 193.

Sarah E. Smith, Principal.
Sarah V. Mettee, Assistant.
Harriet E. Snyder, "
Laura Fuller, "

Male Primary School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 233.

Marietta Barrickman, Principal
Cornelia Grape, Assistant.
Fanny Green, "
Sallie Mitchell, "
Louisa Towson, "

Male Primary School No. 10,

Hollins street, near Schroeder.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 225.

Priscilla J. Owens, Principal.
Mary E. Porter, Assistant.
Ellen L. Ross, "
Kate Riall, "
C. Woodward, "

Male Primary School No. 11,

N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 234.

Mary C. Mullikin, Principal.
Sarah Conrad, Assistant.
Mary B. Bourne, "
Emma C. Ijams, "
E. C. O'Connor, "
Maria L. Bulloch, "

Male Primary School No. 12.

Cor. Barre and Warner streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 274.

O. Wright, Principal.
M. B. Stansbury, Assistant.
F. Nicholson, "
Sarah Saumenig, "
Florence Valiant, "
Annie Rooney, "

Male Primary School No. 13.

Jefferson street, near Caroline.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 234.

Sarah E. Day, Principal.
Alice Lilly, Assistant.
Kate A. Slattery, "
Mary C. Altvater, "
Mary A. Scott, "
Bettie Bowen (temporary.)

Male Primary School No. 14,

Eutaw street, near Preston.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 204.

Clary Tucker, Principal.
E. C. R. Cahoon, Assistant.
Mary Johnson, "
Sarah T. Hiss, "
Mary E. Cummings, "

Male Primary School No. 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers 5; *Scholars*, 257.

M. L. Hiskey, Principal.
Rebecca Ward, Assistant.
Emily Cole, "
M. L. Maxwell, "
Mary E. Schad, "

Male Primary School No. 16,

Hillen street, near High.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 271.

M. S. Mullin, Principal.
Rosa Weise, Assistant.
Margaret J. Early, "
F. A. Sheppard, "
M. Hennesy, "
A. Ditman, "

Male Primary School No. 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 276.

H. Byers, Principal.
Sarah Forsyth, Assistant.
Mollie Ray, "
Nannie Jarvis, "
Clara Chance, "
Annie Stuart. "

Male Primary School No. 18,

Walsh street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 179.

Annie N. Frederick, Principal.
Maggie Drummond, Assistant.
S. E. Williamson, "
Fannie S. Brown, "

Male Primary School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Hoffman.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 172.

A. B. Leister, Principal.
E. Tull, Assistant.
C. W. Cromwell, "
Mary Maclellan, "

Male Primary School No. 20,

Corner John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 381.

E. T. McAllister, Principal.
Annie B. Hooper, Assistant.
E. C. Kenney, "
L. A. Hamilton, "
Clara J. Crowley, "
Lettie S. Gilmore, "
Priscilla Wright, "

Male Unclassified School No. 21,

Pennsylvania avenue, corner Robert street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 194.

T. J. Edwards, Temporary Principal.
Alverda M. Shaw, Assistant.
E. M. Carey, "
Mollie Jackson, "

Male Primary School No. 22,

Ramsey street, near Scott.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 195.

Ellen S. Moffett, Principal.
Laura Bangs, Assistant.
Kate Wright, "
Lydia A. Mark "
Laura C. Bond, "

Male Primary School No. 23,

Northeast corner Front and Fayette streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 120.

Emma Gillen, Principal.
Jennie Towson, Assistant.
Emma V. Saums, "

Male Primary School No. 24,

Frederick street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 54.

S. V. Fleury, Principal.
Fannie Wheeler, Assistant.

Male Primary School No. 25,

Caroline street, near Bank.

Teachers 4; *Scholars* 190.

M. M. Hamilton, Principal.
M. E. Barnes, Assistant.
Fannie Auld, "
M. L. De Paepe, "

Male Primary School No. 26,

N. W. cor. of Caroline and Holland streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 160.

Laura A. Ball, Principal.
Josephine Hankey, Assistant.
Emma J. Brown, "

Male Primary School No. 27,

S. W. corner of Fayette and Chester streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 206.

Kate Mackintosh, Principal.
A. Wilkinson, Assistant.
M. C. Reed, "
Sallie Riley, "
Kate Black, "

Male Primary School No. 28,

Corner of Battery avenue and Clement street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 199.

M. A. E. Jackson, Principal.
M. L. McGee, Assistant.
Cornelia Waters, "
E. Shillinger, "

Male Primary School No. 29,

Hill street, between Hanover and Sharp.

Teachers 4; *Scholars*, 206.

Delmar Neal, Principal.
Marian Wolcott, Assistant.
Cora Skinner, "
Nannie Fitzgerald, "

Female Primary School No. 1,

S. W. corner of Green and Fayette streets.

Teachers, 8; *Scholars*, 375.

Elizabeth D. Kirk, Principal.
Josephine Seline, Assistant.
Lizzie Otter, "
Lillie Heaflich, "
Jennie Gregg, "
Mary Walsh, "
Emma F. Gilbert, "
Emma Armor, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 2,

Stiles street, near High.

Teachers 4; *Scholars*, 160.

Annie J. Groscup, Principal.
M. E. Bryarly, Assistant.
G. D. Diffenderffer, "
Laura F. Spencer, "

Female Primary School No. 3,

N. E. corner of Gough and Wolf streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 312.

Eliza Holbrook, Principal.
Sallie A. Stoner, Assistant.
Rebecca Lutz, "
Emma Mitchell, "
Ella C. Fernan, "
Annie E. Jay, "
M. Wilkinson, "

Female Primary School No. 4,

N. E. corner of Hanover and Lee streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 240.

M. V. Sturgeon, Principal.
——— ——— Assistant.
M. E. McGee, "
L. Saulsbury, "
Sallie Dare, "

Female Primary School No. 5,

Southeast corner of Bond and Chew streets

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 222.

I. C. Ford, Principal.
J. Fleehearty, Assistant.
Fannie Bouldin, "
Annie M. Murray, "
Lizzie Ewing, "

Female Primary School No. 6.

Ann street near Canton avenue.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 228.

Margaret Clendenin, Principal.
F. J. Cralle, Assistant.
S. N. Foxwell, "
Annie Roesnick, "
L. Kemp, "

Female Primary School No. 7,

Mullikin street, near Aisquith.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 245.

Amanda Harker, Principal.
Lucy V. Johnson, Assistant.
Sallie E. Mitchell, "
Mary A. Maddox, "
Lizzie Torrington, "

Female Primary School No. 8,

Caroline street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 178.

Annie E. Driscoll, Principal.
Julia M. Westwood, Assistant.
Annie E. Foreman, "
M. M. Brownley, "

Female Primary School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 223.

S. S. Bouldin, Principal.
C. A. Waterman, Assistant.
S. O. Harrison, "
Carrie B. Evans, "
Ida Neilson, "

Female Primary School No. 16,

Hollins street, near Schroeder.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 216.

E. P. Martin, Principal.
Annie D. Lieutard, Assistant.
Mary V. Collier, "
Kate L. Smith, "
E. Wheatly, "

Female Primary School No. 11,

N. E. corner of Schroeder and Pierce streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 239.

Kate Siemering, Principal.
Florence Allen, Assistant.
Fannie T. Markland, "
Mary Gibney, "
Emma J. Beck, "

Female Primary School No. 12,

Cor. Barre and Warner streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 330.

Laura Wameling, Principal.
Anna Doll, Assistant.
Maggie Siemering, "
M. Emma Ware, "
Mrs. Louisa Lang, "
S. R. McFarland "
Jane Carr, "

Female Primary School No. 13,

Jefferson street, near Caroline.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 215.

Mary A. Joyce, Principal.
Virginia Whitelock, Assistant.
Jane McKenzie, "
Julia A. Loane, "
Lily Bateman, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 14.

Eutaw street, near Preston.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 173.

Emily M. Ellis, Principal.
Bertha Gees, Assistant.
Emma M. Fairall, "
Fannie Preston, "

Female Primary School No. 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 230.

A. R. McCoy, Principal.
C. K. Driscoll, Assistant.
Mary H. Houston, "
E. Evans, "
Maggie Maxwell, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 16,

Hillen street, near High.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 243.

M. Hanna, Principal.
E. R. Cook, Assistant.
E. J. Jevins, "
Mary Sollers, "
Belle MacLeary, "

Female Primary School No 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 208.

E. Virginia Addison, Principal.
L. Spedden, Assistant.
M. Sheckels, "
A. Martin, "
L. Armiger, "
L. Landon, "

Female Primary School No. 18,

Walsh street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 157.

Isabella C. Fort, Principal.
Ada Bramham, Assistant.
J E. Barnes, "
Margaret Piggott, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Lanvale street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 146.

A. V Turner, Principal.
E. Crumbacker, Assistant.
Va. L. Townsend, "

Female Primary School No. 20,

N. W. cor. John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 6 ; *Scholars*, 279.

Sarah E. Bradbury, Principal.
Melvina D. Eldridge, Assistant.
Susie H. Bowen, "
Martha K. Storch, "
A. E. Gilmore, "
Mary G. Kenney, "

Female Unclassified School No. 21,

Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Robert street.

Teachers, 4 ; *Scholars*, 235.

Sarah G. Pryor, Principal.
Martha B. Fringer, Assistant.
M. Pouder, "
L. A. Yeatman, "
Sallie S. Cross, "

Female Primary School No. 22,

Ramsey street, near Scott.

Teachers, 5 ; *Scholars*, 240.

S. Nelson, Principal.
Mary E. Frame, Assistant.
S. V. Delacour, "
Ida J. Crozier, "
Ella Woods, "

Female Primary School No. 23,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Front streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 134.

A. M. German, Principal.
E. M. Pierce, Assistant.
Mary C. Crozier, "

Female Primary School No. 24,

Frederick street near Lombard.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 62.

Esther Wheeler, Principal.
M. S. Baker, Assistant.

Female Primary School No. 25,

Caroline street, near Bank.

Teachers 3; *Scholars*, 140.

Mary E. Foster, Principal.
A. E. Wardenburg, Assistant.
M. E. Grape, "

Female Primary School No. 26,

N. W. corner of Caroline and Holland streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 182.

Rosalia Barrett, Principal.
Susie M. Lohrfink, Assistant.
Rachel A. Atkinson, "
Rebecca Cromwell, "

Female Primary School No. 27,

Corner of Chester and Fayette streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 190.

E. W. Martin, Principal,
Sue Browning, Assistant.
Maud Aaron, "
L. F. Gould, "

Female Primary School No. 28,

Corner of Battery avenue and Clement street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 175.

A. S. Ambrose, Principal.
Emma V. Delanty, Assistant.
Bettie Busey, "
Sallie Kemp, "

Female Primary School No. 29,

Hill street, near Sharp.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 175.

Sarah R. Webster, Principal.
Mollie Delanty, Assistant.
A. E. Taylor, "
Lizzie Kirwan, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 30,

Corner of Hudson and Chesapeake streets (Canton)

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 180

Alice E. Ford, Principal.
Kate W. Leary, Assistant.
Atha Day, "
L. Sherwood, "

Female Primary School No. 32,

No. 824 West Baltimore street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 191.

Kate J. Martin, Principal.
Florence Emich, Assistant.
Fannie Gale, "
L. Hildebrandt, "

Female Primary School No. 33.

S. E. corner Green and Lombard streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 128.

Mary E. Walter, Principal.
Emma Wheeler, Assistant.
E. W. Wooward, "

MUSIC TEACHERS.

J. H. Rosewald, High and Primary Schools, E. District.
J. H. Deems, High and Primary, Western District.
R. Shaw, Grammar, Western District.
C. F. Percivall, Grammar, Eastern District.

PHYSIOLOGY.

H. L. Byrd, M. D., Lecturer on Hygiene, to Grammar Schools.

DRAWING TEACHERS.

Josephine C. Lough, Grammar Schools, E. District.
Roberta Davis, Grammar Schools, Western District.
Olivia Keach, Primary Schools, Eastern District.
Mary F. Durst, Primary Schools, Western District.

Evening School, No. 2,

S. W. corner Broadway and Bank street.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 269.

Wm. T. Markland, Principal.
A. F. Wilkerson, Assistant.
John S. Black, "
E. A. Fairbank, "
E. M. Jackson, "

Evening School No. 5,

Corner Monument and Forest streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 169.

Chas. G. Edwards, Principal.
Jno. N. Coonan, Assistant.
Jno. A. Boyle, "
Geo. A. Dubreuil, "

Evening School No. 6,

Ross street, near Biddle.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 82.

W. F. Wardenburg, Principal.
T. J. Edwards, Assistant.

Evening School No. 8,

Cor. Fremont street, and Ridgley alley.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 59.

Jno. E. McCahan, Principal.
R. K. Hollingshead, Assistant.

Evening School No. 15,

Cor. Republican street, and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 80.

E. Parsons, Principal.
S. A. Cremin, Assistant.
C. W. Virtue, "

Male Colored School No. 1,

No. 5 Lexington street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars,* 156.

John R. Roche, Principal.
Alvira J. Pittman, Assistant.
Ida Jourdan, "

Male Colored School No. 2,

S. E. corner of Douglas and East streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars,* 259.

D. James Cummings, Principal.
M. L. Mackin, Assistant;
J. A. Long, "
J. E. Simonton, "
Eva Deal, "

Male Colored School No. 3,

Corner Montgomery street, and Plum alley.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars,* 172.

John L. Yater, Principal.
Jno. M. Armstrong, Assistant.
M. A. Roberts, "
Sallie Cahill, "

Male Colored School No. 4,

Biddle alley, near Pennsylvania avenue.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 57.

S. B. Wolfe, M. D., Principal.
J. M. Thomson, Assistant.

Male Colored School No. 5,

Eastern avenue, near Broadway.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 151.

W. V. Walton, Principal.
M. A. Bond, Assistant.
Sarah Walker, "
Alice Roberts, "

Male Colored School No. 7,

Raburg street, west of Fremont.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 130.

George Scott, Principal.
H. Penniman, Assistant.
S. Littlefield, "
Parthenia Bell, "

Female Colored School No. 1,

No. 5 Lexington street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 161.

E. M. Dudley, Principal.
Annie Burgan, Assistant.
F. Witman, "

Female Colored School No. 2,

Corner Thompson and Young streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 286.

S. M. Hope, Principal.
T. A. Foster, Assistant.
A. G. Fallon, "
G. Keefer, "
M. A. Moore, "

Female Colored School No. 3,

Montgomery street, near Hanover.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 210.

M. E. Beanfort, Principal.
M. L. Gibbs, Assistant.
Emma W. Waterhouse, "
A. H. Bandell, "

Female Colored School No. 4,

Orchard street, near Druid Hill avenue.

Teachers 4; *Scholars*, 237.

C. W. Reed, Principal.
Lillie Hiser, Assistant.
Mary J. Oliver, "
Laura V. Tolson, "

Colored Evening School No. 3,

Corner Montgomery street, and Plum alley.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 120.

John M. Armstrong, Principal.
John L. Yater, Assistant.

Colored Evening School No. 5,

Eastern avenue, near Broadway.

Teachers, 1; *Scholars*, 62.

Wm. V. Walton, Principal.

Colored Evening School No. 7,

Raborg street west of Fremont.

Teachers, 1; *Scholars*, 47.

Geo. Scott, Principal.

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